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HISTORY

OF

Johnson County, Iowa,

CONTAINING A

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY,

AND ITS

TOWNSHIPS, CITIES AND VILLAGES

FROM

1836 to 1882.

TOGETHER WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF MANY ENTERPRISING FARMERS, MERCHANTS, MECHANICS, PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS MEN; A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE STATE; THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; AN ABSTRACT OF THE MOST IMPORTANT LAWS; THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY; ITS ORGANIZATION; ITS POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS HISTORY; AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING; WAR RECORD; TOWNSHIP HISTORIES; CHURCHES; SCHOOLS; RAILROADS AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISES; MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS, ETC., ETC.

IOWA CITY, IOWA.
1883.

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PREFACE.

The writer of this HISTORY OF JOHNSON COUNTY is under obligations to several persons for their friendly co-operation, and in some cases very especial and valuable assistance in preparing matter for our use, or furnishing documents, taking us to a personal inspection of historic scenes and localities, etc., without which we could not have succeeded in making so valuable and complete a work as is here now presented.

Hon. Henry Felkner furnished us, in his own handwriting, his well written sketch of the pioneer days, in which he was himself so prominent an actor in the affairs of the young community. Hon. John P. Irish said with a plump, hearty welcome: "There's all my newspaper files; and there's my library; take anything you want, whenever you want it, and as long as you want it—*all I ask is that* YOU BRING IT BACK!" Col. S. C. Trowbridge, who is himself a walking encyclopedia of early history, and has more old historic documents tucked away for time of need than any five other men in the county, was more than generous in his kind and helpful assistance in finding old documents and records which we wanted; and in many ways his friendly offices were most valuable, for all which the whole county as well as ourselves owe him lasting thanks. Others who took some pains to assist us either with their own writing, or with books, records, documents, reports, transcripts, etc., that were really needful, were: Prof. T. S. Parvin; President J. L. Pickard; ex-Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood; Prof. Samuel Calvin; Prof. G. Hinrichs; Mr. Bohumil Shimek, a University student from Jefferson township; M. W. Cook, of Oxford; Mrs. Mary Hamilton, of Clear Creek, assisted by Bryan Dennis, Hon. George Paul, and others of the old, old settlers; A. G. Runyon, of Penn township; LeGrand Byington, of Lucas township; Postmaster Jacob Ricord; County Auditor, A. Medowell; Clerk of District Court, Stephen Bradley; Wm. H. Fleming, of Des Moines, who was for ten or twelve years private Secretary to successive Governors of Iowa, and is now preparing a volume of state census and all civil statistics by counties and townships; and to the venerable Hon. Edward Langworthy, of Dubuque. Also to the superintendents of the State Blind Asylum, Deaf Mute Asylum and the Penitentiary at Fort Madison, for full and prompt response to our inquiries after Johnson county people in those state institutions. Some of the other controling officers of state institutions either paid no regard to our request, or else flatly refused to give us the information desired.

The labor of preparing a full history of this county has been very great, for there is a great amount of *real history* here, more, perhaps, than in any other county in the state, owing to the State Capital, State University, and other institutions having had their beginnings here.

We had no friends to puff nor enemies to punch; no old sores to pick open, nor old scores to even up; but "with charity for all and malice toward none," we have wrought patiently, diligently and conscientiously at our task to the end. We have aimed to make this volume so reliable and complete that it will take rank at once as a standard cyclopedia of Johnson county history and interests, alike in the family, the private office, the county offices, or the township board meetings. And trusting that this high aim has been reasonably well achieved, we herewith submit our volume to the judgment and the service of its patrons.

Respectfully, THE EDITOR,
AND THE PUBLISHERS.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, December 1, 1882.

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HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION.

Iowa, in the symbolical and expressive language of the aboriginal inhabitants, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied to this magnificent and fruitful region by its ancient owners, to express their appreciation of its superiority of climate, soil and location. Prior to 1803, the Mississippi River was the extreme western boundary of the United States. All the great empire lying west of the "Father of Waters," from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to British America on the north, and westward to the Pacific Ocean, was a Spanish province. A brief historical sketch of the discovery and occupation of this grand empire by the Spanish and French governments will be a fitting introduction to the history of the young and thriving State of Iowa, which, until the commencement of the present century, was a part of the Spanish possessions in America.

Early in the Spring of 1542, fifty years after Columbus discovered the New World, and one hundred and thirty years before the French missionaries discovered its upper waters, Ferdinand De Soto discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Washita. After the sudden death of De Soto, in May of the same year, his followers built a small vessel, and in July, 1543, descended the great river to the Gulf of Mexico.

In accordance with the usage of nations, under which title to the soil was claimed by right of discovery, Spain, having conquered Florida and discovered the Mississippi, claimed all the territory bordering on that river and the Gulf of Mexico. But it was also held by the European nations that, while discovery gave title, that title must be perfected by actual possession and occupation. Although Spain claimed the territory by right of first discovery, she made no effort to occupy it; by no permanent settlement had she perfected and held her title, and therefore had forfeited it when, at a later period, the Lower Mississippi Valley was re-discovered and occupied by France.

The unparalleled labors of the zealous French Jesuits of Canada in penetrating the unknown region of the West, commencing in 1611, form a history of no ordinary interest, but have no particular connection with the scope of the present work, until in the Fall of 1665. Pierre Claude Allouez, who had entered Lake Superior in September, and sailed along the southern coast in search of copper, had arrived at the great village of the Chippewas at Chegoincegon. Here a grand council of some ten or twelve of the principal Indian nations was held. The Pottawatomies of Lake Michigan, the Sacs and Foxes of the West, the Hurons from the North, the Illinois from the South, and the Sioux from the land of the prairie and wild rice, were all assembled there. The Illinois told

the story of their ancient glory and about the noble river on the banks of which they dwelt. The Sioux also told their white brother of the same great river, and Allouez promised to the assembled tribes the protection of the French nation against all their enemies, native or foreign.

The purpose of discovering the great river about which the Indian nations had given such glowing accounts appears to have originated with Marquette, in 1669. In the year previous, he and Claude Dablon had established the Mission of St. Mary's, the oldest white settlement within the present limits of the State of Michigan. Marquette was delayed in the execution of his great undertaking, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel.

About this time, the French Government had determined to extend the dominion of France to the extreme western borders of Canada. Nicholas Perrot was sent as the agent of the government, to propose a grand council of the Indian nations, at St. Mary's.

When Perrot reached Green Bay, he extended the invitation far and near; and, escorted by Pottawatomies, repaired on a mission of peace and friendship to the Miamis, who occupied the region about the present location of Chicago.

In May, 1671, a great council of Indians gathered at the Falls of St. Mary, from all parts of the Northwest, from the head waters of the St. Lawrence, from the valley of the Mississippi and from the Red River of the North. Perrot met with them, and after grave consultation, formally announced to the assembled nations that their good French Father felt an abiding interest in their welfare, and had placed them all under the powerful protection of the French Government.

Marquette, during that same year, had gathered at Point St. Ignace the remnants of one branch of the Hurons. This station, for a long series of years, was considered the key to the unknown West.

The time was now auspicious for the consummation of Marquette's grand project. The successful termination of Perrot's mission, and the general friendliness of the native tribes, rendered the contemplated expedition much less perilous. But it was not until 1673 that the intrepid and enthusiastic priest was finally ready to depart on his daring and perilous journey to lands never trod by white men.

The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, were astounded at the boldness of the proposed undertaking, and tried to discourage him, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men.

But Marquette was not to be diverted from his purpose by these fearful reports. He assured his dusky friends that he was ready to make any sacrifice, even to lay down his life for the sacred cause in which he was engaged. He prayed with them; and having implored the blessing of God upon his undertaking, on the 13th day of May, 1673, with Joliet and five Canadian-French voyageurs, or boatmen, he left the mission on his daring journey. Ascending Green Bay and Fox River, these bold and enthusiastic pioneers of religion and discovery proceeded until they reached a Miami and Kickapoo village, where Marquette was delighted to find "a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town, ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank Him for

the pity He had bestowed on them during the Winter, in having given them abundant chase."

This was the extreme point beyond which the explorations of the French missionaries had not then extended. Here Marquette was instructed by his Indian hosts in the secret of a root that cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake, drank mineral water with them and was entertained with generous hospitality. He called together the principal men of the village, and informed them that his companion, Joliet, had been sent by the French Governor of Canada to discover new countries, to be added to the dominion of France; but that he, himself, had been sent by the Most High God, to carry the glorious religion of the Cross; and assured his wondering hearers that on this mission he had no fear of death, to which he knew he would be exposed on his perilous journeys.

Obtaining the services of two Miami guides, to conduct his little band to the Wisconsin River, he left the hospitable Indians on the 10th of June. Conducting them across the portage, their Indian guides returned to their village, and the little party descended the Wisconsin, to the great river which had so long been so anxiously looked for, and boldly floated down its unknown waters.

On the 25th of June, the explorers discovered indications of Indians on the west bank of the river and landed a little above the mouth of the river now known as Des Moines, and for the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Leaving the Canadians to guard the canoes, Marquette and Joliet boldly followed the trail into the interior for fourteen miles (some authorities say six), to an Indian village situate on the banks of a river, and discovered two other villages, on the rising ground about half a league distant. Their visit, while it created much astonishment, did not seem to be entirely unexpected, for there was a tradition or prophecy among the Indians that white visitors were to come to them. They were, therefore, received with great respect and hospitality, and were cordially tendered the calumet or pipe of peace. They were informed that this band was a part of the Illini nation and that their village was called Monin-gou-ma or Moingona, which was the name of the river on which it stood. This, from its similarity of sound, Marquette corrupted into Des Moines (Monk's River), its present name.

Here the voyagers remained six days, learning much of the manners and customs of their new friends. The new religion they boldly preached and the authority of the King of France they proclaimed were received without hostility or remonstrance by their savage entertainers. On their departure, they were accompanied to their canoes by the chiefs and hundreds of warriors. Marquette received from them the sacred calumet, the emblem of peace and safeguard among the nations, and re-embarked for the rest of his journey.

It is needless to follow him further, as his explorations beyond his discovery of Iowa more properly belong to the history of another State.

In 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," after the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column and a cross bearing the inscription, in the French language,

"Louis the Great, King of France and Navarre,
Reigning April 9th, 1682."

At the close of the seventeenth century, France claimed, by right of discovery and occupancy, the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas, as far as the Rio del Norte.

The province of Louisiana stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the sources of the Tennessee, the Kanawha, the Allegheny and the Monongahela on the east, and the Missouri and the other great tributaries of the Father of Waters on the west. Says Bancroft, "France had obtained, under Providence, the guardianship of this immense district of country, not, as it proved, for her own benefit, but rather as a trustee for the infant nation by which it was one day to be inherited."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. France still retained Louisiana; but the province had so far failed to meet the expectations of the crown and the people that a change in the government and policy of the country was deemed indispensable. Accordingly, in 1711, the province was placed in the hands of a Governor General, with headquarters at Mobile. This government was of brief duration, and in 1712 a charter was granted to Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, giving him the entire control and monopoly of all the trade and resources of Louisiana. But this scheme also failed. Crozat met with no success in his commercial operations; every Spanish harbor on the Gulf was closed against his vessels; the occupation of Louisiana was deemed an encroachment on Spanish territory; Spain was jealous of the ambition of France.

Failing in his efforts to open the ports of the district, Crozat "sought to develop the internal resources of Louisiana, by causing trading posts to be opened, and explorations to be made to its remotest borders. But he actually accomplished nothing for the advancement of the colony. The only prosperity which it ever possessed grew out of the enterprise of humble individuals, who had succeeded in instituting a little barter between themselves and the natives, and a petty trade with neighboring European settlements. After a persevering effort of nearly five years, he surrendered his charter in August, 1717."

Immediately following the surrender of his charter by Crozat, another and more magnificent scheme was inaugurated. The national government of France was deeply involved in debt; the colonies were nearly bankrupt, and John Law appeared on the scene with his famous Mississippi Company, as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France. The charter granted to this company gave it a legal existence of twenty-five years, and conferred upon it more extensive powers and privileges than had been granted to Crozat. It invested the new company with the exclusive privilege of the entire commerce of Louisiana, and of New France, and with authority to enforce their rights. The Company was authorized to monopolize all the trade in the country; to make treaties with the Indians; to declare and prosecute war; to grant lands, erect forts, open mines of precious metals, levy taxes, nominate civil officers, commission those of the army, and to appoint and remove judges, to cast cannon, and build and equip ships of war. All this was to be done with the paper currency of John Law's Bank of France. He had succeeded in getting His Majesty the French King to adopt and sanction his scheme of financial operations both in France and in the colonies, and probably there never was such a huge financial bubble ever blown by a visionary theorist. Still, such was the condition of France that it was accepted as a national deliverance, and Law became the most powerful man in France. He became a Catholic, and was appointed Comptroller General of Finance.

Among the first operations of the Company was to send eight hundred emigrants to Louisiana, who arrived at Dauphine Island in 1718.

In 1719, Philipe Francis Renault arrived in Illinois with two hundred miners and artisans. The war between France and Spain at this time rendered it extremely probable that the Mississippi Valley might become the theater of Spanish hostilities against the French settlements; to prevent this, as well as to extend French claims, a chain of forts was begun, to keep open the connection between the mouth and the sources of the Mississippi. Fort Orleans, high up the Mississippi River, was erected as an outpost in 1720.

The Mississippi scheme was at the zenith of its power and glory in January, 1720, but the gigantic bubble collapsed more suddenly than it had been inflated, and the Company was declared hopelessly bankrupt in May following. France was impoverished by it, both private and public credit were overthrown, capitalists suddenly found themselves paupers, and labor was left without employment. The effect on the colony of Louisiana was disastrous.

While this was going on in Lower Louisiana, the region about the lakes was the theater of Indian hostilities, rendering the passage from Canada to Louisiana extremely dangerous for many years. The English had not only extended their Indian trade into the vicinity of the French settlements, but through their friends, the Iroquois, had gained a marked ascendancy over the Foxes, a fierce and powerful tribe, of Iroquois descent, whom they incited to hostilities against the French. The Foxes began their hostilities with the siege of Detroit in 1712, a siege which they continued for nineteen consecutive days, and although the expedition resulted in diminishing their numbers and humbling their pride, yet it was not until after several successive campaigns, embodying the best military resources of New France, had been directed against them, that were finally defeated at the great battles of Butte des Morts, and on the Wisconsin River, and driven west in 1746.

The Company, having found that the cost of defending Louisiana exceeded the returns from its commerce, solicited leave to surrender the Mississippi wilderness to the home government. Accordingly, on the 10th of April, 1732, the jurisdiction and control over the commerce reverted to the crown of France. The Company had held possession of Louisiana fourteen years. In 1735, Bienville returned to assume command for the King.

A glance at a few of the old French settlements will show the progress made in portions of Louisiana during the early part of the eighteenth century. As early as 1705, traders and hunters had penetrated the fertile regions of the Wabash, and from this region, at that early date, fifteen thousand hides and skins had been collected and sent to Mobile for the European market.

In the year 1716, the French population on the Wabash kept up a lucrative commerce with Mobile by means of traders and voyageurs. The Ohio River was comparatively unknown.

In 1746, agriculture on the Wabash had attained to greater prosperity than in any of the French settlements besides, and in that year six hundred barrels of flour were manufactured and shipped to New Orleans, together with considerable quantities of hides, peltry, tallow and beeswax.

In the Illinois country, also, considerable settlements had been made, so that, in 1730, they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs.

In 1753, the first actual conflict arose between Louisiana and the Atlantic colonies. From the earliest advent of the Jesuit fathers, up to the period of which we speak, the great ambition of the French had been, not alone to preserve their possessions in the West, but by every possible means to prevent the slightest attempt of the English, east of the mountains, to extend their settle-

ments toward the Mississippi. France was resolved on retaining possession of the great territory which her missionaries had discovered and revealed to the world. French commandants had avowed their purpose of seizing every Englishman within the Ohio Valley.

The colonies of Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia were most affected by the encroachments of France in the extension of her dominion, and particularly in the great scheme of uniting Canada with Louisiana. To carry out this purpose, the French had taken possession of a tract of country claimed by Virginia, and had commenced a line of forts extending from the lakes to the Ohio River. Virginia was not only alive to her own interests, but attentive to the vast importance of an immediate and effectual resistance on the part of all the English colonies to the actual and contemplated encroachments of the French.

In 1753, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington, then a young man just twenty-one, to demand of the French commandant "a reason for invading British dominions while a solid peace subsisted." Washington met the French commandant, Gardeur de St. Pierre, on the head waters of the Alleghany, and having communicated to him the object of his journey, received the insolent answer that the French would not discuss the matter of right, but would make prisoners of every Englishman found trading on the Ohio and its waters. The country, he said, belonged to the French, by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and they would not withdraw from it.

In January, 1754, Washington returned to Virginia, and made his report to the Governor and Council. Forces were at once raised, and Washington, as Lieutenant Colonel, was dispatched at the head of a hundred and fifty men, to the forks of the Ohio, with orders to "finish the fort already begun there by the Ohio Company, and to make prisoners, kill or destroy all who interrupted the English settlements."

On his march through the forests of Western Pennsylvania, Washington, through the aid of friendly Indians, discovered the French concealed among the rocks, and as they ran to seize their arms, ordered his men to fire upon them, at the same time, with his own musket, setting the example. An action lasting about a quarter of an hour ensued; ten of the Frenchmen were killed, among them Jumonville, the commander of the party, and twenty-one were made prisoners. The dead were scalped by the Indians, and the chief, bearing a tomahawk and a scalp, visited all the tribes of the Miamis, urging them to join the Six Nations and the English against the French. The French, however, were soon re-enforced, and Col. Washington was compelled to return to Fort Necessity. Here, on the 3d day of July, De Villiers invested the fort with 600 French troops and 100 Indians. On the 4th, Washington accepted terms of capitulation, and the English garrison withdrew from the valley of the Ohio.

This attack of Washington upon Jumonville aroused the indignation of France, and war was formally declared in May, 1756, and the "French and Indian War" devastated the colonies for several years. Montreal, Detroit and all Canada were surrendered to the English, and on the 10th of February, 1763, by the treaty of Paris—which had been signed, though not formally ratified by the respective governments, on the 3d of November, 1762—France relinquished to Great Britian all that portion of the province of Louisiana lying on the east side of the Mississippi, except the island and town of New Orleans. On the same day that the treaty of Paris was signed, France, by a secret treaty, ceded to Spain all her possessions on the west side of the Mississippi, including the

whole country to the head waters of the Great River, and west to the Rocky Mountains, and the jurisdiction of France in America, which had lasted nearly a century, was ended.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the English Government ceded to the latter all the territory on the east side of the Mississippi River and north of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. At the same time, Great Britain ceded to Spain all the Floridas, comprising all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the southern limits of the United States.

At this time, therefore, the present State of Iowa was a part of the Spanish possessions in North America, as all the territory west of the Mississippi River was under the dominion of Spain. That government also possessed all the territory of the Floridas east of the great river and south of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. The Mississippi, therefore, so essential to the prosperity of the western portion of the United States, for the last three hundred miles of its course flowed wholly within the Spanish dominions, and that government claimed the exclusive right to use and control it below the southern boundary of the United States.

The free navigation of the Mississippi was a very important question during all the time that Louisiana remained a dependency of the Spanish Crown, and as the final settlement intimately affected the status of the then future State of Iowa, it will be interesting to trace its progress.

The people of the United States occupied and exercised jurisdiction over the entire eastern valley of the Mississippi, embracing all the country drained by its eastern tributaries; they had a natural right, according to the accepted international law, to follow these rivers to the sea, and to the use of the Mississippi River accordingly, as the great natural channel of commerce. The river was not only necessary but absolutely indispensable to the prosperity and growth of the western settlements then rapidly rising into commercial and political importance. They were situated in the heart of the great valley, and with wonderfully expansive energies and accumulating resources, it was very evident that no power on earth could deprive them of the free use of the river below them, only while their numbers were insufficient to enable them to maintain their right by force. Inevitably, therefore, immediately after the ratification of the treaty of 1783, the Western people began to demand the free navigation of the Mississippi—not as a favor, but as a right. In 1786, both banks of the river, below the mouth of the Ohio, were occupied by Spain, and military posts on the east bank enforced her power to exact heavy duties on all imports by way of the river for the Ohio region. Every boat descending the river was forced to land and submit to the arbitrary revenue exactions of the Spanish authorities. Under the administration of Governor Miro, these rigorous exactions were somewhat relaxed from 1787 to 1790; but Spain held it as her right to make them. Taking advantage of the claim of the American people, that the Mississippi should be opened to them, in 1791, the Spanish Government concocted a scheme for the dismembership of the Union. The plan was to induce the Western people to separate from the Eastern States by liberal land grants and extraordinary commercial privileges.

Spanish emissaries, among the people of Ohio and Kentucky, informed them that the Spanish Government would grant them favorable commercial privileges, provided they would secede from the Federal Government east of the mountains. The Spanish Minister to the United States plainly declared to his confidential correspondent that, unless the Western people would declare their independence

and refuse to remain in the Union, Spain was determined never to grant the free navigation of the Mississippi.

By the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, however, Spain formally stipulated that the Mississippi River, from its source to the Gulf, for its entire width, should be free to American trade and commerce, and that the people of the United States should be permitted, for three years, to use the port of New Orleans as a port of deposit for their merchandise and produce, duty free.

In November, 1801, the United States Government received, through Rufus King, its Minister at the Court of St. James, a copy of the treaty between Spain and France, signed at Madrid March 21, 1801, by which the cession of Louisiana to France, made the previous Autumn, was confirmed.

The change offered a favorable opportunity to secure the just rights of the United States, in relation to the free navigation of the Mississippi, and ended the attempt to dismember the Union by an effort to secure an independent government west of the Alleghany Mountains. On the 7th of January, 1803, the American House of Representatives adopted a resolution declaring their "unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the River Mississippi, as established by existing treaties."

In the same month, President Jefferson nominated and the Senate confirmed Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe as Envoys Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and Charles Pinckney and James Monroe to the Court of Spain, with plenary powers to negotiate treaties to effect the object enunciated by the popular branch of the National Legislature. These envoys were instructed to secure, if possible, the cession of Florida and New Orleans, but it does not appear that Mr. Jefferson and his Cabinet had any idea of purchasing that part of Louisiana lying on the *west* side of the Mississippi. In fact, on the 2d of March following, the instructions were sent to our Ministers, containing a plan which expressly left to France "all her territory on the west side of the Mississippi." Had these instructions been followed, it might have been that there would not have been any State of Iowa or any other member of the glorious Union of States west of the "Father of Waters."

In obedience to his instructions, however, Mr. Livingston broached this plan to M. Talleyrand, Napoleon's Prime Minister, when that courtly diplomatist quietly suggested to the American Minister that France *might* be willing to cede the *whole French domain* in North America to the United States, and asked how much the Federal Government would be willing to give for it. Livingston intimated that twenty millions of francs might be a fair price. Talleyrand thought that not enough, but asked the Americans to "think of it." A few days later, Napoleon, in an interview with Mr. Livingston, in effect informed the American Envoy that he had secured Louisiana in a contract with Spain for the purpose of turning it over to the United States for a mere nominal sum. He had been compelled to provide for the safety of that province by the treaty, and he was "anxious to give the United States a magnificent bargain for a mere trifle." The price proposed was one hundred and twenty-five million francs. This was subsequently modified to fifteen million dollars, and on this basis a treaty was negotiated, and was signed on the 30th day of April, 1803.

This treaty was ratified by the Federal Government, and by act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory and provide for it a temporary government. Accordingly, on the 20th day of December following, on behalf of the President, Gov. Clairborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana

purchase, and raised the American flag over the newly acquired domain, at New Orleans. Spain, although it had by treaty ceded the province to France in 1801, still held *quasi* possession, and at first objected to the transfer, but withdrew her opposition early in 1804.

By this treaty, thus successfully consummated, and the peaceable withdrawal of Spain, the then infant nation of the New World extended its dominion west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and north from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

If the original design of Jefferson's administration had been accomplished, the United States would have acquired only that portion of the French territory lying east of the Mississippi River, and while the American people would thus have acquired the free navigation of that great river, all of the vast and fertile empire on the west, so rich in its agricultural and inexhaustible mineral resources, would have remained under the dominion of a foreign power. To Napoleon's desire to sell the whole of his North American possessions, and Livingston's act transcending his instructions, which was acquiesced in after it was done, does Iowa owe her position as a part of the United States by the Louisiana purchase.

By authority of an act of Congress, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired territory was, on the 1st day of October following, divided: that part lying south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel the District of Louisiana, which was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory, until July 4, 1805, when it was organized, with territorial government of its own, and so remained until 1812, when the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the name of the Territory of Louisiana was changed to Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, that part of Missouri Territory comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country to the westward, was organized into the Arkansas Territory.

On the 2d of March, 1821, the State of Missouri, being a part of the Territory of that name, was admitted to the Union. June 28, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Missouri was made a part of the Territory of Michigan; but two years later, on the 4th of July, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was erected, embracing within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

By act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, the

TERRITORY OF IOWA

was erected, comprising, in addition to the present State, much the larger part of Minnesota, and extending north to the boundary of the British Possessions.

THE ORIGINAL OWNERS.

Having traced the early history of the great empire lying west of the Mississippi, of which the State of Iowa constitutes a part, from the earliest discovery to the organization of the Territory of Iowa, it becomes necessary to give some history of

THE INDIANS OF IOWA.

According to the policy of the European nations, possession perfected title to any territory. We have seen that the country west of the Mississippi was first discovered by the Spaniards, but afterward, was visited and occupied by the French. It was ceded by France to Spain, and by Spain back to France again,

and then was purchased and occupied by the United States. During all that time, it does not appear to have entered into the heads or hearts of the high contracting parties that the country they bought, sold and gave away was in the possession of a race of men who, although savage, owned the vast domain before Columbus first crossed the Atlantic. Having purchased the territory, the United States found it still in the possession of its original owners, who had never been dispossessed; and it became necessary to purchase again what had already been bought before, or forcibly eject the occupants; therefore, the history of the Indian nations who occupied Iowa prior to and during its early settlement by the whites, becomes an important chapter in the history of the State, that cannot be omitted.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, not a single settlement had been made or attempted; not even a trading post had been established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who roamed at will over her beautiful and fertile prairies, hunted in her woods, fished in her streams, and often poured out their life-blood in obstinately contested contests for supremacy. That this State so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theater of numerous, fierce and bloody struggles between rival nations, for possession of the favored region, long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars, the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from their ancient hunting grounds.

In 1673, when Marquette discovered Iowa, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably, after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country, in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illinois were nearly destroyed and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and, in "The Beautiful Land," these natives met their equally warlike foes, the Northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

When the United States came in possession of the great valley of the Mississippi, by the Louisiana purchase, the Sacs and Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire territory now comprising the State of Iowa. The Sacs and Foxes, also, occupied the most of the State of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided, viz.: Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles and difficulties encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock River, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson River; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose, and the fourth was near the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages, viz.: One on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; another about twelve

miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines, and the third on Turkey River.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs, of Rock River, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

"Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording a convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

"Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victim might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

"At the foot of the mound above mentioned, the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the excitement of horse racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race ground, leaving most of their arms in the village and their old men and women and children unprotected.

"Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants, by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire arms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the grass and sprang tiger-like upon the astonished and unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect if possible their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms were in the hands of the victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines River, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek Hills."

The Sacs and Foxes, prior to the settlement of their village on Rock River, had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagoes, subdued them and took possession

of their lands. Their village on Rock River, at one time, contained upward of sixty lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. In 1825, the Secretary of War estimated the entire number of the Sacs and Foxes at 4,600 souls. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the beautiful and flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The beautiful scenery of the island, the extensive prairies, dotted over with groves; the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil, producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables, with little labor; the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

North of the hunting grounds of the Sacs and Foxes, were those of the Sioux, a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possession with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri River. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes; and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien, in 1825. But this, instead of settling the difficulties, caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. These contests were kept up and became so unrelenting that, in 1830, Government bought of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles in width, on both sides of the line, and thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating between them a "neutral ground," commanded them to cease their hostilities. Both the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, however, were allowed to fish and hunt on this ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory. The Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux were deadly enemies, and neither let an opportunity to punish the other pass unimproved.

In April, 1852, a fight occurred between the Musquaka band of Sacs and Foxes and a band of Sioux, about six miles above Algona, in Kossuth County, on the west side of the Des Moines River. The Sacs and Foxes were under the leadership of Ko-ko-wah, a subordinate chief, and had gone up from their home in Tama County, by way of Clear Lake, to what was then the "neutral ground." At Clear Lake, Ko-ko-wah was informed that a party of Sioux were encamped on the west side of the East Fork of the Des Moines, and he determined to attack them. With sixty of his warriors, he started and arrived at a point on the east side of the river, about a mile above the Sioux encampment, in the night, and concealed themselves in a grove, where they were able to discover the position and strength of their hereditary foes. The next morning, after many of the Sioux braves had left their camp on hunting tours, the vindictive Sacs and Foxes crossed the river and suddenly attacked the camp. The conflict was desperate for a short time, but the advantage was with the assailants, and the Sioux were routed. Sixteen of them, including some of their women and children, were killed, and a boy 14 years old was captured. One of the Musquakas was shot in the breast by a squaw as they were rushing into the Sioux's camp. He started to run away, when the same brave squaw shot him through the body, at a distance of twenty rods, and he fell dead. Three other Sac braves were killed. But few of the Sioux escaped. The victorious

party hurriedly buried their own dead, leaving the dead Sioux above ground, and made their way home, with their captive, with all possible expedition.

PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Very soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and, also, the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. James Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post, Captains Lewis and Clark, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one Sergeant, two Corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel-boat, with four months' rations. on the 9th day of August, 1805. On the 20th of the same month, the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter and four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors.

At the head of the Rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows: "Your great Father, the President of the United States, wished to be more intimately acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required." At the close of the council he presented the red men with some knives, whisky and tobacco.

Pursuing his way up the river, he arrived, on the 23d of August, at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as being "on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about 41° 21′ north. The channel of the river runs on that shore; the hill in front is about sixty feet perpendicular; nearly level on top; four hundred yards in the rear is a small prairie fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river, a short distance below tbe mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi, "Flint Hills."

On the 24th, with one of his men, he went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. Reaching the river, he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pur-

suit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished, had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque.

At Dubuque, Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. Dubuque had an old field piece and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first Americans who had visited that part of the Territory. Dubuque, however, was not disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

After leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations on the upper waters of the Mississippi more properly belongs to the history of another State.

It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at the mouth of the Minnesota River, Pike held a council with the Sioux, September 23, and obtained from them a grant of one hundred thousand acres of land. On the 8th of January, 1806, Pike arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47°. At this time the then powerful Northwest Company carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river on both sides, along the great lakes to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the north and west, to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations the entire Territory of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission, and performing a valuable service to Iowa and the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there on the 30th of April, 1806.

INDIAN WARS.

The Territory of Iowa, although it had been purchased by the United States, and was ostensibly in the possession of the Government, was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of ownership and possession. Before it could be open to settlement by the whites, it was indispensable that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The accomplishment of this purpose required the expenditure of large sums of money and blood, and for a long series of years the frontier was disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites or some violation of treaty stipulation.

As previously shown, at the time when the United States assumed the control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachments of the pale faces.

Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac village, on Rock River, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors, but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 until his death. In early manhood he attained some distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages, and other neighboring

tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. Some historians have added to the statement that "it does not appear that he was ever a great general, or possessed any of the qualifications of a successful leader." If this was so, his life was a marvel. How any man who had none of the qualifications of a leader became so prominent as such, as he did, indicates either that he had some ability, or that his cotemporaries, both Indian and Anglo-Saxon, had less than he. He is said to have been the "victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans," but the impartial historian must admit that if he was the enemy of theAmericans, it was certainly not without some reason.

It will be remembered that Spain did not give up possession of the country to France on its cession to the latter power, in 1801, but retained possession of it, and, by the authority of France, transferred it to the United States, in 1804. Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis at the time, and were invited to be present and witness the ceremonies of the transfer, but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village, on Rock River, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

On the 3d day of November, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars' worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississppi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin River, embracing an area of over fifty-one millions of acres.

To this treaty Black Hawk always objected and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied; and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely, to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

The year following this treaty (1805), Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieutenant Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with; and he was very much prepossessed in Pike's favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt River. Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock River, and the young chief came on

shore with his interpreter, and made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

The events which soon followed Pike's expedition were the erection of Fort Edwards, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander; after which they returned home apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock River. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid in getting their lands away from them.

It has been held by good American authorities, that the erection of Fort Madison at the point where it was located *was* a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the eleventh article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin River; by article six they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement," as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant. Not long after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the regular drill had not yet commenced. However, they kept up the attack for several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock River.

When war was declared between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, and more probably because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were "forced into the war by being deceived." He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return, they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our

chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the Fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the Fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

Black Hawk seems to have accepted of this proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their Winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies. But, after waiting some time, they were told by the trader that he would not trust them. It was in vain that they pleaded the promise of their great father at Washington. The trader was inexorable; and, disappointed and crestfallen, they turned sadly toward their own village. "Few of us," says Black Hawk, "slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning, a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

He joined the British, who flattered him, styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousies against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

With all his skill and courage, Black Hawk was unable to lead all the Sacs and Foxes into hostilities to the United States. A portion of them, at the head of whom was Keokuk ("the Watchful Fox"), were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. Therefore, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized, with Keokuk for their chief. This divided the nation into the "War and the Peace party."

Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and having all the old men and women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-qua-me (the Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American chief stationed there. They accordingly went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of the Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River. On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief, and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village and cross over to the west side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge where the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak in the council, which Wa-co-me

obtained for him. Keokuk then addressed the chiefs; he remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes and the graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village. The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the trail leading to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk.

Keokuk, like Black Hawk, was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock River, in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight, when occasion required, with a cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle, he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

Keokuk has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. In person, he was tall and of portly bearing; in his public speeches, he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures; he spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for the reputation of Keokuk, as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame, Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. But during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witness the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his audience.

Keokuk seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but defeat and disaster, and used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council to prepare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance. "I am your chief," he said, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But before

you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success." He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, that their chance of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you, on one condition, viz.: that before we go, we will kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor, and cause them to abandon the rash undertaking.

But during the war of 1832, it is now considered certain that small bands of Indians, from the west side of the Mississippi, made incursions into the white settlements, in the lead mining region, and committed some murders and depredations.

When peace was declared between the United States and England, Black Hawk was required to make peace with the former, and entered into a treaty at Portage des Sioux, September 14, 1815, but did not "touch the goose-quill to it until May 13, 1816, when he smoked the pipe of peace with the great white chief," at St. Louis. This treaty was a renewal of the treaty of 1804, but Black Hawk declared he had been deceived; that he did not know that by signing the treaty he was giving away his village. This weighed upon his mind, already soured by previous disappointment and the irresistible encroachments of the whites; and when, a few years later, he and his people were driven from their possessions by the military, he determined to return to the home of his fathers.

It is also to be remarked that, in 1816, by treaty with various tribes, the United States relinquished to the Indians all the lands lying north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi, except a reservation five leagues square, on the Mississippi River, supposed then to be sufficient to include all the mineral lands on and adjacent to Fever River, and one league square at the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The immediate cause of the Indian outbreak in 1830 was the occupation of Black Hawk's village, on the Rock River, by the whites, during the absence of the chief and his braves on a hunting expedition, on the west side of the Mississippi. When they returned, they found their wigwams occupied by white families, and their own women and children were shelterless on the banks of the river. The Indians were indignant, and determined to repossess their village at all hazards, and early in the Spring of 1831 recrossed the Mississippi and menacingly took possession of their own cornfields and cabins. It may be well to remark here that it was expressly stipulated in the treaty of 1804, to which they attributed all their troubles, that the Indians should not be obliged to leave their lands until they were sold by the United States, and it does not appear that they occupied any lands other than those owned by the Government. If this was true, the Indians had good cause for indignation and complaint. But the whites, driven out in turn by the returning Indians, became so clamorous against what they termed the encroachments of the natives, that Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, ordered Gen Gaines to Rock Island with a military force to drive the Indians again from their homes to the west side of the Mississippi. Black Hawk says he did not intend to be provoked into war by anything less than the blood of

some of his own people ; in other words, that there would be no war unless it should be commenced by the pale faces. But it was said and probably thought by the military commanders along the frontier that the Indians intended to unite in a general war against the whites, from Rock River to the Mexican borders. But it does not appear that the hardy frontiersmen themselves had any fears, for their experience had been that, when well treated, their Indian neighbors were not dangerous. Black Hawk and his band had done no more than to attempt to repossess the the old homes of which they had been deprived in their absence. No blood had been shed. Black Hawk and his chiefs sent a flag of truce, and a new treaty was made, by which Black Hawk and his band agreed to remain forever on the Iowa side and never recross the river without the permission of the President or the Governor of Illinois. Whether the Indians clearly understood the terms of this treaty is uncertain. As was usual, the Indian traders had dictated terms on their behalf, and they had received a large amount of provisions, etc., from the Government, but it may well be doubted whether the Indians comprehended that they could never revisit the graves of their fathers without violating their treaty. They undoubtedly thought that they had agreed never to recross the Mississippi with hostile intent. However this may be, on the 6th day of April, 1832, Black Hawk and his entire band, with their women and children, again recrossed the Mississippi in plain view of the garrison of Fort Armstrong, and went up Rock River. Although this act was construed into an act of hostility by the military authorities, who declared that Black Hawk intended to recover his village, or the site where it stood, by force ; but it does not appear that he made any such attempt, nor did his apearance create any special alarm among the settlers. They knew that the Indians never went on the war path encumbered with the old men, their women and their children.

The *Galenian*, printed in Galena, of May 2, 1832, says that Black Hawk was invited by the Prophet and had taken possession of a tract about forty miles up Rock River; but that he did not remain there long, but commenced his march up Rock River. Capt. W. B. Green, who served in Capt. Stephenson's company of mounted rangers, says that "Black Hawk and his band crossed the river with no hostile intent, but that his band had had bad luck in hunting during the previous Winter, were actually in a starving condition, and had come over to spend the Summer with a friendly tribe on the head waters of the Rock and Illinois Rivers, by invitation from their chief. Other old settlers, who all agree that Black Hawk had no idea of fighting, say that he came back to the west side expecting to negotiate another treaty, and get a new supply of provisions. The most reasonable explanation of this movement, which resulted so disastrously to Black Hawk and his starving people, is that, during the Fall and Winter of 1831–2, his people became deeply indebted to their favorite trader at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island). They had not been fortunate in hunting, and he was likely to lose heavily, as an Indian debt was outlawed in one year. If, therefore, the Indians could be induced to come over, and the fears of the military could be sufficiently aroused to pursue them, another treaty could be negotiated, and from the payments from the Government the shrewd trader could get his pay. Just a week after Black Hawk crossed the river, on the 13th of April, 1832, George Davenport wrote to Gen. Atkinson : "I am informed that the British band of Sac Indians are determined to make war on the frontier settlements. * * * From every information that I have received, I am of the opinion that the intention of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier." And

yet, from the 6th day of April until after Stillman's men commenced war by firing on a flag of truce from Black Hawk, no murders nor depredations were committed by the British band of Sac Indians.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to detail the incidents of the Black Hawk war of 1832, as it pertains rather to the history of the State of Illinois. It is sufficient to say that, after the disgraceful affair at Stillman's Run, Black Hawk, concluding that the whites, refusing to treat with him, were determined to exterminate his people, determined to return to the Iowa side of the Mississippi. He could not return by the way he came, for the army was behind him, an army, too, that would sternly refuse to recognize the white flag of peace. His only course was to make his way northward and reach the Mississippi, if possible, before the troops could overtake him, and this he did; but, before he could get his women and children across the Wisconsin, he was overtaken, and a battle ensued. Here, again, he sued for peace, and, through his trusty Lieutenant, "the Prophet," the whites were plainly informed that the starving Indians did not wish to fight, but would return to the west side of the Mississippi, peaceably, if they could be permitted to do so. No attention was paid to this second effort to negotiate peace, and, as soon as supplies could be obtained, the pursuit was resumed, the flying Indians were overtaken again eight miles before they reached the mouth of the Bad Axe, and the slaughter (it should not be dignified by the name of battle) commenced. Here, overcome by starvation and the victorious whites, his band was scattered, on the 2d day of August, 1832. Black Hawk escaped, but was brought into camp at Prairie du Chien by three Winnebagoes. He was confined in Jefferson Barracks until the Spring of 1833, when he was sent to Washington, arriving there April 22. On the 26th of April, they were taken to Fortress Monroe, where they remained till the 4th of June, 1833, when orders were given for them to be liberated and returned to their own country. By order of the President, he was brought back to Iowa through the principal Eastern cities. Crowds flocked to see him all along his route, and he was very much flattered by the attentions he received. He lived among his people on the Iowa River till that reservation was sold, in 1836, when, with the rest of the Sacs and Foxes, he removed to the Des Moines Reservation, where he remained till his death, which occurred on the 3d of October, 1838.

INDIAN PURCHASES, RESERVES AND TREATIES.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, in 1832, a treaty was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on grounds now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, on the 21st day of September, 1832. At this council, the United States were represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pash-a-pa-ho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation were present. By this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, containing about six million acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, twenty thousand dollars in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for

seventeen years and amounted to fifty thousand dollars, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk war, thirty-five beef cattle, twelve bushels of salt, thirty barrels of pork, fifty barrels of flour and six thousand bushels of corn.

This territory is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Although it was not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, it was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration that flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By the terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk Purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk's village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was their leading spirit and principal speaker on the occasion. By the terms of the treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines River, where an agency was established for them at what is now the town of Agency City.

Besides the Keokuk Reserve, the Government gave out of the Black Hawk Purchase to Antoine Le Claire, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island, on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Soon after the removal of the Sacs and Foxes to their new reservation on the Des Moines River, Gen. Joseph M. Street was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes, at Prairie du Chien, to establish an agency among them. A farm was selected, on which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian Fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek and the other on Sugar Creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years. Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fish's band. Three of the Indian chiefs, Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose, had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with the agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co., from Illinois, and also Mr. J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville.

The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of *delirium tremens* after his removal with his tribe to Kansas.

In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines River, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States on the 21st of September, 1837, and on the 11th of October, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the Autumn of 1845, when the most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in the Spring of 1846.

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*—Made July 19, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux, between the Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treaty of peace and friendship on the part of those Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs.*—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this, the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock River, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes.*—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas.*—A treaty of peace and mutual good will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River*—Made at St. Louis on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock River, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified December 30, 1816. In this treaty, that of 1804 was re-established and confirmed by twenty-two chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock River, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose quill."

6. *Treaty of 1824.*—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nation relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified January 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825.*—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes, on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa River to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar River in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines River; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet River, and down that river to its junction with the Missouri River.

8. *Treaty of 1830.*—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a like strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clark and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. This territory was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested till it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other Tribes.*—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines River, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd Rivers, to the fork of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet

River to the Missouri River; thence down said Missouri River to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand River; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer River, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs three thousand dollars; to the Foxes, three thousand dollars; to the Sioux, two thousand dollars; to the Yankton and Santie bands of Sioux, three thousand dollars; to the Omahas, two thousand five hundred dollars; and to the Ottoes and Missouris, two thousand five hundred dollars—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of two hundred dollars, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart three thousand dollars annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground, in 1840–41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes.*—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15, 1832, by Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Ground, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, ten thousand dollars in specie, and establish a school among them, with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost three thousand dollars a year, and to continue the same for twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1836*, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's Reserve to the United States; for which the Government stipulated to pay thirty thousand dollars, and an annuity of ten thousand dollars for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837.*—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was twenty-five miles wide in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back of the Black Hawk Purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment.*—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, the United States paying for the same one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1842.*—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians "ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title." By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the Fall of 1845, and the rest the Spring following.

SPANISH GRANTS.

While the territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was under Spanish rule as a part of its province of Louisiana, certain claims to and grants of land were made by the Spanish authorities, with which, in addition to the extinguishment of Indian titles, the United States had to deal. It is proper that these should be briefly reviewed.

Dubuque.—On the 22d day of September, 1788, Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, from Prairie du Chien, obtained from the Foxes a cession or lease of lands on the Mississippi River for mining purposes, on the site of the present city of Dubuque. Lead had been discovered here eight years before, in 1780, by the wife of Peosta Fox, a warrior, and Dubuque's claim embraced nearly all the lead bearing lands in that vicinity. He immediately took possession of his claim and commenced mining, at the same time making a settlement. The place became known as the "Spanish Miners," or, more commonly, "Dubuque's Lead Mines."

In 1796, Dubuque filed a petition with Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, asking that the tract ceded to him by the Indians might be granted to him by patent from the Spanish Government. In this petition, Dubuque rather indefinitely set forth the boundaries of this claim as "about seven leagues along the Mississippi River, and three leagues in width from the river," intending to include, as is supposed, the river front between the Little Maquoketa and the Tete des Mertz Rivers, embracing more than twenty thousand acres. Carondelet granted the prayer of the petition, and the grant was subsequently confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana.

In October, 1804, Dubuque transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis, and on the 17th of May, 1805, he and Choteau jointly filed their claims with the Board of Commissioners. On the 20th of September, 1806, the Board decided in their favor, pronouncing the claim to be a regular Spanish grant, made and completed prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, only one member, J. B. C. Lucas, dissenting.

Dubuque died March 24, 1810. The Indians, understanding that the claim of Dubuque under their former act of cession was only a permit to occupy the tract and work the mines during his life, and that at his death they reverted to them, took possession and continued mining operations, and were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Commissioners. When the Black Hawk purchase was consummated, the Dubuque claim thus held by the Indians was absorbed by the United States, as the Sacs and Foxes made no reservation of it in the treaty of 1832.

The heirs of Choteau, however, were not disposed to relinquish their claim without a struggle. Late in 1832, they employed an agent to look after their interests, and authorized him to lease the right to dig lead on the lands. The miners who commenced work under this agent were compelled by the military to abandon their operations, and one of the claimants went to Galena to institute legal proceedings, but found no court of competent jurisdiction, although he did bring an action for the recovery of a quantity of lead dug at Dubuque, for the purpose of testing the title. Being unable to identify the lead, however, he was non-suited.

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, the town of Dubuque was surveyed and platted. After lots had been sold and occupied by the purchasers, Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Malony, who

held land in Dubuque under a patent from the United States, for the recovery of seven undivided eighth parts of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was tried in the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, and was decided adversely to the plaintiff. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, when it was heard at the December term, 1853, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed, the court holding that the permit from Carondolet was merely a lease or permit to work the mines; that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than the "peaceable possession" of certain lands obtained from the Indians; that Carondelet had no legal authority to make snch a grant as claimed, and that, even if he had, this was but an "inchoate and imperfect title."

Giard.—In 1795, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana granted to Basil Giard five thousand eight hundred and sixty acres of land, in what is now Clayton County, known as the "Giard Tract." He occupied the land during the time that Iowa passed from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, in consideration of which the Federal Government granted a patent of the same to Giard in his own right. His heirs sold the whole tract to James H. Lockwood and Thomas P. Burnett, of Prairie du Chien, for three hundred dollars.

Honori.—March 30, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, Acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Henori, or Louis Honore Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty."

Honori took immediate possession of his claim, which he retained until 1805. While trading with the natives, he became indebted to Joseph Robedoux, who obtained an execution on which the property was sold May 13, 1803, and was purchased by the creditor. In these proceedings the property was described as being "about six leagues above the River Des Moines." Robedoux died soon after he purchased the proprerty. Auguste Choteau, his executor, disposed of the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck, in April, 1805, up to which time Honori continued to occupy it. The grant, as made by the Spanish government, was a league square, but only one mile square was confirmed by the Uuited States. After the half-breeds sold their lands, in which the Honori grant was included, various claimants resorted to litigation in attempts to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1839, and is the oldest legal title to any land in the State of Iowa.

THE HALF-BREED TRACT.

Before any permanent settlement had been made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and excellent people among them, children of men of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated

at Edinburgh, Scotland, a surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

A treaty was made at Washington, August 4, 1824, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States, by which that portion of Lee County was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as "The Half-Breed Tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land, containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi River at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the Half-Breed Tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But on the 30th day of January, 1834, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This was no sooner done, than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides; Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed Commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these Commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the Commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the Commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee County. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the Sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid

and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts, but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the Clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into one hundred and one shares and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement by the whites within the limits of Iowa was made by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Of the Giard settlement, opposite Prairie du Chien, little is known, except that it was occupied by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century, and contained three cabins in 1805. Indian traders, although not strictly to be considered settlers, had established themselves at various points at an early date. A Mr. Johnson, agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians some time before the United States possessed the country. In 1820, Le Moliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee County. In 1829, Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville.

The first settlement in Lee County was made in 1820, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States army, who had been stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill., and who built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. Dr. Muir was a man of strict integrity and irreproachable character. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, he had married an Indian woman of the Fox nation. Of his marriage, the following romantic account is given:

> The post at which he was stationed was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that, in her dreams, she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after a while, the sneers and gibes of his brother

officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river, to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and, after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of nine hundred miles, she, at last, reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819–20, he was stationed at Fort Edward, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission.

After building his cabin, as above stated, he leased his claim for a term of years to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe, afterward Galena, where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise (married at Keokuk, since dead), James, (drowned at Keokuk), Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her children, disappeared, and, it is said, returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

Messrs. Reynolds & Culver, who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Mr. Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession of Muir's cabin. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near.

His daughter, Margaret Stillwell (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puch-a-she-tuck, where Keokuk now stands. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1831, Mr. Johnson, Agent of the American Fur Company, who had a station at the foot of the rapids, removed to another location, and, Dr. Muir having returned from Galena, he and Isaac R. Campbell took the place and buildings vacated by the Company and carried on trade with the Indians and half-breeds. Campbell, who had first visited and traveled through the southern part of Iowa, in 1821, was an enterprising settler, and besides trading with the natives carried on a farm and kept a tavern.

Dr. Muir died of cholera in 1832.

In 1830, James L. and Lucius H. Langworthy, brothers and natives of Vermont, visited the Territory for the purpose of working the lead mines at Dubuque. They had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Illinois, the former from as early as 1824. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable.

In 1829, James L. Langworthy resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot now known as Jones Street Levee. Before him spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish Creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills, but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey Rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as circumstances would permit.

In 1830, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

At this time, the lands were not in the actual possession of the United States. Although they had been purchased from France, the Indian title had not been extinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation within the limits of the present State of Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a Committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales, and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half-sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk:

We, a Committee having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws) by which we as miners will be governed, and having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi River,* with the following exceptions, to wit:

ARTICLE I. That each and every man shall hold 200 yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

ARTICLE II. We further agree that there shall be chosen, by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying.

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote, in accordance with Article 2. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor within the limits of the present State of Iowa. And it is to be said that the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed, and the acts of the executive officer thus elected as duly respected, as any have been since.

The miners who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi River continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was entrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners with orders to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove within ten days to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity. In due time, Col. Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape

* Established by the Superintendent of U. S. Lead Mines at Fever River.

unmolested. From this time, a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouaged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. Dubuque was becoming a noted place on the river, but the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the settlers. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. It must now be said, simply, that "red tape" should be respected. The purchase had been made, the treaty ratified, or was sure to be; the Indians had retired, and, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given.

But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers recrossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until Spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were James L. Langworthy, and his brother Lucius, who had on hand about three hundred thousand pounds of lead.

Lieut. Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Col. Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate clothed with a little brief authority was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

June 1, 1833, the treaty formally went into effect, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their home claims and mineral prospects, and from this time the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa must date. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed Superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena, since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830 was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government. This was the same rule adopted in the United States mines on Fever River in

Illinois, except that, until 1830, the Illinois miners were compelled to pay 10 per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

During 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, about five hundred people arrived at the mining district, about one hundred and fifty of them from Galena.

In the same year, Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the now populous and thriving City of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first landed become the site of a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, the small school house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein two thousand children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died, greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners at a meeting held in 1834.

In 1832, Captain James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose. In 1834, a military post was established at this point, and a garrison of cavalry was stationed here, under the command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney. The soldiers were removed from this post to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1837.

During the same year, 1832, soon after the close of the Black Hawk War, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next Summer, lots were sold. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, parties who had been impatiently looking across upon "Flint Hills," now Burlington, came over from Illinois and made claims. The first was Samuel S. White, in the Fall of 1832, who erected a cabin on the site of the city of Burlington. About the same time, David Tothero made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. In the Winter of that year, they were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians, and White's cabin was burnt by the soldiers. He retired to Illinois, where he spent the Winter, and in the Summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the original town of Burlington in 1834.

All along the river borders of the Black Hawk Purchase settlers were flocking into Iowa. Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in Septem-

ber, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the spot where the thriving city of Davenport now stands. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flatboat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833, Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved across from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county. Among other early settlers in this part of the Territory were Adrian H. Davenport, Col. John Sullivan, Mulligan and Franklin Easly, Capt. John Coleman, J. M. Camp, William White, H. W. Higgins, Cornelius Harrold, Richard Harrison, E. H. Shepherd and Dr. E. S. Barrows.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and others. Of Antoine LeClaire, as the representative of the two races of men who at this time occupied Iowa, Hon. C. C. Nourse, in his admirable Centennial Address, says: "Antoine LeClaire was born at St. Joseph, Michigan, in 1797. His father was French, his mother a granddaughter of a Pottowatomie chief. In 1818, he acted as official interpreter to Col. Davenport, at Fort Armstrong (now Rock Island). He was well acquainted with a dozen Indian dialects, and was a man of strict integrity and great energy. In 1820, he married the granddaughter of a Sac chief. The Sac and Fox Indians reserved for him and his wife two sections of land in the treaty of 1833, one at the town of LeClaire and one at Davenport. The Pottawatomies, in the treaty at Prairie du Chien, also reserved for him two sections of land, at the present site of Moline, Ill. He received the appointment of Postmaster and Justice of the Peace in the Black Hawk Purchase, at an early day. In 1833, he bought for $100 a claim on the land upon which the original town of Davenport was surveyed and platted in 1836. In 1836, LeClaire built the hotel, known since, with its valuable addition, as the LeClaire House. He died September 25, 1861."

In Clayton County, the first settlement was made in the Spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State till the beginning of 1836.

In that portion now known as Muscatine County, settlements were made in 1834, by Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, who were the first settlers. E. E. Fay, William St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whiting, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were early settlers of Muscatine.

During the Summer of 1835, William Bennett and his family, from Galena, built the first cabin within the present limits of Delaware County, in some timber since known as Eads' Grove.

The first post office in Iowa was established at Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Prentice was appointed Postmaster.

The first Justice of the Peace was Antoine Le Claire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

The first Methodist Society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque on the 18th of May, 1834, and the first class meeting was held June 1st of that year.

The first church bell brought into Iowa was in March, 1834.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the Territory was celebrated at Dubuque, in the house of Patrick Quigley, in the Fall of 1833.

The first school house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque miners in 1833.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Dubuque early in the Summer of 1834.

The first woman who came to this part of the Territory with a view to permanent residence was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the Fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa was that of Hosea T. Camp, in 1832.

The first meeting house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the Dubuque *Visitor*, issued May 11th, 1836. John King, afterward Judge King, was editor, and William C. Jones, printer.

The pioneers of Iowa, as a class, were brave, hardy, intelligent and enterprising people.

As early as 1824, a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as *Lacote de Hart*, or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827, an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839, a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846–7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the Winter of 1846–7 on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the Spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the Spring of 1847, Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the limits of Pottawattamie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kanesville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1846, they raised a battalion, numbering some five hundred men, for the Mexican war. In 1848, Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanesville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawattamie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852, the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer Ione, arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. The Ione was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of

Court avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio.

Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

The Western States have been settled by many of the best and most enterprising men of the older States, and a large immigration of the best blood of the Old World, who, removing to an arena of larger opportunities, in a more fertile soil and congenial climate, have developed a spirit and an energy peculiarly Western. In no country on the globe have enterprises of all kinds been pushed forward with such rapidity, or has there been such independence and freedom of competition. Among those who have pioneered the civilization of the West, and been the founders of great States, none have ranked higher in the scale of intelligence and moral worth than the pioneers of Iowa, who came to the territory when it was an Indian country, and through hardship, privation and suffering, laid the foundations of the populous and prosperous commonwealth which to-day dispenses its blessings to a million and a quarter of people. From her first settlement and from her first organization as a territory to the present day, Iowa has had able men to manage her affairs, wise statesmen to shape her destiny and frame her laws, and intelligent and impartial jurists to administer justice to her citizens; her bar, pulpit and press have been able and widely influential; and in all the professions, arts, enterprises and industries which go to make up a great and prosperous commonwealth, she has taken and holds a front rank among her sister States of the West.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

By act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory included in the Louisiana purchase, and provide for a temporary government. By another act of the same session, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired country was divided, October 1, 1804 into the Territory of Orleans, south of the thirty-third parallel of north latitude, and the district of Louisiana, which latter was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory.

In 1805, the District of Louisiana was organized as a Territory with a government of its own. In 1807, Iowa was included in the Territory of Illinois, and in 1812 in the Territory of Missouri. When Missouri was admitted as a State, March 2, 1821, "Iowa," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "was left a political orphan," until by act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the Black Hawk purchase having been made, all the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the northern boundary of Missouri, was made a part of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two Justices of the Peace had been appointed and a post office was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September, 1834, however, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River, viz.: Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were

partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two Associate Justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

On the first Monday in October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a Delegate to Congress from this part of Michigan Territory. On the 20th of April, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation, July 4, 1836, and Iowa was then included in

THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary of the Territory; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

September 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered the census of the new Territory to be taken. This census resulted in showing a population of 10,531 in the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines. Under the apportionment, these two counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the First Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

Dubuque County.—Council: John Fally, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney. *House:* Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley, Hosea T. Camp.

Des Moines County.—Council: Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House:* Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, on the 25th day of October, 1836, and was organized by electing Henry T. Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, Speaker of the House. It adjourned December 9, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 10, 1837. Adjourned January 20, 1838. The third session was at Burlington; commenced June 1st, and adjourned June 12, 1838.

During the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, in 1836, the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook (the latter being subsequently changed to Scott) and defined their boundaries. During the second session, out of the territory embraced in Dubuque County, were created the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Clinton and Cedar, and their boundaries defined, but the most of them were not organized until several years afterward, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa.

The question of a separate territorial organization for Iowa, which was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, began to be agitated early in the Autumn of 1837. The wishes of the people found expression in a convention held at Burlington on the 1st of November, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Sinsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was Delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly and successfully, that "An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to estab-

lish the Territorial Government of Iowa," was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line." The organic act provided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years, and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a Council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated $5,000 for a public library, and $20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

President Van Buren appointed Ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburgh, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham, soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Immediately after his arrival, Governor Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th day of November for meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The first Territorial Legislature was elected in September and assembled at Burlington on the 12th of November, and consisted of the following members:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—William Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler,* William G. Coop, William H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, William L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers,† Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Notwithstanding a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, yet Gen. Jesse B. Browne (Whig), of Lee County, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. William H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry County, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time, national politics

* Cyrus S. Jacobs, who was elected for Des Moines County, was killed in an unfortunate encounter at Burlington before the meeting of the Legislature, and Mr. Beeler was elected to fill the vacancy.

† Samuel R. Murray was returned as elected from Clinton County, but his seat was successfully contested by Burchard.

were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the election in September, 1838, for members of the Legislature, a Congressional Delegate was also elected. There were four candidates, viz.: William W. Chapman and David Rohrer, of Des Moines County; B. F. Wallace, of Henry County, and P. H. Engle, of Dubuque County. Chapman was elected, receiving a majority of thirty-six over Engle.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law, the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the Executive and Legislative departments. Congress, however, by act approved March 3, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint Sheriffs and Magistrates.

Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated $20,000. Governor Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of Commissioners, with a view to making a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only on a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi River, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase. The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and on the 21st day of January, 1839, an act was passed, appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque County; John Ronalds, of Louisa County, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, Commissioners, to select a site for a permanent seat of Government within the limits of Johnson County.

Johnson County had been created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved December 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4th, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa River, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the county seat, temporarily.

Then there existed good reason for locating the capital in the county. The Territory of Iowa was bounded on the north by the British Possessions; east, by the Mississippi River to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west, by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson County was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians, established by the treaty of October 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

The Commissioners, after selecting the site, were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napo-

leon, Johnson County, May 1, 1839, selected for a site Section 10, in Township 79 North of Range 6 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the geographical center of the section, where a square of ten acres on the elevated grounds overlooking the river was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost when complete should not exceed $51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ill., and on the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was Marshal of the day, and Gov. Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

When the Legislature assembled at Burlington in special session, July 13, 1840, Gov. Lucas announced that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of $20,000 for the building was passed, January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only $5,500 was obtained under the act.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The boundary line between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri was a difficult question to settle in 1838, in consequence of claims arising from taxes and titles, and at one time civil war was imminent. In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line that has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The Constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines River. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines River had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or "the rapids of the Des Moines River." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography) insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines River, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her Sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the Sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren Counties and confined in jail. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Gov. Lucas called out the militia of Iowa, and both parties made active preparations for war. In Iowa, about 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the County Commissioners of Clarke County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Gov. Boggs had despatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing

to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the final settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined, but afterward Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy, which was instituted, and which resulted in a judgment for Iowa. Under this decision, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott were appointed Commissioners to survey and establish the boundary. Mr. Nourse remarks that "the expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle."

The first legislative assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man before the law by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted by all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal civil rights with man, except only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded, the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus under the territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

By act of Congress of June 12, 1838, the lands which had been purchased of the Indians were brought into market, and land offices opened in Dubuque and Burlington. Congress provided for military roads and bridges, which greatly aided the settlers, who were now coming in by thousands, to make their homes on the fertile prairies of Iowa—"the Beautiful Land." The fame of the country had spread far and wide; even before the Indian title was extinguished, many were crowding the borders, impatient to cross over and stake out their claims on the choicest spots they could find in the new Territory. As soon as the country was open for settlement, the borders, the Black Hawk Purchase, all along the Mississipi, and up the principal rivers and streams, and out over the broad and rolling prairies, began to be thronged with eager land hunters and immigrants, seeking homes in Iowa. It was a sight to delight the eyes of all comers from every land—its noble streams, beautiful and picturesque hills and valleys, broad and fertile prairies extending as far as the eye could reach, with a soil surpassing in richness anything which they had ever seen. It is not to be wondered at that immigration into Iowa was rapid, and that within less than a decade from the organization of the Territory, it contained a hundred and fifty thousand people.

As rapidly as the Indian titles were extinguished and the original owners removed, the resistless tide of emigration flowed westward. The following extract from Judge Nourse's Centennial Address shows how the immigrants gathered on the Indian boundary, ready for the removal of the barrier:

In obedience to our progressive and aggressive spirit, the Government of the United States made another treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, on the 11th day of August, 1842, for the remaining portion of their land in Iowa. The treaty provided that the Indians should retain

possession of all the lands thus ceded until May 1, 1843, and should occupy that portion of the ceded territory west of a line running north and south through Redrock, until October 11, 1845. These tribes, at this time, had their principal village at Ot-tum-wa-no, now called Ottumwa. As soon as it became known that the treaty had been concluded, there was a rush of immigration to Iowa, and a great number of temporary settlements were made near the Indian boundary, waiting for the 1st day of May. As the day approached, hundreds of families encamped along the line, and their tents and wagons gave the scene the appearance of a military expedition. The country beyond had been thoroughly explored, but the United States military authorities had prevented any settlement or even the making out of claims by any monuments whatever.

To aid them in making out their claims when the hour should arrive, the settlers had placed piles of dry wood on the rising ground, at convenient distances, and a short time before twelve o'clock of the night of the 30th of April, these were lighted, and when the midnight hour arrived, it was announced by the discharge of firearms. The night was dark, but this army of occupation pressed forward, torch in hand, with axe and hatchet, blazing lines with all manner of curves and angles. When daylight came and revealed the confusion of these wonderful surveys, numerous disputes arose, settled generally by compromise, but sometimes by violence. Between midnight of the 30th of April and sundown of the 1st of May, over one thousand families had settled on their new purchase.

While this scene was transpiring, the retreating Indians were enacting one more impressive and melancholy. The Winter of 1842–43 was one of unusual severity, and the Indian prophet, who had disapproved of the treaty, attributed the severity of the Winter to the anger of the Great Spirit, because they had sold their country. Many religious rites were performed to atone for the crime. When the time for leaving Ot-tum-wa-no arrived, a solemn silence pervaded the Indian camp, and the faces of their stoutest men were bathed in tears; and when their cavalcade was put in motion, toward the setting sun, there was a spontaneous outburst of frantic grief from the entire procession.

The Indians remained the appointed time beyond the line running north and south through Redrock. The government established a trading post and military encampment at the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River, then and for many years known as Fort Des Moines. Here the red man lingered until the 11th of October, 1845, when the same scene that we have before described was re-enacted, and the wave of immigration swept over the remainder of the "New Purchase." The lands thus occupied and claimed by the settlers still belonged in fee to the General Government. The surveys were not completed until some time after the Indian title was extinguished. After their survey, the lands were publicly proclaimed or advertised for sale at public auction. Under the laws of the United States, a pre-emption or exclusive right to purchase public lands could not be acquired until after the lands had thus been publicly offered and not sold for want of bidders. Then, and not until then, an occupant making improvements in good faith might acquire a right over others to enter the land at the minimum price of $1.25 per acre. The "claim laws" were unknown to the United States statutes. They originated in the "eternal fitness of things," and were enforced, probably, as belonging to that class of natural rights not enumerated in the constitution, and not impaired or disparaged by its enumeration.

The settlers organized in every settlement prior to the public land sales, appointed officers, and adopted their own rules and regulations. Each man's claim was duly ascertained and recorded by the Secretary. It was the duty of *all* to attend the sales. The Secretary bid off the lands of each settler at $1.25 per acre. The others were there, to see, first, that he did his duty and bid in the land, and, secondly, to see that *no one else bid.* This, of course, sometimes led to trouble, but it saved the excitement of competition, and gave a formality and degree of order and regularity to the proceedings they would not otherwise have attained. As far as practicable, the Territorial Legislature recognized the validity of these "claims" upon the public lands, and in 1839 passed an act legalizing their sale and making their transfer a valid consideration to support a promise to pay for the same. (Acts of 1843, p. 456). The Supreme Territorial Court held this law to be valid. (See Hill v. Smith, 1st Morris Rep. 70). The opinion not only contains a decision of the question involved, but also contains much valuable erudition upon that "spirit of Anglo-Saxon liberty" which the Iowa settlers unquestionably inherited in a direct line of descent from the said "Anglo-Saxons." But the early settler was not always able to pay even this dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for his land.

Many of the settlers had nothing to begin with, save their hands, health and courage and their family jewels, "the pledges of love," and the "consumers of bread." It was not so easy to accumulate money in the early days of the State, and the "beautiful prairies," the "noble streams," and all that sort of poetic imagery, did not prevent the early settlers from becoming discouraged.

An old settler, in speaking of the privations and trials of those early days, says:

Well do the "old settlers" of Iowa remember the days from the first settlement to 1840. Those were days of sadness and distress. The endearments of home in another land had been

broken up; and all that was hallowed on earth, the home of childhood and the scenes of youth, we severed; and we sat down by the gentle waters of our noble river, and often "hung our harps on the willows."

Another, from another part of the State, testifies:

There was no such thing as getting money for any kind of labor. I laid brick at $3.00 per thousand, and took my pay in anything I could eat or wear. I built the first Methodist Church at Keokuk, 42x60 feet, of brick, for $600, and took my pay in a subscription paper, part of which I never collected, and upon which I only received $50 00 in money. Wheat was hauled 100 miles from the interior, and sold for 37½ cents per bushel.

Another old settler, speaking of a later period, 1843, says:

Land and everything had gone down in value to almost nominal prices. Corn and oats could be bought for six or ten cents a bushel; pork, $1.00 per hundred; and the best horse a man could raise sold for $50.00. Nearly all were in debt, and the Sheriff and Constable, with legal processes, were common visitors at almost every man's door. These were indeed "the times that tried men's souls."

"A few," says Mr. Nourse, "who were not equal to the trial, returned to their old homes, but such as had the courage and faith to be the worthy founders of a great State remained, to more than realize the fruition of their hopes, and the reward of their self-denial."

On Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met, at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose, during the session of 1841–2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed), estimated the expense of completing the building at $33,330, and that rooms for the use of the Legislature could be completed for $15,600.

During 1842, the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry, about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and contains, it is thought, an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed, that on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new capitol. At this session, the Superintendent estimated that it would cost $39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly $6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the congressional appropriation of $20,000 and the loan of $5,500, obtained from the Miners' Bank, of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such lots when they were sold. At one time, the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the Agent sold some lots for a draft, payable at Pittsburgh, Pa., for which he was compelled to pay twenty-five per cent. exchange. This draft, amounting to $507, that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly $24,000.

With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that estimates could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

Iowa remained a Territory from 1838 to 1846, during which the office of Governor was held by Robert Lucas, John Chambers and James Clarke.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, approved February 12, 1844, the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of Delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose was submitted to the people, to be voted upon at their township elections in April following. The vote was largely in favor of the measure, and the Delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, on the 7th of October, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first State Constitution.

The President of the convention, Hon. Shepherd Leffler, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It was also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The boundaries of the State, as defined by this Constitution, were as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River, opposite mouth of the Des Moines River, thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan, in the year 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up in the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet River; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters River, where the Watonwan River—according to Nicollet's map—enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were rejected by Congress, but by act approved March 3, 1845, a State called Iowa was admitted into the Union, provided the people accepted the act, bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines River, at the middle of the Mississippi, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth River; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines River; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries, had they been accepted, would have placed the northern boundary of the State about thirty miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth County. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress and rejected the Constitution at the election, held August 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

A second Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City on the 4th day of May, 1846, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution for the new State with the present boundaries, was adopted and submitted to the people for ratification on the 3d day of August following, when it was accepted; 9,492 votes were cast "for the Constitution," and 9,036 "against the Constitution."

The Constitution was approved by Congress, and by act of Congress approved December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union.

Prior to this action of Congress, however, the people of the new State held an election under the new Constitution on the 26th day of October, and elected Oresel Briggs, Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, with a population of nearly 100,000, and the frontier settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River. The Mormons had already reached there.

The first General Assembly of the State of Iowa was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month *before* the State was admitted into the Union.

At the first session of the State Legislature, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating $2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to a deal of discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their proceedings to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper County. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines Township, and the others in Fairview Township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted, called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to $1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to $2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select Committee of Five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, however, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded, for the time, the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session, $3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of $5,000, and in 1854 $4,000 more were apppropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost $123,000, paid partly by the General Government and partly by the State, but principally from the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

But the question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and on the 15th day of January, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The third Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of the State assembled at Iowa City, January 19, 1857. The new Constitution framed by this convention was submitted to the people at an election held August 3, 1857, when it was approved and adopted by a vote of 40,311 "for" to 38,681 "against," and on the 3d day of September following was declared by a proclamation of the Governor to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa.

Advised of the completion of the temporary State House at Des Moines, on the 19th of October following, Governor Grimes issued another proclamation, declaring the City of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa.

The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the Fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December, that the last of the effects—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds"—drawn by ten yoke of oxen was deposited in the new capital. It is not imprudent now to remark that, during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several departments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus, Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three

Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the University, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the Trustees of that institution.

Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the seventh General Assembly convened at the new capital. The building used for governmental purposes was purchased in 1864. It soon became inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed, and it became apparent that a new, large and permanent State House must be erected. In 1870, the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work. The board consisted of Gov. Samuel Merrill, ex officio, President; Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; James F. Wilson, Fairfield; James Dawson, Washington; Simon G. Stein, Muscatine; James O. Crosby, Gainsville; Charles Dudley, Agency City; John N. Dewey, Des Moines; William L. Joy, Sioux City; Alexander R. Fulton, Des Moines, Secretary.

The act of 1870 provided that the building should be constructed of the best material and should be fire proof; to be heated and ventilated in the most approved manner; should contain suitable legislative halls, rooms for State officers, the judiciary, library, committees, archives and the collections of the State Agricultural Society, and for all purpoees of State Government, and should be erected on grounds held by the State for that purpose. The sum first appropriated was $150,000; and the law provided that no contract should be made, either for constructing or furnishing the building, which should bind the State for larger sums than those at the time appropriated. A design was drawn and plans and specifications furnished by Cochrane & Piquenard, architects, which were accepted by the board, and on the 23d of November, 1871, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The estimated cost and present value of the capitol is fixed at $2,000,000.

From 1858 to 1860, the Sioux became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. These warlike Indians made frequent plundering raids upon the settlers, and murdered several families. In 1861, several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and punish the murderous thieves. No battles were fought, however, for the Indians fled when they ascertained that systematic and adequate measures had been adopted to protect the settlers.

"The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In 1854, the corner stone of a railroad bridge, that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating our example. On the 1st day of January, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four lines of railroad had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections. On the 15th of May, 1856, the Congress of the United States passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of

railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of our State at this time had increased to 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the Republic, on the route of this great highway across the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing our vast coal measures and establishing manufactories among us, or if it had been expended in improving our lands, and building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

"In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount." Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid; and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments. These debts are not all paid even yet, but the worst is over and ultimately the burden will be entirely removed.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The others were completed soon after. In 1854, there was not a mile of railroad in the State. In 1874, twenty years after, there were 3,765 miles in successful operation.

GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. From 1836 to 1838, the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin increased the number of counties to sixteen, and the population had increased to 22,859. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population, in 1880, was 1,624,463. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

Year.	*Population.*	*Year.*	*Population.*	*Year.*	*Population.*
1838	22,589	1852	230,713	1869	1,040,819
1840	43,115	1854	326,013	1870	1,191,727
1844	75,152	1856	519,055	1873	1,251,333
1846	97,588	1859	638,775	1875	1,366,000
1847	116,651	1860	674,913	1880	1,624,463
1849	152,988	1863	701,732		
1850	191,982	1865	754,699		
1851	204,774	1867	902,040		

The most populous county in the State is Dubuque. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty years, its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

Thriving cities and towns dot its fair surface; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; ten thousand school houses, in which more than five hundred thousand children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities are generously endowed by the State; manufactories spring up on all her water courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

Whether measured from the date of her first settlement, her organization as a Territory or admission as a State, Iowa has thus far shown a growth unsurpassed, in a similar period, by any commonwealth on the face of the earth; and, with her vast extent of fertile soil, with her inexhaustible treasures of mineral wealth, with a healthful, invigorating climate; an intelligent, liberty-loving people; with equal, just and liberal laws, and her free schools, the future of Iowa may be expected to surpass the most hopeful anticipations of her present citizens.

Looking upon Iowa as she is to-day—populous, prosperous and happy—it is hard to realize the wonderful changes that have occurred since the first white settlements were made within her borders. When the number of States was only twenty-six, and their total population about twenty millions, our republican form of government was hardly more than an experiment, just fairly put upon trial. The development of our agricultural resources and inexhaustible mineral wealth had hardly commenced. Westward the "Star of Empire" had scarcely started on its way. West of the great Mississippi was a mighty empire, but almost unknown, and marked on the maps of the period as "The Great American Desert."

Now, thirty-eight stars glitter on our national escutcheon, and over fifty millions of people, who know their rights and dare maintain them, tread American soil, and the grand sisterhood of States extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, and from the rocky coast of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

Ames, Story County.

The Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm were established by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. A Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of Governor R. P. Lowe, John D. Wright, William Duane Wilson, M. W. Robinson, Timothy Day, Richard Gaines, John Pattee, G. W. F. Sherwin, Suel Foster, S. W. Henderson, Clement Coffin and E. G. Day; the Governors of the State and President of the College being ex officio members. Subsequently the number of Trustees was reduced to five. The Board met in June, 1859, and received propositions for the location of the College and Farm from Hardin, Polk, Story and Boone, Marshall, Jefferson and Tama Counties. In July, the proposition of Story County and some of its citizens and by the citizens of Boone County was accepted, and the farm and the site for the buildings were located. In 1860–61, the farm-house and barn were erected. In 1862, Congress granted to the State 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and 195,000 acres were located by Peter Melendy, Commissioner, in 1862–3. George W. Bassett was appointed Land Agent for the institution. In 1864, the General Assembly appropriated $20,000 for the erection of the college building.

In June of that year, the Building Committee, consisting of Suel Foster, Peter Melendy and A. J. Bronson, proceeded to let the contract. John Browne, of Des Moines, was employed as architect, and furnished the plans of the building, but was superseded in its construction by C. A. Dunham. The $20,000 appropriated by the General Assembly were expended in putting in the foundations and making the brick for the structure. An additional appropriation of $91,000 was made in 1866, and the building was completed in 1868.

Tuition in this college is made by law forever free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age, who have been resident of the State six months previous to their admission. Each county in the State has a prior right of tuition for three scholars from each county; the remainder, equal to the capacity of the college, are by the Trustees distributed among the counties in proportion to the population, and subject to the above rule. All sale of ardent spirits, wine or beer are prohibited by law within a distance of three miles from the college, except for sacramental, mechanical or medical purposes.

The course of instruction in the Agricultural College embraces the following branches: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Horticulture, Fruit Growing, Forestry, Animal and Vegetable Anatomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Entomology, Zoology, the Veterinary Art, Plane Mensuration, Leveling, Surveying, Bookkeeping, and such Mechanical Arts as are directly connected with agriculture; also such other studies as the Trustees may from time to time prescribe, not inconsistent with the purposes of the institution.

The funds arising from the lease and sale of lands and interest on investments are sufficient for the support of the institution. Several College Societies are maintained among the students, who publish a monthly paper. There is also an "out-law" called the "*ATA*, Chapter Omega."

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Iowa City, Johnson County.

In the famous Ordinance of 1787, enacted by Congress before the Territory of the United States extended beyond the Mississippi River, it was declared that in all the territory northwest of the Ohio River, "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized "to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa, to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land, not exceeding the entire townships, for the use and support of a university within said territory when it becomes a state, and for no other use or purpose whatever; to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the large divisions into which the public land are authorized to be surveyed."

William W. Dodge, of Scott County, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make the selections. He selected Section 5 in Township 78, north of Range 3, east of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and then removed from the Territory. No more lands were selected until 1846, when, at the request of the Assembly, John M. Whitaker of Van Buren County, was appointed, who selected the remainder of the grant except about 122 acres.

In the first Constitution, under which Iowa was admitted to the Union, the people directed the disposition of the proceeds of this munificent grant in accordance with its terms, and instructed the General Assembly to provide, as soon

as may be, effectual means for the improvement and security of the funds of the university derived from the lands.

The first General Assembly, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City, then the capital of the State, "with such other branches as public convenience may hereafter require." The "public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land in which they are situated," were granted for the use of said university, *provided*, however, that the sessions of the Legislature and State offices should be held in the capitol until otherwise provided by law. The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen Trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, five of whom were to be chosen bienially. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. Provisions were made for the disposal of the two townships of land, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. The act further provides that the University shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever," and as soon as the revenue for the grant and donations amounts to $2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annually. The General Assembly retained full supervision over the University, its officers and the grants and donations made and to be made to it by the State.

Section 5 of the act appointed James P. Carleton, H. D. Downey, Thomas Snyder, Samuel McCrory, Curtis Bates, Silas Foster, E. C. Lyon, James H. Gower, George G. Vincent, Wm. G. Woodward, Theodore S. Parvin, George Atchinson, S. G. Matson, H. W. Starr and Ansel Briggs, the first Board of Trustees.

The organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, however, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three Normal Schools were established. The branches were located—one at Fairfield, and the other at Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University established at Iowa City. "This act," says Col. Benton, "created *three* State Universities, with equal rights and powers, instead of a 'University with such branches as public convenience *may hereafter demand*,' as provided by the Constitution."

The Board of Directors of the Fairfield Branch consisted of Barnet Ristine, Christian W. Slagle, Daniel Rider, Horace Gaylord, Bernhart Henn and Samuel S. Bayard. At the first meeting of the Board, Mr. Henn was elected President, Mr. Slagle Secretary, and Mr. Gaylord Treasurer. Twenty acres of land were purchased, and a building erected thereon, costing $2,500. This building was nearly destroyed by a hurricane, in 1850, but was rebuilt more substantially, all by contributions of the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State or from the University Fund, and by act approved January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State.

The branch at Dubuque was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and John King, Caleb H. Booth, James M. Emerson, Michael J. Sullivan, Richard Benson and the Governor of the State as Trustees. The Trustees never organized, and its existence was only nominal.

The Normal Schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mount Pleasant, respectively. Each was to be governed by a board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive $500 annually from the income of the University Fund, upon condition that they should ed-

ucate eight school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The several Boards of Trustees were appointed. At Andrew, the school was organized Nov. 21, 1849; Samuel Ray, Principal; Miss J. S. Dorr, Assistant. A building was commenced and over $1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. At Oskaloosa, the Trustees organized in April, 1852. This school was opened in the Court House, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two story brick building was completed in 1853, costing $2,473. The school at Mount Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University Fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated $1,000 each for those at Oskaloosa and Andrew, and repealed the law authorizing the payment of money to them from the University Fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held February 21, 1850, the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," established at Davenport, was recognized as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," expressly stipulating, however, that such recognition should not render the University liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the Board to have any control over the property or management of the Medical Association. Soon after, this College was removed to Keokuk, its second session being opened there in November, 1850. In 1851, the General Assembly confirmed the action of the Board, and by act approved January 22, 1855, placed the Medical College under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the University, and it continued in operation until this arrangement was terminated by the new Constitution, September 3, 1857.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the Trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no effectual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Guffin.

In the Spring of 1856, the capital of the State was located at Des Moines; but there were no buildings there, and the capitol at Iowa City was not vacated by the State until December, 1857.

In June, 1856, the faculty was re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856. There were one hundred and twenty-four students—eighty-three males and forty-one females—in attendance during the year 1856–7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the Board.

Article IX, Section 11, of the new State Constitution, which went into force September 3, 1857, provided as follows:

> The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place; and the University fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

Article XI, Section 8, provided that

> The seat of Government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of

The new Constitution created the Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, who was ex officio President, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State. This Board was endowed with "full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools and other educational institutions," subject to alteration, amendment or repeal by the General Assembly, which was vested with authority to abolish or re-organize the Board at any time after 1863.

In December, 1857, the old capitol building, now known as Central Hall of the University, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, and the property, with that exception, passed under the control of the Trustees, and became the seat of the University. The old building had had hard usage, and its arrangement was illy adapted for University purposes. Extensive repairs and changes were necessary, but the Board was without funds for these purposes.

The last meeting of the Board, under the old law, was held in January, 1858. At this meeting, a resolution was introduced, and seriously considered, to exclude females from the University; but it finally failed.

March 12, 1858, the first Legislature under the new Constitution enacted a new law in relation to the University, but it was not materially different from the former. March 11, 1858, the Legislature appropriated $3,000 for the repair and modification of the old capitol building, and $10,000 for the erection of a boarding house, now known as South Hall.

The Board of Trustees created by the new law met and duly organized April 27, 1858, and determined to close the University until the income from its fund should be adequate to meet the current expenses, and the buildings should be ready for occupation. Until this term, the building known as the "Mechanics' Academy" had been used for the school. The Faculty, except the Chancellor (Dean), was dismissed, and all further instruction suspended, from the close of the term then in progress until September, 1859. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted excluding females from the University after the close of the existing term; but this was afterward, in August, modified, so as to admit them to the Normal Department.

At the meeting of the Board, August 4, 1858, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, being the first degree conferred upon a student of the University. Diplomas were awarded to the members of the first graduating class of the Normal Department as follows: Levi P. Aylworth, Cellina H. Aylworth, Elizabeth L. Humphrey, Annie A. Pinney and Sylvia M. Thompson.

An "Act for the Government and Regulation of the State University of Iowa," approved December 25, 1858, was mainly a re-enactment of the law of March 12, 1858, except that changes were made in the Board of Trustees, and manner of their appointment. This law provided that both sexes were to be admitted on equal terms to all departments of the institution, leaving the Board no discretion in the matter.

The new Board met and organized, February 2, 1859, and decided to continue the Normal Department only to the end of the current term, and that it was unwise to re-open the University at that time; but at the annual meeting of the Board, in June of the same year, it was resolved to continue the Normal Department in operation; and at a special meeting, October 25, 1859, it was decided to re-open the University in September, 1860. Mr. Dean had resigned as Chancellor prior to this meeting, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, at a salary of $2,000.

At the annual meeting, June 28, 1860, a full Faculty was appointed, and the University re-opened, under this new organization, September 19, 1860 (third Wednesday); and at this date the actual existence of the University may be said to commence.

August 19, 1862, Dr. Totten having resigned, Prof. Oliver M. Spencer was elected President and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk.

At the commencement, in June, 1863, was the first class of graduates in the Collegiate Department.

The Board of Education was abolished March 19, 1864, and the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was restored; the General Assembly resumed control of the subject of education, and on March 21, an act was approved for the government of the University. It was substantially the same as the former law, but provided that the Governor should be ex officio President of the Board of Trustees. Until 1858, the Superintendent of Public Instruction had been ex officio President. During the period of the Board of Education, the University Trustees were elected by it, and elected their own President.

President Spencer was granted leave of absence from April 10, 1866, for fifteen months, to visit Europe; and Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem.*

The North Hall was completed late in 1866.

At the annual meeting in June, 1867, the resignation of President Spencer (absent in Europe) was accepted, and Prof. Leonard continued as President *pro tem.*, until March 4, 1868, when James Black, D. D., Vice President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. Dr. Black entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, in September following, an arrangement was perfected with the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, under the management of Messrs. George G. Wright, Chester C. Cole and William G. Hammond, by which that institution was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the Law Department of the University. The Faculty of this department consisted of the President of the University, Hon. Wm. G. Hammond, Resident Professor and Principal of the Department, and Professors G. G. Wright and C. C. Cole.

Nine students entered at the commencement of the first term, and during the year ending June, 1877, there were 103 students in this department.

At a special meeting of the Board, on the 17th of September, 1868, a Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a Medical Department. This Committee reported at once in favor of the proposition, the Faculty to consist of the President of the University and seven Professors, and recommended that, if practicable, the new department should be opened at the commencement of the University year, in 1869–70. At this meeting, Hon. Ezekiel Clark was elected Treasurer of the University.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11, 1870, the "Board of Regents" was instituted as the governing power of the University, and since that time it has been the fundamental law of the institution. The Board of Regents held its first meeting June 28, 1870. Wm. J. Haddock was elected Secretary, and Mr. Clark, Treasurer.

Dr. Black tendered his resignation as President, at a special meeting of the Board, held August 18, 1870, to take effect on the 1st of December following. His resignation was accepted.

The South Hall having been fitted up for the purpose, the first term was Medical Department was opened October 24, 1870, and continued until March, 1871, at which time there were three graduates and thirty-nine students.

March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thacher was elected President of the University. Mr. Thacher accepted, entered upon his duties April 1st, and was formally inaugurated at the annual meeting in June, 1861.

In June, 1874, the "Chair of Military Instruction" was established, and the President of the United States was requested to detail an officer to perform its duties. In compliance with this request, Lieut. A. D. Schenck, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed as "Professor of Military Science and Tactics," at Iowa State University, by order of the War Department, August 26, 1874, who reported for duty on the 10th of September following. Lieut. Schenck was relieved by Lieut. James Chester, Third Artillery, January 1, 1877.

Treasurer Clark resigned November 3, 1875, and John N. Coldren elected in his stead.

At the annual meeting, in 1876, a Department of Homœopathy was established.

In March, 1877, a resolution was adopted affiliating the High Schools of the State with the University.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thacher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle, a member of the Board of Regents, was elected President.

In 1872, the ex officio membership of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was abolished; but it was restored in 1876. Following is a catalogue of the officers of this important institution, from 1847 to 1878:

TRUSTEES OR REGENTS.

PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
James Harlan, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1847	1848
Thomas H. Benton, Jr,, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1848	1854
James D. Eads, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1854	1857
Maturin L. Fisher, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1857	1858
Amos Dean, Chancellor, ex officio	1858	1859
Thomas H. Benton, Jr.	1859	1863
Francis Springer	1863	1864
William M. Stone, Governor, ex officio	1864	1868
Samuel Merrill, Governor, ex officio	1868	1872
Cyrus C. Carpenter, Governor, ex officio	1872	1876
Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor, ex officio	1876	1877
Joshua G. Newbold, Governor, ex officio	1877	1878
John H. Gear	1878	1882

VICE PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
Silas Foster	1847	1851
Robert Lucas	1851	1853
Edward Connelly	1854	1855
Moses J. Morsman	1855	1858

SECRETARIES.

Hugh D. Downey	1847	1851
Anson Hart	1851	1857
Elijah Sells	1857	1858
Anson Hart	1858	1864
William J. Haddock	1864	.....

TREASURERS.

Morgan Reno, State Treasurer, ex officio	1847	1850
Israel Kister, State Treasurer, ex officio	1850	1852
Martin L. Morris, State Treasurer, ex officio	1852	1855
Henry W. Lathrop	1855	1862
William Crum	1862	1868
Ezekiel Clark	1868	1876
John N. Coldren	1876	.....

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Amos Dean, LL. D	1855	1858
Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D	1860	1862
Oliver M. Spencer, D. D.*	1862	1867
James Black, D. D	1868	1870
George Thacher, D. D	1871	1877
C. W. Slagle	1877	.....
Josiah L. Pickard	1878	....

In 1882 a dental department was added to the University, with L. C. Ingersoll, M. D., of Keokuk, as Dean of the Dental Faculty. There were also added this year a school of elocution and oratory, under Prof. E. M. Booth; and a school of short-hand reporting, in charge of Prof. Eldon Moran.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The University secular affairs are managed by a Board of Regents constituted as follows: The Governor of the State, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the President of the University are *ex-officio* members—the Governor of the State, being by virtue of his office, the President of the Board.

The General Assembly elects one person from each Congressional district of the State to hold office for six years. The Regents are divided into three classes, so arranged that the members of one class are elected at each biennial session of the Legislature.

The Board of Regents is empowered to confer such degrees and to grant such diplomas as are usually conferred and granted by other Universities.

The University fund arising from the sale of lands donated by the General Government has been supplemented from time to time by Legislative grant. The Institution is now in receipt of an annual endowment, whereby the work and usefulness of the University are greatly extended.

No preparatory work is done in the University; that is left to the High Schools, Academics and Colleges throughout the State. The requirements for admission have been determined upon after the fullest consideration of what is best for the High Schools of the State as well as for the University.

BOARD OF REGENTS.—1882.

His Excellency, Buren R. Sherman, Governor of the State, member, and President of the Board *ex-officio*. C. W. Slagle, Fairfield, T. S. Parr, Indinola, D. N. Richardson, Davenport, term expires, 1882; H. C. Bulis, Decorah, A. T. Reeve, Hampton, J. F. Duncombe, Fort Dodge, term expires, 1884; J. N. W. Rumple, Marengo, W. O. Crosby, Centerville, H. Everett, Council Bluffs, term expires, 1886; D. N. Richardson, Davenport, elected 1882, H. A. Burrell, Washington, T. S. Wright, Des Moines, term expires, 1888; J. W. Akers, Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. L. Pickard. President of the University, members *ex-officio;* J. N. Coldren, Iowa City, Treasurer; W. J. Haddock, Iowa City, Secretary; J. L. Pickard, L. Robinson, L. W. Ross, Executive Committee.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

1. The Central Building, the former State Capitol, is 120 feet by 60 feet, and two stories in height. It is built of stone.

2. The South Building is 108 feet by 45 feet, and three stories in height. It is built of brick.

3. The North Building is 90 feet by 61 feet and two stories in height. It is built of brick.

4. The Astronomical Observatory is 66 feet by 26 feet with a rotunda 14 feet in diameter. It is constructed of brick.

5. The Hospital and Clinical Amphitheater is 68 feet by 55 feet and two stories in height. It is constructed partly of brick and partly of wood.

6. The Homeopathic Medical Building is 42 feet by 25 feet and two stories in height. It is constructed of brick.

7. The Armory. Brick; 30 by 40 feet, two stories in height.

8. The Medical Building, is 84 feet by 60 feet and four stories in height with a French roof.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly, approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of $250 was made, to be expended in collecting, embodying, and preserving in an authentic form a library of books, pamphlets, charts, maps, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa; and with the further object to rescue from oblivion the memory of the early pioneers; to obtain and preserve various accounts of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures; to secure facts and statements relative to the history and genius, and progress and decay of the Indian tribes of Iowa; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and past and present resources of the State; to aid in the publication of such collections of the Society as shall from time to time be deemed of value and interest; to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers, and in defraying other necessary incidental expenses of the Society.

There was appropriated by law to this institution, till the General Assembly shall otherwise direct, the sum of $500 per annum. The Society is under the management of a Board of Curators, consisting of eighteen persons, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor, and nine elected by the members of the Society. The Curators receive no compensation for their services. The annual meeting is provided for by law, to be held at Iowa City on Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June of each year.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

THE PENITENTIARY.

Located at Fort Madison, Lee County.

The first act of the Territorial Legislature, relating to a Penitentiary in Iowa, was approved January 25, 1839, the fifth section of which authorized the Governor to draw the sum of $20,000 appropriated by an act of Congress approved July 7, 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided

direct the building of the Penitentiary, which should be located within one mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, provided Fort Madison should deed to the directors a tract of land suitable for a site, and assign them, by contract, a spring or stream of water for the use of the Penitentiary. To the Directors was also given the power of appointing the Warden; the latter to appoint his own assistants.

The first Directors appointed were John S. David and John Claypole. They made their first report to the Legislative Council November 9, 1839. The citizens of the town of Fort Madison had executed a deed conveying ten acres of land for the building site. Amos Ladd was appointed Superintendent of the building June 5, 1839. The building was designed of sufficient capacity to contain one hundred and thirty-eight convicts, and estimated to cost $55,933.90. It was begun on the 9th of July, 1839; the main building and Warden's house were completed in the Fall of 1841. Other additions were made from time to time till the building and arrangements were all complete according to the plan of the Directors. It has answered the purpose of the State as a Penitentiary for more than thirty years, and during that period many items of practical experience in prison management have been gained.

It has long been a problem how to conduct prisons, and deal with what are called the criminal classes generally, so as to secure their best good and best subserve the interests of the State. Both objects must be taken into consideration in any humaritarian view of the subject. This problem is not yet solved, but Iowa has adopted the progressive and enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners and the utilization of their labor for their own support. The labor of the convicts in the Iowa Penitentiary, as in most others in the United States, is let out to contractors, who pay the State a certain stipulated amount therefor, the State furnishing the shops, tools and machinery, as well as the supervision necessary to preserve order and discipline in the prison.

While this is an improvement upon the old solitary confinement system, it still falls short of an enlightened reformatory system that in the future will treat the criminal for mental disease and endeavor to restore him to usefulness in the community. The objections urged against the contract system of disposing of the labor of prisoners, that it brings the labor of honest citizens into competition with convict labor at reduced prices, and is disadvantageous to the State, are not without force, and the system will have no place in the prisons of the future.

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY.

Located at Anamosa, Jones County.

By an act of the Fourteenth General Assembly, approved April 23, 1872, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were constituted Commissioners to locate and provide for the erection and control of an additional Penitentiary for the State of Iowa. These Commissioners met on the 4th of the following June, at Anamosa, Jones County, and selected a site donated by the citizens, within the limits of the city. L. W. Foster & Co., architects, of Des Moines, furnished the plan, drawings and specifications, and work was commenced on the building on the 28th day of September, 1872. May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred to Anamosa from the Fort Madison Penitentiary. The entire enclosure includes fifteen acres, with a frontage of 663 feet.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Mount Pleasant, Henry County.

By an act of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, $4,425 were appropriated for the purchase of a site, and $50,000 for building an Insane Hospital, and the Governor (Grimes), Edward Johnston, of Lee County, and Charles S. Blake, of Henry County, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building. These Commissioners located the institution at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County. A plan for a building designed to accommodate 300 patients, drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts, was accepted, and in October work was commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Winslow. Up to February 25, 1858, and including an appropriation made on that date, the Legislature had appropriated $258,555.67 to this institution, but the building was not finished ready for occupancy by patients until March 1, 1861. The Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; Samuel McFarland, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; D. L. McGugin, Keokuk; G. W. Kincaid, Muscatine; J. D. Elbert, Keosauqua; John B. Lash and Harpin Riggs, Mt. Pleasant. Richard J. Patterson, M. D., of Ohio, was elected Superintendent; Dwight C. Dewey, M. D., Assistant Physician; Henry Winslow, Steward; Mrs. Catharine Winslow, Matron. The Hospital was formally opened March 6, 1861, and one hundred patients were admitted within three months. About 1865, Dr. Mark Ranney became Superintendent. April 18, 1876, a portion of the hospital building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, 3,584 patients had been admitted. Of these, 1,141 were discharged recovered, 505 discharged improved, 589 discharged unimproved, and 1 died; total discharged, 2,976, leaving 608 inmates. During this period, there were 1,384 females admitted, whose occupation was registered "domestic duties;" 122, no occupation; 25, female teachers; 11, seamstresses; and 25, servants. Among the males were 916 farmers, 394 laborers, 205 without occupation, 39 cabinet makers, 23 brewers, 31 clerks, 26 merchants, 12 preachers, 18 shoemakers, 13 students, 14 tailors, 13 teachers, 14 agents, 17 masons, 7 lawyers, 7 physicians, 4 saloon keepers, 3 salesmen, 2 artists, and 1 editor. The products of the farm and garden, in 1876, amounted to $13,721.26.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Independence, Buchanan County.

In the Winter of 1867–8, a bill providing for an additional Hospital for the Insane was passed by the Legislature, and an appropriation of $125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton County; E. G. Morgan, of Webster County, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan County, were appointed Commissioner to locate and supervise the erection of the building. Clark died about a year after his appointment, and Hon. G. W. Bemis, of Independence, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Commissioners met and commenced their labors on the 8th day of June, 1868, at Independence. The act under which they were appointed required them to select the most eligible and desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge to the State. Several such tracts were offered, but the Commissioners finally selected the south half of southwest quarter of

northwest quarter of Section 8, and the north half of northeast quarter of Section 8, all in Township 88 north, Range 9 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. This location is on the west side of the Wapsipinicon River, and about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence.

Col. S. V. Shipman, of Madison, Wis., was employed to prepare plans, specifications and drawings of the building, which, when completed, were submitted to Dr. M. Ranney, Superintendent of the Hospital at Mount Pleasant, who suggested several improvements. The contract for erecting the building was awarded to Mr. David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for $88,114. The contract was signed November 7, 1868, and Mr. Armstrong at once commenced work. Mr. George Josselyn was appointed to superintend the work. The main buildings were constructed of dressed limestone, from the quarries at Anamosa and Farley. The basements are of the local granite worked from the immense boulders found in large quantities in this portion of the State.

In 1872, the building was so far completed that the Commissioners called the first meeting of the Trustees, on the 10th day of July of that year. These Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, Mrs. P. A. Appleman, T. W. Fawcett, C. C. Parker, E. G. Morgan, George W. Bemis and John M. Boggs. This board was organized, on the day above mentioned, by the election of Hon. M. L. Fisher, President; Rev. J. G. Boggs, Secretary, and George W. Bemis, Treasurer, and, after adopting preliminary measures for organizing the local government of the hospital, adjourned to the first Wednesday of the following September. A few days before this meeting, Mr. Boggs died of malignant fever, and Dr. John G. House was appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. House was elected Secretary. At this meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron. September 4, 1873, Dr. Willis Butterfield was elected Assistant Physician. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873.

In the Spring of 1876, a contract was made with Messrs. Mackay & Lundy, of Independence, for furnishing materials for building the outside walls of the two first sections of the south wing, next to the center building, for $6,250. The carpenter work on the fourth and fifth stories of the center building was completed during the same year, and the wards were furnished and occupied by patients in the Fall.

In 1877, the south wing was built.

IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Vinton, Benton County.

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an Institution for the Instruction of the Blind of Iowa, at Keokuk.

By act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to establish an Asylum for the Blind," approved January 18, 1853, the institution was adopted by the State, removed to Iowa City, February 3d, and opened for the reception of pupils April 4, 1853, free to all the blind in the State.

The first Board of Trustees were James D. Eads, President; George W. McClary, Secretary; James H. Gower, Treasurer; Martin L. Morris, Stephen Hempstead, Morgan Reno and John McCaddon. The Board appointed Prof. McGugin, Keokuk; G. W. Kincaid, Muscatine; J. D. Elbert, Keosauqua;

Samuel Bacon, Principal; T. J. McGittigen, Teacher of Music, and Mrs. Sarah K. Bacon, Matron. Twenty-three pupils were admitted during the first term.

In his first report, made in 1854, Prof. Bacon suggested that the name should be changed from "Asylum for the Blind," to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This was done in 1855, when the General Assembly made an annual appropriation for the College of $55 per quarter for each pupil. This was subsequently changed to $3,000 per annum, and a charge of $25 as an admission fee for each pupil, which sum, with the amounts realized from the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils, proved sufficient for the expenses of the institution during Mr. Bacon's administration. Although Mr. Bacon was blind, he was a fine scholar and an economical manager, and had founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois. As a mathematician he had few superiors.

On the 8th of May, 1858, the Trustees met at Vinton, and made arrangements for securing the donation of $5,000 made by the citizens of that town.

In June of that year, a quarter section of land was donated for the College, by John W. O. Webb and others, and the Trustees adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860, the plan was modified, and the contract for enclosing let to Messrs. Finkbine & Lovelace, for $10,420.

In August, 1862, the building was so far completed that the goods and furniture of the institution were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and early in October, the school was opened there with twenty-four pupils. At this time, Rev. Orlando Clark was Principal.

In August, 1864, a new Board of Trustees were appointed by the Legislature, consisting of James McQuin, President; Reed Wilkinson, Secretary; Jas. Chapin, Treasurer; Robert Gilchrist, Elijah Sells and Joseph Dysart, organized and made important changes. Rev. Reed Wilkinson succeeded Mr. Clark as Principal. Mrs. L. S. B. Wilkinson and Miss Amelia Butler were appointed Assistant Teachers; Mrs. N. A. Morton, Matron.

Mr. Wilkinson resigned in June, 1867, and Gen. James L. Geddes was appointed in his place. In September, 1869, Mr. Geddes retired, and was succeeded by Prof. S. A. Knapp. Mrs. S. C. Lawton was appointed Matron, and was succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Knapp. Prof. Knapp resigned July 1, 1875, and Prof. Orlando Clark was elected Principal, who died April 2, 1876, and was succeeded by John B. Parmalee, who retired in July, 1877, when the present incumbent, Rev. Robert Carothers, was elected.

The Legislative Committee who visited this institution in 1878 expressed their astonishment at the vast expenditure of money in proportion to the needs of the State. The structure is well built, and the money properly expended; yet it was enormously beyond the necessities of the State, and shows an utter disregard of the fitness of things. The Committee could not understand why $282,000 should have been expended for a massive building covering about two and a half acres for the accommodation of 130 people, costing over eight thousand dollars a year to heat it, and costing the State about five hundred dollars a year for each pupil.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Council Bluffs, Pottawattomie County.

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. The number of deaf mutes then in the State was 301; the number attending the Institution, 50. The first Board of Trustees were: Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Hon. E. Sells, W. Penn Clarke, J. P. Wood, H. D. Downey, William Crum, W. E. Ijams, Principal. On the resignation of Mr. Ijams, in 1862, the Board appointed in his stead Mr. Benjamin Talbot, for nine years a teacher in the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Talbot was ardently devoted to the interests of the institution and a faithful worker for the unfortunate class under his charge.

A strong effort was made, in 1866, to remove this important institution to Des Moines, but it was located permanently at Council Bluffs, and a building rented for its use. In 1868, Commissioners were appointed to locate a site for, and to superintend the erection of, a new building, for which the Legislature appropriated $125,000 to commence the work of construction. The Commissioners selected ninety acres of land about two miles south of the city of Council Bluffs. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied by the Institution. February 25, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire; and August 6 following, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially demolished by a tornado. At the time of the fire, about one hundred and fifty pupils were in attendance. After the fire, half the classes were dismissed and the number of scholars reduced to about seventy, and in a week or two the school was in running order.

The Legislative Committee which visited this Institution in the Winter of 1857–8 was not well pleased with the condition of affairs, and reported that the building (west wing) was a disgrace to the State and a monument of unskillful workmanship, and intimated rather strongly that some reforms in management were very essential.

Trustees for 1877–78 were.—Thomas Officer, President; N. P. Dodge, Treasurer; Paul Lange, William Orr, J. W. Cattell.

Superintendent, Benjamin Talbot, M. A. Teachers, Edwin Southwick, Conrad S. Zorbaugh, John A. Gillespie, John A. Kennedy, Ellen J. Israel, Ella J. Brown, Mrs. H. R. Gillespie; Physician, H. W. Hart, M. D.; Steward, N. A. Taylor.; Matron Mary B. Swan.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES.

Davenport, Cedar Falls, Glenwood.

The movement which culminated in the establishment of this beneficent institution was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war of 1861–65. This noble and patriotic lady called a convention at Muscatine, on the 7th of October 1863, for the purpose of devising measures for the support and education of the orphan children of the brave sons of Iowa, who had fallen in defense of national honor and integrity. So great was the public interest in the movement that there was a large representation from all parts of the State on the day named, and an association was organized called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum.

The first officers were: President, William M. Stone; Vice Presidents, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. R. L. Cadle, Mrs. J. T. Hancock, John R. Needham, J. W. Cattell, Mrs. Mary M. Bagg; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Kibben; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. E. Shelton; Treasurer, N. H. Brainerd; Board of Trustees, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, Mrs. C. B. Darwin, Mrs. D. T. Newcomb, Mrs. L. B. Stephens, O. Fayville, E. H. Williams, T. S. Parvin, Mrs. Shields, Caleb Baldwin, C. C. Cole, Isaac Pendleton, H. C. Henderson.

The first meeting of the Trustees was held February 14, 1864, in the Representative Hall, at Des Moines. Committees from both branches of the General Assembly were present and were invited to participate in their deliberations. Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum. Arrangements were made for raising funds.

At the next meeting, in Davenport, in March, 1864, the Trustees decided to commence operations at once, and a committee, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was Chairman, was appointed to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren County, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mt. Pleasant, as Steward.

At the annual meeting, in Des Moines, in June, 1864, Mrs. C. B. Baldwin, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. Dr. Horton, Miss Mary E. Shelton and Mr. George Sherman were appointed a committee to furnish the building and take all necessary steps for opening the "Home," and notice was given that at the next meeting of the Association, a motion would be made to change the name of the Institution to Iowa Orphans' Home.

The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that on the 13th day of July following, the Executive Committee announced that they were ready to receive the children. In three weeks twenty-one were admitted, and the number constantly increased, so that, in a little more than six months from the time of opening, there were seventy children admitted, and twenty more applications, which the Committee had not acted upon—all orphans of soldiers.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed Matron. She resigned, in February, 1865, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont County.

The "Home" was sustained by the voluntary contributions of the people, until 1866, when it was assumed by the State. In that year, the General Assembly provided for the location of several such "Homes" in the different counties, and which were established at Davenport, Scott County; Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and at Glenwood, Mills County.

The Board of Trustees elected by the General Assembly had the oversight and management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes of the State, and consisted of one person from each county in which such Home was located, and one for the State at large, who held their office two years, or until their successors were elected and qualified. An appropriation of $10 per month for each orphan actually supported was made by the General Assembly.

The Home in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, and an old hotel building was fitted up for it. Rufus C., Mary L. and Emma L. Bauer were the first children received, in October, and by January, 1866, there were ninety-six inmates.

October 12, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building, about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years, but in 1876, the General Assembly established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls and appropriated the buildings and grounds for that purpose.

By "An act to provide for the organization and support of an asylum at Glenwood, in Mills County, for feeble minded children," approved March 17, 1876, the buildings and grounds used by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were appropriated for this purpose. By another act, approved March 15, 1876, the soldiers' orphans, then at the Homes at Glenwood and Cedar Falls, were to be removed to the Home at Davenport within ninety days thereafter, and the Board of Trustees of the Home were authorized to receive other indigent children into that institution, and provide for their education in industrial pursuits.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County.

Chapter 129 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, in 1876, established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and required the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to turn over the property in their charge to the Directors of the new institution.

The Board of Directors met at Cedar Falls June 7, 1876, and duly organized by the election of H. C. Hemenway, President; J. J. Toleston, Secretary, and E. Townsend, Treasurer. The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home met at the same time for the purpose of turning over to the Directors the property of that institution, which was satisfactorily done and properly receipted for as required by law. At this meeting, Prof. J. C. Gilchrist was elected Principal of the School.

On the 12th of July, 1876, the Board again met, when executive and teachers' committees were appointed and their duties assigned. A Steward and a Matron were elected, and their respective duties defined.

The buildings and grounds were repaired and fitted up as well as the appropriation would admit, and the first term of the school opened September 6, 1876, commencing with twenty-seven and closing with eighty-seven students. The second term closed with eighty-six, and one hundred and six attended during the third term.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Mitchellville, Polk County.

In 1869 the building and grounds of the Universalist Seminary at Mitchellville were purchased, and a reform school for girls was opened there. In January, 1882, there were sixty-three girls in this school. Mrs. Angie C. Lewelling, matron; salary $700. In 1880 the legislature appropriated $16,900 for this institution, for its repairs, buildings, and all expenses for two years.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

Glenwood, Mills County.

Chapter 152 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, approved March 17, 1876, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble minded children at Glenwood, Mills County, and the buildings and grounds of the

Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were to be used for that purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three Trustees, one at least of whom should be a resident of Mills County. Children between the ages of 7 and 18 years are admitted. Ten dollars per month for each child actually supported by the State was appropriated by the act, and $2,000 for salaries of officers and teachers for two years.

Hon. J. W. Cattell, of Polk County; A. J. Russell, of Mills County, and W. S. Robertson, were appointed Trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. Mr. Robertson was elected President; Mr. Russell, Treasurer, and Mr. Cattell, Secretary. The Trustees found the house and farm which had been turned over to them in a shamefully dilapidated condition. The fences were broken down and the lumber destroyed or carried away; the windows broken, doors off their hinges, floors broken and filthy in the extreme, cellars reeking with offensive odors from decayed vegetables, and every conceivable variety of filth and garbage; drains obstructed, cisterns broken, pump demoralized, wind-mill broken, roof leaky, and the whole property in the worst possible condition. It was the first work of the Trustees to make the house tenable. This was done under the direction of Mr. Russell. At the request of the Trustees, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, Superintendent of the Illinois Asylum, visited Glenwood, and made many valuable suggestions, and gave them much assistance.

O. W. Archibald, M. D., of Glenwood, was appointed Superintendent, and soon after was appointed Secretary of the Board, vice Cattell, resigned. Mrs. S. A. Archibald was appointed Matron, and Miss Maud M. Archibald, Teacher.

The Institution was opened September 1, 1876; the first pupil admitted September 4, and the school was organized September 10, with only five pupils, which number had, in November, 1877, increased to eighty-seven. December 1, 1876, Miss Jennie Van Dorin, of Fairfield, was employed as a teacher and in the Spring of 1877, Miss Sabina J. Archibald was also employed.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Eldora, Hardin County.

By "An act to establish and organize a State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a State Reform School at Salem, Lee (Henry) County; provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. For the purpose of immediately opening the school, the Trustees were directed to accept the proposition of the Trustees of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute, at Salem, and lease, for not more than ten years, the lands, buildings, etc., of the Institute, and at once proceed to prepare for and open a reform school as a temporary establishment.

The contract for fitting up the buildings was let to Clark & Haddock, September 21, 1868, and on the 7th of October following, the first inmate was received from Jasper County. The law provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. In 1876, this was amended, so that they are now received at ages over 7 and under 16 years.

April 19, 1872, the Trustees were directed to make a permanent location for the school, and $45,000 was appropriated for the erection of the necessary buildings. The Trustees were further directed, as soon as practicable, to organize a school for girls in the buildings where the boys were then kept.

The Trustees located the school at Eldora, Hardin County, and in the Code of 1873, it is permanently located there by law.

The institution is managed by five Trustees, who are paid mileage, but no compensation for their services.

The object is the reformation of the children of both sexes, under the age of 16 years and over 7 years of age, and the law requires that the Trustees shall require the boys and girls under their charge to be instructed in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural, as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition and capacity, and as may seem best adapted to secure the reformation and future benefit of the boys and girls.

A boy or girl committed to the State Reform School is there kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the Trustees, until he or she arrives at the age of majority, or is bound out, reformed or legally discharged. The binding out or discharge of a boy or girl as reformed, or having arrived at the age of majority, *is a complete release* from all penalties incurred by conviction of the offense for which he or she was committed.

This is one step in the right direction. In the future, however, still further advances will be made, and the right of every individual to the fruits of their labor, even while restrained for the public good, will be recognized.

FISH HATCHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Near Anamosa, Jones County.

The Fifteenth General Assembly, in 1874, passed "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of Fishways for the protection and propagation of Fish," also "An act to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes with fish and fish spawn." This act appropriated $3,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the first act above mentioned, on the 9th of April, 1874, S. B. Evans of Ottumwa, Wapello County; B. F. Shaw of Jones County, and Charles A. Haines, of Black Hawk County, were appointed to be Fish Commissioners by the Governor. These Commissioners met at Des Moines, May 10, 1874, and organized by the election of Mr. Evans, President; Mr. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Haines, Treasurer.

The State was partitioned into three districts or divisions to enable the Commissioners to better superintend the construction of fishways as required by law. That part of the State lying south of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was placed under the especial supervision of Mr. Evans; that part between that railroad and the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Shaw, and all north of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Haines. At this meeting, the Superintendent was authorized to build a State Hatching House; to procure the spawn of valuable fish adapted to the waters of Iowa; hatch and prepare the young fish for distribution, and assist in putting them into the waters of the State.

In compliance with these instructions, Mr. Shaw at once commenced work, and in the Summer of 1874, erected a "State Hatching House" near Anamosa, 20x40 feet, two stories; the second story being designed for a tenement; the first story being the "hatching room." The hatching troughs are supplied with water from a magnificent spring four feet deep and about ten feet in diameter, affording an abundant and unfailing supply of pure running water. During

the first year, from May 10, 1874, to May 10, 1875, the Commissioners distributed within the State 100,000 Shad, 300,000 California Salmon, 10,000 Bass, 80,000 Penobscot (Maine) Salmon, 5,000 land-locked Salmon, 20,000 of other species.

By act approved March 10, 1876, the law was amended so that there should be but one instead of three Fish Commissioners, and B. F. Shaw was appointed, and the Commissioner was authorized to purchase twenty acres of land, on which the State Hatching House was located near Anamosa.

In the Fall of 1876, Commissioner Shaw gathered from the sloughs of the Mississippi, where they would have been destroyed, over a million and a half of small fish, which were distributed in the various rivers of the State and turned into the Mississippi.

In 1875–6, 533,000 California Salmon, and in 1877, 303,500 Lake Trout were distributed in various rivers and lakes in the State. The experiment of stocking the small streams with brook trout is being tried, and 81,000 of the speckled beauties were distributed in 1877. In 1876, 100,000 young eels were distributed. These came from New York and they are increasing rapidly.

At the close of 1877, there were at least a dozen private fish farms in successful operation in various parts of the State. Commissioner Shaw is enthusiastically devoted to the duties of his office and has performed an important service for the people of the State by his intelligent and successful operations.

The Sixteenth General Assembly passed an act in 1878, prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except Brook Trout from March until June of each year. Some varieties are fit for food only during this period.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The grants of public lands made in the State of Iowa, for various purposes, are as follows:

1. The 500,000 Acre Grant.
2. The 16th Section Grant.
3. The Mortgage School Lands.
4. The University Grant.
5. The Saline Grant.
6. The Des Moines River Grant.
7. The Des Moines River School Lands.
8. The Swamp Land Grant.
9. The Railroad Grant.
10. The Agricultural College Grant.

I. THE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRE GRANT.

When the State was admitted into the Union, she became entitled to 500,000 acres of land by virtue of an act of Congress, approved September 4, 1841, which granted to each State therein specified 500,000 acres of public land for internal improvements; to each State admitted subsequently to the passage of the act, an amount of land which, with the amount that might have been granted to her as a Territory, would amount to 500,000 acres. All these lands were required to be selected within the limits of the State to which they were granted.

The Constitution of Iowa declares that the proceeds of this grant, together with all lands then granted or to be granted by Congress for the benefit of schools, shall constitute a perpetual fund for the support of schools throughout the State. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the Legislature established

a board of School Fund Commissioners, and to that board was confided the selection, care and sale of these lands for the benefit of the School Fund. Until 1855, these Commissioners were subordinate to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but on the 15th of January of that year, they were clothed with exclusive authority in the management and sale of school lands. The office of School Fund Commissioner was abolished March 23, 1858, and that officer in each county was required to transfer all papers to and make full settlement with the County Judge. By this act, County Judges and Township Trustees were made the agents of the State to control and sell the sixteenth sections; but no further provision was made for the sale of the 500,000 acre grant until April 3d, 1860, when the entire management of the school lands was committed to the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties.

II. THE SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

By the provisions of the act of Congress admitting Iowa to the Union, there was granted to the new State the sixteenth section in every township, or where that section had been sold, other lands of like amount for the use of schools. The Constitution of the State provides that the proceeds arising from the sale of these sections shall constitute a part of the permanent School Fund. The control and sale of these lands were vested in the School Fund Commissioners of the several counties until March 23, 1858, when they were transferred to the County Judges and Township Trustees, and were finally placed under the supervision of the County Boards of Supervisors in January, 1861.

III. THE MORTGAGE SCHOOL LANDS.

These do not belong to any of the grants of land proper. They are lands that have been mortgaged to the school fund, and became school lands when bid off by the State by virtue of a law passed in 1862. Under the provisions of the law regulating the management and investment of the permanent school fund, persons desiring loans from that fund are required to secure the payment thereof with interest at ten per cent. per annum, by promissory notes endorsed by two good sureties and by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, which must be situated in the county where the loan is made, and which must be valued by three appraisers. Making these loans and taking the required securities was made the duty of the County Auditor, who was required to report to the Board of Supervisors at each meeting thereof, all notes, mortgages and abstracts of title connected with the school fund, for examination.

When default was made of payment of money so secured by mortgage, and no arrangement made for extension of time as the law provides, the Board of Supervisors were authorized to bring suit and prosecute it with diligence to secure said fund; and in action in favor of the county for the use of the school fund, an injunction may issue without bonds, and in any such action, when service is made by publication, default and judgment may be entered and enforced without bonds. In case of sale of land on execution founded on any such mortgage, the attorney of the board, or other person duly authorized, shall, on behalf of the State or county for the use of said fund, bid such sum as the interests of said fund may require, and if struck off to the State the land shall be held and disposed of as the other lands belonging to the fund. These lands are known as the Mortgage School Lands, and reports of them, including description and amount, are required to be made to the State Land Office.

IV. UNIVERSITY LANDS.

By act of Congress, July 20, 1840, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships was reserved in the Territory of Iowa for the use and support of a university within said Territory when it should become a State. This land was to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, and could be used for no other purpose than that designated in the grant. In an act supplemental to that for the admission of Iowa, March 3, 1845, the grant was renewed, and it was provided that the lands should be used "solely for the purpose of such university, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe."

Under this grant there were set apart and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of the State, the following lands:

	ACRES.
In the Iowa City Land District, Feb. 26, 1849	20,150.49
In the Fairfield Land District, Oct. 17, 1849	9,685.20
In the Iowa City Land District, Jan. 28, 1850	2,571.81
In the Fairfield Land District, Sept. 10, 1850	3,198.20
In the Dubuque Land District, May 19, 1852	10,552.24
Total	45,957.94

These lands were certified to the State November 19, 1859. The University lands are placed by law under the control and management of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State University. Prior to 1865, there had been selected and located under 282 patents, 22,892 acres in sixteen counties, and 23,036 acres unpatented, making a total of 45,928 acres.

V.—SALINE LANDS.

By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, the State of Iowa was granted the use of the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve. By a subsequent act, approved May 27, 1852, Congress granted the springs to the State in fee simple, together with six sections of land contiguous to each, to be disposed of as the Legislature might direct. In 1861, the proceeds of these lands then to be sold were constituted a fund for founding and supporting a lunatic asylum, but no sales were made. In 1856, the proceeds of the saline lands were appropriated to the Insane Asylum, repealed in 1858. In 1860, the saline lands and funds were made a part of the permanent fund of the State University. These lands were located in Appanoose, Davis, Decatur, Lucas, Monroe, Van Buren and Wayne Counties.

VI.—THE DES MOINES RIVER GRANT.

By act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, a grant of land was made for the improvement of the navigation of Des Moines River, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to said Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork (so called) in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands (remaining unsold and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered or appropriated), in a strip five miles in width on each side of said river, to be selected within said Territory by an agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said Territory, nor by any State to be formed out of the same, except as said improvement shall progress; that is, the said Territory or State may sell so much of said lands as shall produce the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and then the sales shall cease until the Governor of said Territory or State shall certify the fact to the President of the United States that one-half of said sum has been expended upon said improvements, when the said Territory or

State may sell and convey a quantity of the residue of said lands sufficient to replace the amount expended, and thus the sales shall progress as the proceeds thereof shall be expended, and the fact of such expenditure shall be certified as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said River Des Moines shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States or persons in their service passing through or along the same: *Provided always*, That it shall not be competent for the said Territory or future State of Iowa to dispose of said lands, or any of them, at a price lower than, for the time being, shall be the minimum price of other public lands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Territory of Iowa shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the lands hereby granted for the above purpose shall be and become the property of said State for the purpose contemplated in this act, and for no other: *Provided* the Legislature of the State of Iowa shall accept the said grant for the said purpose." Approved Aug. 8, 1846.

By joint resolution of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 9, 1847, the grant was accepted for the purpose specified. By another act, approved February 24, 1847, entited "An act creating the Board of Public Works, and providing for the improvement of the Des Moines River," the Legislature provided for a Board consisting of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by the people. This Board was elected August 2, 1847, and was organized on the 22d of September following. The same act defined the nature of the improvement to be made, and provided that the work should be paid for from the funds to be derived from the sale of lands to be sold by the Board.

Agents appointed by the Governor selected the sections designated by "odd numbers" throughout the whole extent of the grant, and this selection was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. But there was a conflict of opinion as to the extent of the grant. It was held by some that it extended from the mouth of the Des Moines only to the Raccoon Forks; others held, as the agents to make selection evidently did, that it extended from the mouth to the head waters of the river. Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 23d of February, 1848, construed the grant to mean that "the State is entitled to the alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, throughout the whole extent of that river within the limits of Iowa." Under this construction, the alternate sections above the Raccoon Forks would, of course, belong to the State; but on the 19th of June, 1848, some of these lands were, by proclamation, thrown into market. On the 18th of September, the Board of Public Works filed a remonstrance with the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Board also sent in a protest to the State Land Office, at which the sale was ordered to take place. On the 8th of January, 1849, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Iowa also protested against the sale, in a communication to Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, to which the Secretary replied, concurring in the opinion that the grant extended the whole length of the Des Moines River in Iowa.

On the 1st of June, 1849, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Iowa City "to withhold from sale all lands situated in the odd numbered sections within five miles on each side of the Des Moines River above the Raccoon Forks." March 13, 1850, the Commissioner of the General Land Office submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a list "showing the tracts falling within the limits of the Des Moines River grant, above the Raccoon Forks, etc., under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, of March 2, 1849," and on the 6th of April following, Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior, reversed the decision of Secretary Walker, but ordered the lands to be withheld from sale until Con-

gress could have an opportunity to pass an explanatory act. The Iowa authorities appealed from this decision to the President (Taylor), who referred the matter to the Attorney General (Mr. Johnson). On the 19th of July, Mr. Johnson submitted as his opinion, that by the terms of the grant itself, it extended to the very source of the Des Moines, but before his opinion was published President Taylor died. When Mr. Tyler's cabinet was formed, the question was submitted to the new Attorney General (Mr. Crittenden), who, on the 30th of June, 1851, reported that in his opinion the grant did not extend above the Raccoon Forks. Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Interior, concurred with Mr. Crittenden at first, but subsequently consented to lay the whole subject before the President and Cabinet, who decided in favor of the State.

October 29, 1851, Mr. Stewart directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to "submit for his approval such lists as had been prepared, and to proceed to report for like approval lists of the alternate sections claimed by the State of Iowa above the Raccoon Forks, as far as the surveys have progressed, or may hereafter be completed and returned." And on the following day, three lists of these lands were prepared in the General Land Office.

The lands approved and certified to the State of Iowa under this grant, and all lying above the Raccoon Forks, are as follows:

By Secretary Stewart, Oct. 30, 1851	81,707.93	acres.
March 10, 1852	143,908.37	"
By Secretary McLellan, Dec. 17, 1853	33,142.43	"
Dec. 30, 1853	12,813.51	"
Total	271,572.24	acres.

The Commissioners and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement, in their report to the Governor, November 30, 1852, estimates the total amount of lands then available for the work, including those in possession of the State and those to be surveyed and approved, at nearly a million acres. The indebtedness then standing against the fund was about $108,000, and the Commissioners estimated the work to be done would cost about $1,200,000.

January 19, 1853, the Legislature authorized the Commissioners to sell "any or all the lands which have or may hereafter be granted, for not less than $1,300,000."

On the 24th of January, 1853, the General Assembly provided for the election of a Commissioner by the people, and appointed two Assistant Commissioners, with authority to make a contract, selling the lands of the Improvement for $1,300,000. This new Board made a contract, June 9, 1855, with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, agreeing to sell *all* the lands donated to the State by Act of Congress of August 8, 1846, which the State had not sold prior to December 23, 1853, for $1,300,000, to be expended on the improvement of the river, and in paying the indebtedness then due. This contract was duly reported to the Governor and General Assembly.

By an act approved January 25, 1855, the Commissioner and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement were authorized to negotiate with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company for the purchase of lands in Webster County which had been sold by the School Fund Commissioner as school lands, but which had been certified to the State as Des Moines River lands, and had, therefore, become the property of the Company, under the provisions of its contract with the State.

March 21, 1856, the old question of the extent of the grant was again raised and the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided that it was limited to

the Raccoon Fork. Appeal was made to the Secretary of the Interior, and by him the matter was referred to the Attorney General, who decided that the grant extended to the northern boundary of the State; the State relinquished its claim to lands lying along the river in Minnesota, and the vexed question was supposed to be finally settled.

The land which had been certified, as well as those extending to the northern boundary within the limits of the grant, were reserved from pre-emption and sale by the General Land Commissioner, to satisfy the grant of August 8, 1846, and they were treated as having passed to the State, which from time to time sold portions of them prior to their final transfer to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, applying the proceeds thereof to the improvement of the river in compliance with the terms of the grant. Prior to the final sale to the Company, June 9, 1854, the State had sold about 327,000 acres, of which amount 58,830 acres were located above the Raccoon Fork. The last certificate of the General Land Office bears date December 30, 1853.

After June 9th, 1854, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company carried on the work under its contract with the State. As the improvement progressed, the State, from time to time, by its authorized officers, issued to the Company, in payment for said work, certificates for lands. But the General Land Office ceased to certify lands under the grant of 1846. The State had made no other provision for paying for the improvements, and disagreements and misunderstanding arose between the State authorities and the Company.

March 22, 1858, a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature submitting a proposition for final settlement to the Company, which was accepted. The Company paid to the State $20,000 in cash, and released and conveyed the dredge boat and materials named in the resolution; and the State, on the 3d of May, 1858, executed to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company fourteen deeds or patents to the lands, amounting to 256,703.64 acres. These deeds were intended to convey all the lands of this grant certified to the State by the General Government not previously sold; but, as if for the purpose of covering any tract or parcel that might have been omitted, the State made another deed of conveyance on the 18th day of May, 1858. These fifteen deeds, it is claimed, by the Company, convey 266,108 acres, of which about 53,367 are below the Raccoon Fork, and the balance, 212,741 acres, are above that point.

Besides the lands deeded to the Company, the State had deeded to individual purchasers 58,830 acres above the Raccoon Fork, making an aggregate of 271,571 acres, deeded above the Fork, all of which had been certified to the State by the Federal Government.

By act approved March 28, 1858, the Legislature donated the remainder of the grant to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, upon condition that said Company assumed all liabilities resulting from the Des Moines River improvement operations, reserving 50,000 acres of the land in security for the payment thereof, and for the completion of the locks and dams at Bentonsport, Croton, Keosauqua and Plymouth. For every three thousand dollars' worth of work done on the locks and dams, and for every three thousand dollars paid by the Company of the liabilities above mentioned, the Register of the State Land Office was instructed to certify to the Company 1,000 acres of the 50,000 acres reserved for these purposes. Up to 1865, there had been presented by the Company, under the provisions of the act of 1858, and allowed, claims amounting to $109,579.37, about seventy-five per cent. of which had been settled.

After the passage of the Act above noticed, the question of the extent of the original grant was again mooted, and at the December Term of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1859–60, a decision was rendered declaring that the grant did *not* extend above Raccoon Fork, and that all certificates of land *above* the Fork had been issued without authority of law and were, therefore, void (see 23 How., 66).

The State of Iowa had disposed of a large amount of land without authority, according to this decision, and appeal was made to Congress for relief, which was granted on the 3d day of March, 1861, in a joint resolution relinquishing to the State all the title which the United States then still retained in the tracts of land along the Des Moines River above Raccoon Fork, that had been improperly certified to the State by the Department of the Interior, and which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa.

In confirmation of this relinquishment, by act approved July 12, 1862, Congress enacted:

That the grant of lands to the then Territory of Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines River, made by the act of August 8, 1846, is hereby extended so as to include the alternate sections (designated by odd numbers) lying within five miles of said river, between the Raccoon Fork and the northern boundary of said State; such lands are to be held and applied in accordance with the provisions of the original grant, except that the consent of Congress is hereby given to the application of a portion thereof to aid in the construction of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved March 22, 1858. And if any of the said lands shall have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States before the passage of this act, except those released by the United States to the grantees of the State of Iowa, under joint resolution of March 3, 1861, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to set apart an equal amount of lands within said State to be certified in lieu thereof; *Provided*, that if the State shall have sold and conveyed any portion of the lands lying within the limits of the grant the title of which has proved invalid, any lands which shall be certified to said State in lieu thereof by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall inure to and be held as a trust fund for the benefit of the person or persons, respectively, whose titles shall have failed as aforesaid.

The grant of lands by the above act of Congress was accepted by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, September 11, 1862, in extra session. On the same day, the Governor was authorized to appoint one or more Commissioners to select the lands in accordance with the grant. These Commissioners were instructed to report their selections to the Registrar of the State Land Office. The lands so selected were to be held for the purposes of the grant, and were not to be disposed of until further legislation should be had. D. W. Kilburne, of Lee County, was appointed Commissioner, and, on the 25th day of April, 1864, the General Land Officer authorized the selection of 300,000 acres from the vacant public lands as a part of the grant of July 12, 1862, and the selections were made in the Fort Dodge and Sioux City Land Districts.

Many difficulties, controversies and conflicts, in relation to claims and titles, grew out of this grant, and these difficulties were enhanced by the uncertainty of its limits until the act of Congress of July, 1862. But the General Assembly sought, by wise and appropriate legislation, to protect the integrity of titles derived from the State. Especially was the determination to protect the actual settlers, who had paid their money and made improvements prior to the final settlement of the limits of the grant by Congress.

VII.—THE DES MOINES RIVER SCHOOL LANDS.

These lands constituted a part of the 500,000 acre grant made by Congress in 1841; including 28,378.46 acres in Webster County, selected by the Agent of the State under that grant, and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office February 20, 1851. They were ordered into the market June 6,

1853, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who authorized John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner for Webster County, to sell them as school lands. Subsequently, when the act of 1846 was construed to extend the Des Moines River grant above Raccoon Fork, it was held that the odd numbered sections of these lands within five miles of the river were appropriated by that act, and on the 30th day of December, 1853, 12,813.51 acres were set apart and approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior, as a part of the Des Moines River grant. January 6, 1854, the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a certified copy of the lists of these lands, indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior. Prior to this action of the Department, however, Mr. Tolman had sold to individual purchasers 3,194.28 acres as school lands, and their titles were, of course, killed. For their relief, an act, approved April 2, 1860, provided that, upon application and proper showing, these purchasers should be entitled to draw from the State Treasury the amount they had paid, with 10 per cent. interest, on the contract to purchase made with Mr. Tolman. Under this act, five applications were made prior to 1864, and the applicants received, in the aggregate, $949.53.

By an act approved April 7, 1862, the Governor was forbidden to issue to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company any certificate of the completion of any part of said road, or any conveyance of lands, until the company should execute and file, in the State Land Office, a release of its claim—first, to certain swamp lands; second, to the Des Moines River Lands sold by Tolman; third, to certain other river lands. That act provided that "the said company shall transfer their interest in those tracts of land in Webster and Hamilton Counties heretofore sold by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner, to the Register of the State Land Office in trust, to enable said Register to carry out and perform said contracts in all cases when he is called upon by the parties interested to do so, before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1864.

The company filed its release to the Tolman lands, in the Land Office, February 27, 1864, at the same time entered its protest that it had no claim upon them, never had pretended to have, and had never sought to claim them. The Register of the State Land Office, under the advice of the Attorney General, decided that patents would be issued to the Tolman purchasers in all cases where contracts had been made prior to December 23, 1853, and remaining uncanceled under the act of 1860. But before any were issued, on the 27th of August, 1864, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company commenced a suit in chancery, in the District Court of Polk County, to enjoin the issue of such patents. On the 30th of August, an *ex parte* injunction was issued. In January, 1868, Mr. J. A. Harvey, Register of the Land Office, filed in the court an elaborate answer to plaintiffs' petition, denying that the company had any right to or title in the lands. Mr. Harvey's successor, Mr. C. C. Carpenter, filed a still more exhaustive answer February 10, 1868. August 3, 1868, the District Court dissolved the injunction. The company appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed in December, 1869.

VIII.—SWAMP LAND GRANT.

By an act of Congress, approved March 28, 1850, to enable Arkansas and other States to reclaim swampy lands within their limits, granted all the swamp and overflowed lands remaining unsold within their respective limits to the several States. Although the total amount claimed by Iowa under this act

does not exceed 4,000,000 acres, it has, like the Des Moines River and some of the land grants, cost the State considerable trouble and expense, and required a deal of legislation. The State expended large sums of money in making the selections, securing proofs, etc., but the General Government appeared to be laboring under the impression that Iowa was not acting in good faith; that she had selected a large amount of lands under the swamp land grant, transferred her interest to counties, and counties to private speculators, and the General Land Office permitted contests as to the character of the lands already selected by the Agents of the State as "swamp lands." Congress, by joint resolution Dec. 18, 1856, and by act March 3, 1857, saved the State from the fatal result of this ruinous policy. Many of these lands were selected in 1854 and 1855, immediately after several remarkably wet seasons, and it was but natural that some portions of the selections would not appear swampy after a few dry seasons. Some time after these first selections were made, persons desired to enter parcels of the so-called swamp lands and offering to prove them to be dry. In such cases the General Land Office ordered hearing before the local land officers, and if they decided the land to be dry, it was permitted to be entered and the claim of the State rejected. Speculators took advantage of this. Affidavits were bought of irresponsible and reckless men, who, for a few dollars, would confidently testify to the character of lands they never saw. These applications multiplied until they covered 3,000,000 acres. It was necessary that Congress should confirm all these selections to the State, that this gigantic scheme of fraud and plunder might be stopped. The act of Congress of March 3, 1857, was designed to accomplish this purpose. But the Commissioner of the General Land Office held that it was only a qualified confirmation, and under this construction sought to sustain the action of the Department in rejecting the claim of the State, and certifying them under act of May 15, 1856, under which the railroad companies claimed all swamp land in odd numbered sections within the limits of their respective roads. This action led to serious complications. When the railroad grant was made, it was not intended nor was it understood that it included any of the swamp lands. These were already disposed of by previous grant. Nor did the companies expect to receive any of them, but under the decisions of the Department adverse to the State the way was opened, and they were not slow to enter their claims. March 4, 1862, the Attorney General of the State submitted to the General Assembly an opinion that the railroad companies were not entitled even to contest the right of the State to these lands, under the swamp land grant. A letter from the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office expressed the same opinion, and the General Assembly by joint resolution, approved April 7, 1862, expressly repudiated the acts of the railroad companies, and disclaimed any intention to claim these lands under any other than the act of Congress of Sept. 28, 1850. A great deal of legislation has been found necessary in relation to these swamp lands.

IX.—THE RAILROAD GRANT.

One of the most important grants of public lands to Iowa for purposes of internal improvement was that known as the "Railroad Grant," by act of Congress approved May 15, 1856. This act granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi River, to a point on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Platte River; from the city of Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to

Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa; thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the Forty-second Parallel; across the said State of Iowa to the Missouri River; from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri River, near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete des Morts, to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads. It was also provided that if it should appear, when the lines of those roads were definitely fixed, that the United States had sold, or right of pre-emption had attached to any portion of said land, the State was authorized to select a quantity equal thereto, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, within fifteen miles of the lines so located. The lands remaining to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads were not to be sold for less than the double minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor were any of said lands to become subject to private entry until they had been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Section 4 of the act provided that the lands granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in the manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed, and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States."

At a special session of the General Assembly of Iowa, by act approved July 14, 1856, the grant was accepted and the lands were granted by the State to the several railroad companies named, provided that the lines of their respective roads should be definitely fixed and located before April 1, 1857; and provided further, that if either of said companies should fail to have seventy-five miles of road completed and equipped by the 1st day of December, 1859, and its entire road completed by December 1, 1865, it should be competent for the State of Iowa to resume all rights to lands remaining undisposed of by the company so failing.

The railroad companies, with the single exception of the Iowa Central Air Line, accepted the several grants in accordance with the provisions of the above act, located their respective roads and selected their lands. The grant to the Iowa Central was again granted to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, which accepted them.

By act, approved April 7, 1862, the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company was required to execute a release to the State of certain swamp and school lands, included within the limits of its grant, in compensation for an extension of the time fixed for the completion of its road.

A careful examination of the act of Congress does not reveal any special reference to railroad *companies*. The lands were granted to the *State*, and the act evidently contemplate the sale of them *by the* State, and the appropriation of the proceeds to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroad within its

limits. Section 4 of the act clearly defines the authority of the State in disposing of the lands.

Lists of all the lands embraced by the grant were made, and certified to the State by the proper authorities. Under an act of Congress approved August 3, 1854, entitled "*An act to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been or may be certified to them*," these certified lists, the originals of which are filed in the General Land Office, conveyed to the State "the fee simple title to all the lands embraced in such lists that are of the character contemplated" by the terms of the act making the grant, and "intended to be granted thereby; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such act of Congress, and were not intended to be granted thereby, said lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void; and no right, title, claim or interest shall be conveyed thereby." Those certified lists made under the act of May 15, 1856, were forty-three in number, viz.: For the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, nine; for the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, 11; for the Iowa Central Air Line, thirteen; and for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, ten. The lands thus approved to the State were as follows:

Burlington & Missouri River R. R.	287,095.34 acres.
Mississippi & Missouri River R. R.	774,674.36 "
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R.	775,454.19 "
Dubuque & Sioux City R. R.	1,226,558.32 "

A portion of these had been selected as swamp lands by the State, under the act of September 28, 1850, and these, by the terms of the act of August 3, 1854, could not be turned over to the railroads unless the claim of the State to them as swamp was first rejected. It was not possible to determine from the records of the State Land Office the extent of the conflicting claims arising under the two grants, as copies of the swamp land selections in some of the counties were not filed of record. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, however, prepared lists of the lands claimed by the State as swamp under act of September 28, 1850, and also claimed by the railroad companies under act of May 15, 1856, amounting to 553,293.33 acres, the claim to which as swamp had been rejected by the Department. These were consequently certified to the State as railroad lands. There was no mode other than the act of July, 1856, prescribed for transferring the title to these lands from the State to the companies. The courts had decided that, for the purposes of the grant, the lands belonged to the State, and to her the companies should look for their titles. It was generally accepted that the act of the Legislature of July, 1856, was all that was necessary to complete the transfer of title. It was assumed that all the rights and powers conferred upon the State by the act of Congress of May 14, 1856, were by the act of the General Assembly transferred to the companies; in other words, that it was designed to put the companies in the place of the State as the grantees from Congress—and, therefore, that which perfected the title thereto to the State perfected the title to the companies by virtue of the act of July, 1856. One of the companies, however, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, was not entirely satisfied with this construction. Its managers thought that some further and specific action of the State authorities in addition to the act of the Legislature was necessary to complete their title. This induced Gov. Lowe to attach to the certified lists his official certificate, under the broad seal of the State. On the 9th of November, 1859, the Governor thus certified to them (commencing at the Missouri River) 187,207.44 acres, and December 27th, 43,775.70 acres, an aggregate of 231,073.14 acres. These were the only

lands under the grant that were certified by the State authorities with any design of perfecting the title already vested in the company by the act of July, 1856. The lists which were afterward furnished to the company were simply certified by the Governor as being correct copies of the lists received by the State from the United States General Land Office. These subsequent lists embraced lands that had been claimed by the State under the Swamp Land Grant.

It was urged against the claim of the Companies that the effect of the act of the Legislature was simply to substitute them for the State as parties to the grant. 1st. That the lands were granted to the State to be held in trust for the accomplishment of a specific purpose, and therefore the State could not part with the title until that purpose should have been accomplished. 2d. That it was not the intention of the act of July 14, 1856, to deprive the State of the control of the lands, but on the contrary that she should retain supervision of them and the right to withdraw all rights and powers and resume the title conditionally conferred by that act upon the companies in the event of their failure to complete their part of the contract. 3d. That the certified lists from the General Land Office vested the title in the State only by virtue of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1854. The State Land Office held that the proper construction of the act of July 14, 1856, when accepted by the companies, was that it became a *conditional contract* that might ripen into a positive sale of the lands as from time to time the work should progress, and as the State thereby became authorized by the express terms of the grant to sell them.

This appears to have been the correct construction of the act, but by a subsequent act of Congress, approved June 2, 1864, amending the act of 1856, the terms of the grant were changed, and numerous controversies arose between the companies and the State.

The ostensible purpose of this additional act was to allow the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad "to modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line," to run through the town of Newton, Jasper County, or as nearly as practicable to that point. The original grant had been made to the State to aid in the construction of railroads within its limits and not to the companies, but Congress, in 1864, appears to have been utterly ignorant of what had been done under the act of 1856, or, if not, to have utterly disregarded it. The State had accepted the original grant. The Secretary of the Interior had already certified to the State all the lands intended to be included in the grant within fifteen miles of the lines of the several railroads. It will be remembered that Section 4, of the act of May 15, 1856, specifies the manner of sale of these lands from time to time as work on the railroads should progress, and also provided that "if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no *further* sale shall be made, and the lands *unsold shall revert to the United States.*" Having vested the title to these lands in trust, in the State of Iowa, it is plain that until the expiration of the ten years there could be no reversion, and the State, not the United States, must control them until the grant should expire by limitation. The United States authorities could not rightfully require the Secretary of the Interior to certify directly to the companies any portion of the lands already certified to the State. And yet Congress, by its act of June 2, 1864, provided that whenever the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad Company should file in the General Land Office at Washington a map definitely showing such new location, the Secretary of the Interior should cause to be certified and conveyed to said Company, from time to time, as the road progressed, out of any of the lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved, or

otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached, and on which a *bona fide* settlement and improvement had not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within six miles of such newly located line, an amount of land per mile equal to that originally authorized to be granted to aid in the construction of said road by the act to which this was an amendment.

The term "out of any lands *belonging to the United States*, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, etc.," would seem to indicate that Congress did intend to grant lands already granted, but when it declared that the Company should have an amount per mile *equal* to that originally *authorized to be granted*, it is plain that the framers of the bill were ignorant of the real terms of the original grant, or that they designed that the United States should *resume* the title it had already parted with two years before the lands could revert to the United States under the original act, which was not repealed.

A similar change was made in relation to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad, and dictated the conveyance of lands in a similar manner.

Like provision was made for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and the Company was permitted to change the location of its line between Fort Dodge and Sioux City, so as to secure the best route between those points; but this change of location was not to impair the right to the land granted in the original act, nor did it change the location of those lands.

By the same act, the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was authorized to transfer and assign all or any part of the grant to any other company or person, "if, in the opinion of said Company, the construction of said railroad across the State of Iowa would be thereby sooner and more satisfactorily completed; but such assignee should not in any case be released from the liabilities and conditions accompanying this grant, nor acquire perfect title in any other manner than the same would have been acquired by the original grantee."

Still further, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was not forgotten, and was, by the same act, empowered to receive an amount of land per mile equal to that mentioned in the original act, and if that could not be found within the limits of six miles from the line of said road, then such selection might be made along such line within twenty miles thereof out of any public lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached.

Those acts of Congress, which evidently originated in the "lobby," occasioned much controversy and trouble. The Department of the Interior, however, recognizing the fact that when the Secretary had certified the lands to the State, under the act of 1856, that act divested the United States of title, under the vesting act of August, 1854, refused to review its action, and also refused to order any and all investigations for establishing adverse claims (except in pre-emption cases), on the ground that the United States had parted with the title, and, therefore, could exercise no control over the land.

May 12, 1864, before the passage of the amendatory act above described, Congress granted to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City, and for the benefit of the McGregor Western Railroad Company, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the proposed road, reserving the right to substitute other lands whenever it was found that the grant infringed upon pre-empted lands, or on lands that had been reserved or disposed of for any other purpose. In such cases, the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to select, in lieu, lands belonging to the United States lying nearest to the limits specified.

X.—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM LANDS.

An Agricultural College and Model Farm was established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. By the eleventh section of the act, the proceeds of the five-section grant made for the purpose of aiding in the erection of public buildings was appropriated, subject to the approval of Congress, together with all lands that Congress might thereafter grant to the State for the purpose, for the benefit of the institution. On the 23d of March, by joint resolution, the Legislature asked the consent of Congress to the proposed transfer. By act approved July 11, 1862, Congress removed the restrictions imposed in the "five-section grant," and authorized the General Assembly to make such disposition of the lands as should be deemed best for the interests of the State. By these several acts, the five sections of land in Jasper County certified to the State to aid in the erection of public buildings under the act of March 3, 1845, entitled "An act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," were fully appropriated for the benefit of the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm. The institution is located in Story County. Seven hundred and twenty-one acres in that and two hundred in Boone County were donated to it by individuals interested in the success of the enterprise.

By act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, an appropriation was made to each State and Territory of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which, by the apportionment under the census of 1860, they were respectively entitled. This grant was made for the purpose of endowing colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Iowa accepted this grant by an act passed at an extra session of its Legislature, approved September 11, 1862, entitled "An act to accept of the grant, and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an act of Congress entitled 'An act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862." This act made it the duty of the Governor to appoint an agent to select and locate the lands, and provided that none should be selected that were claimed by any county as swamp lands. The agent was required to make report of his doings to the Governor, who was instructed to submit the list of selections to the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College for their approval. One thousand dollars were appropriated to carry the law into effect. The State, having two Senators and six Representatives in Congress, was entitled to 240,000 acres of land under this grant, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an Agricultural College. Peter Melendy, Esq., of Black Hawk County, was appointed to make the selections, and during August, September and December, 1863, located them in the Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Sioux City Land Districts. December 8, 1864, these selections were certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and were approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior December 13, 1864. The title to these lands was vested in the State in fee simple, and conflicted with no other claims under other grants.

The agricultural lands were approved to the State as 240,000.96 acres; but as 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were computed at the rate of two acres for one, the actual amount of land approved to the State under this grant was only 204,309.30 acres, located as follows:

In Des Moines Land District	6,804.96 acres.
In Sioux City Land District	59,025.37 "
In Fort Dodge Land District	138,478.97 "

By act of the General Assembly, approved March 29, 1864, entitled, "An act authorizing the Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm to sell all lands acquired, granted, donated or appropriated for the benefit of said college, and to make an investment of the proceeds thereof," all these lands were granted to the Agricultural College and Farm, and the Trustees were authorized to take possession, and sell or lease them. They were then, under the control of the Trustees, lands as follows:

Under the act of July 2, 1852	204,309.30 acres.
Of the five-section grant	3,200.00 "
Lands donated in Story County	721.00 "
Lands donated in Boone County	200.00 "
Total	208,430.30 acres.

The Trustees opened an office at Fort Dodge, and appointed Hon. G. W. Bassett their agent for the sale of these lands.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers. They had migrated to the "The Beautiful Land" from other and older States, where the common school system had been tested by many years' experience, bringing with them some knowledge of its advantages, which they determined should be enjoyed by the children of the land of their adoption. The system thus planted was expanded and improved in the broad fields of the West, until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered humble log school houses were built almost as soon as the log cabin of the earliest settlers were occupied by their brave builders. In the lead mining regions of the State, the first to be occupied by the white race, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for their families. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first united public act of the settlers; and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities had increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses, which, long since, superseded the log cabins of the first settlers. To-day, the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in the great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted, by a generous people, for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from $10,000 to $60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than $10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first house erected in Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by James L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the Autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the Winter of 1833–4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the second term with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter

commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

Among the first buildings erected at Burlington was a commodious log school house in 1834, in which Mr. Johnson Pierson taught the first school in the Winter of 1834–5.

The first school in Muscatine County was taught by George Bumgardner, in the Spring of 1837, and in 1839, a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time for school house, church and public hall. The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

When the site of Iowa City was selected as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839, it was a perfect wilderness. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town; and during the same year, Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected, on what is now College street.

The first settlement in Monroe County was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the Summer of 1844, a log school house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years. About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court in the Winter of 1846–7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattomie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854, nearly, if not quite, all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1853, by T. W. Burdick, then a young man of seventeen. In Osceola, the first school was opened by Mr. D. W. Scoville. The first school at Fort Dodge was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County, the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861, there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865, there were 796; in 1870, 336, and in 1875, 121.

Iowa Territory was created July 3, 1838. January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools in each of the counties in this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required

to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

When Iowa Territory became a State, in 1846, with a population of 100,000, and with 20,000 scholars within its limits, about four hundred school districts had been organized. In 1850, there were 1,200, and in 1857, the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of District Secretaries and Treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended, in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849; and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

The first official mention of Teachers' Institutes in the educational records of Iowa occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said, "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has, also, been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time—although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of $150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of $50 each by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the Superintendent.

No legislation in this direction, however, was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The Superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding $100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the County Superintendent as the institute might direct for teachers and lecturers, and one thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

December 6, 1858, Mr. Fisher reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been, but the appropriation had been exhausted.

The Board of Education at its first session, commencing December 6, 1858, enacted a code of school laws which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding fifty dollars annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county."

In 1865, Mr. Faville reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By act approved March 19, 1874, Normal Institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the County Superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the Sixteenth General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The public school system of Iowa is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with the educational interests of the commonwealth are faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

"The public schools are supported by funds arising from several sources. The sixteenth section of every Congressional Township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of five hundred thousand acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals for long terms at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State Treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year."

The taxes levied for the support of schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of the district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been sometimes built at a prodigal expense, the tax payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors under certain legal restrictions. These boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the board may be entirely changed every three years.

L. of C.

POLITICAL RECORD.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors—Robert Lucas, 1838–41; John Chambers, 1841–45; James Clarke, 1845.

Secretaries—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors—Jesse Williams, 1840; Wm. L. Gilbert, 1843· Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers—Thornton Bayliss, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council—Jesse B. Browne, 1838–9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–40; M. Bainridge, 1840–1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841–2; John D. Elbert, 1842–3; Thomas Cox, 1843–4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–6.

Speakers of the House—William H. Wallace, 1838–9; Edward Johnston, 1839–40; Thomas Cox, 1840–1; Warner Lewis, 1841–2; James M. Morgan, 1842–3; James P. Carleton, 1843–4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845–6.

First Constitutional Convention, 1844—Shepherd Leffler, President; Geo. S. Hampton, Secretary.

Second Constitutional Convention, 1846—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Morrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to 1882; Buren R. Sherman, 1882 to ——.

Lieutenant Governor—Office created by the new constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858–9; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–1; John R. Needham, 1862–3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866-7; John Scott, 1868–9; M. M. Walden, 1870–1; H. C. Bulis, 1872–3; Joseph Dysart, 1874–5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878–9; O. H. Manning, 1880–82.

Secretaries of State—Elisha Cutler, Jr., Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1848; Josiah H. Bonney, Dec. 4, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1850; George W. McCleary, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1856; Elijah Sells, Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 5, 1863; James Wright, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Ed. Wright, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1873; Josiah T. Young, Jan. 6, 1873, to Jan. 6, 1879; J. A. T. Hull, 1879, to——

Auditors of State—Joseph T. Fales, Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; William Pattee, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1854; Andrew J. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, Sept. 22, 1855, to Jan. 3, 1859; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859 to 1865; John A. Elliot, 1865 to 1871; John Russell, 1871 to 1875; Buren R. Sherman, 1875 to 1881; Wm. V. Lucas, 1881 to 1883.

Treasurers of State—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Israel Kister, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1852; Martin L. Morris, Dec. 4, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones, 1859 to 1863; William H. Holmes, 1863 to 1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to 1881; E. H. Conger, 1881 to——

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1845 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1844, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854–7; Joseph C. Stone, March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857 to Dec., 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Secretaries of the Board of Education—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859 to 1863; Oran Faville, Jan. 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 1, 1867; D. Franklin Wells, March 4, 1867, to Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. Von Coelln, 1877 to 1882; John W. Akers, 1882 to——

State Binders—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Coles, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1875; James J. Smart, 1875 to 1876; H. A. Perkins, 1876 to 1880; Matt Parrott, 1880 to——

Registers of the State Land Office—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to Oct., 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan. 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to January, 1871; Aaron Brown, Jan., 1871, to Jan., 1875; David Secor, Jan. 1875, to 1881; J. K. Powers, 1881 to——.

State Printers—Office created Jan. 3, 1840—Garret D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Moriarty, 1855 to 1857; John Teesdale, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkson, 1872 to 1880; F. M. Mills, 1880 to 1882.

Adjutants General—Daniel S. Lee, 1851–55; George W. McCleary, 1855–7; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857–61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to 1881; W. L. Alexander, 1881 to——.

Attorneys General—David C. Cloud, 1853–56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856–60; Charles C. Nourse, 1861–64; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867; Henry O'Connor, 1867–72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872–76; John F. McJunkin, 1877–81; Smith McPherson, 1881 to——

Presidents of the Senate—Thomas Baker, 1846–47; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848–9; Enos Lowe, 1850–51; William E. Leffingwell, 1852–53; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854–55; William W. Hamilton, 1856–57. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House—Jesse B. Brown, 1847–48, Smiley H. Bonhan, 1849–50; George Temple, 1851–52; James Grant, 1853–54; Reuben Noble, 1855–56; Samuel McFarland, 1856–57; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1858–59; John Edwards, 1860–61; Rush Clark, 1862–63; Jacob Butler, 1864–65; Ed. Wright, 1866–67; John Russell, 1868–69; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870–71; James Wilson, 1872–73; John H. Gear, 1874–77; John Y. Stone, 1878; Lore Alford, 1880; Geo. R. Struble, 1882.

New Constitutional Convention, 1859—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

THE JUDICIARY.—SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

Chief Justices.—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1847, to Jan., 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, Jan., 1848, to Jan., 1849; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1849, to Jan. 11, 1855; Geo. G. Wright, Jan. 11, 1855, to Jan., 1860; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862; Caleb Baldwin, Jan., 1862, to Jan., 1864; Geo. G. Wright, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1866; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1866, to Jan., 1868; John F. Dillon, Jan., 1868, to Jan., 1870; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; W. E. Miller, Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878; James H. Rothrock, Jan. 1, 1878–79; Austin Adams, 1880–81; Wm. H. Seevers, 1882–83.

Associate Judges.—Joseph Williams; Thomas S. Wilson, resigned Oct., 1847; John F. Kinney, June 12, 1847, resigned Feb. 15, 1854; George Greene, Nov. 1, 1847, to Jan. 9, 1855; Jonathan C. Hall, Feb. 15, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned, to Jan., 1855; William G. Woodward, Jan. 9, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, Jan. 16, 1855, resigned 1856; Lacen D. Stockton, June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; George G. Wright, June 26, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1877; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, Oct. 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright; Austin Adams, to 1886; James H. Rothrock, 1884.

SUPREME COURT.

William H. Seevers, Mahaska county, Chief Justice; James H. Rothrock, Cedar county, Associate Justice; Joseph M. Beck, Lee county, Associate Justice; Austin Adams, Dubuque county, Associate Justice; James G. Day, Fremont county, Associate Justice.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 7, 1848–1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848–1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855–1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858–died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of James

Harlan; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866–1872; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes—term expired March 3d; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871–1877; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847.—S. Clinton Hastings; Shepherd Leffler.

Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849.—First District, William Thompson; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851.—First District, First Session, Wm. Thompson; unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller. Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1853.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, Lincoln Clark.

Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, John P. Cook.

Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857.—First District, Augustus Hall. Second District, James Thorington.

Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, Timothy Davis.

Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863.—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.* First District, Second and Third Sessions, James F. Wilson. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865.—First District, James F. Wilson. Second District, Hiram Price. Third District, William B. Allison. Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell. Fifth District, John A. Kasson. Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Thirty-ninth Congress—1865 to 1867.—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District, John A. Kasson; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Fortieth Congress—1867 to 1869.—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison, Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Forty-first Congress—1869 to 1871.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, William Smyth; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, W. G. Donnan; Fourth District, Madison M. Waldon; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, William Y. Donnan; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District,

* Vacated seat by acceptance of commission as Brigadier General, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.

William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Fifth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879.—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

WAR RECORD.

The State of Iowa may well be proud of her record during the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. The following brief but comprehensive sketch of the history she made during that trying period is largely from the pen of Col. A. P. Wood, of Dubuque, the author of "The History of Iowa and the War," one of the best works of the kind yet written.

"Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the General Government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the War of the Rebellion, Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal State. The proclamation of her Governor, responsive to that of the President, calling for volunteers to compose her First Regiment, was issued on the fourth day after the fall of Sumter. At the end of only a single week, men enough were reported to be in quarters (mostly in the vicinity of their own homes) to fill the regiment. These, however, were hardly more than a tithe of the number who had been offered by company commanders for acceptance under the President's call. So urgent were these offers that the Governor requested (on the 24th of April) permission to organize an additional regiment. While awaiting an answer to this request, he conditionally accepted a sufficient number of companies to compose two additional regiments. In a short time, he was notified that both of these would be accepted. Soon after the completion of the Second and Third Regiments (which was near the close of May), the Adjutant General of the State reported that upward of one hundred and seventy companies had been tendered to the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union.

"Much difficulty and considerable delay occured in fitting these regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized—principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of $800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (Ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor so elect, his pay therefor in State bonds at par. This con-

tract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, to his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day on which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the regiment, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the national troops."

Other States also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying if not fatal mistakes were liable to be made.

But while engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders, from threatened invasion on the south by the Secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the nation at its very heart.

To provide for the adequate defense of her borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, the Governor of the State was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies.) Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, "but," says Col. Wood, "in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

"The first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field was received on the 13th of June. It was issued by Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats, and moved to Hannibal. Some two weeks later, the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November, the Seventh Iowa, as a part of a force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

"The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, and compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was

captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi River, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which, eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of one of the journals of a neighboring State, 'The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes,' embody the spirit of all.

"In the veteran re-enlistments that distinguished the closing months of 1863 above all other periods in the history of re-enlistments for the national armies, the Iowa three years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State) were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

"In all the important movements of 1864–65, by which the Confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful and devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field and endurance on the march.

"Two Iowa three-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the rivers of the West.

"The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the Governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

"Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a Home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a Home was opened at Farmington, Van Buren County, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865, it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent Home, Camp Kinsman near the City of Davenport. This property was soon afterward donated to the institution, by act of Congress.

"In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about four hundred and fifty inmates) became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills County. Convenient tracts were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In all ways the provision made for these wards of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the Home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than two thousand.

"At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about one hundred and fifty thousand men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised, for general service, thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men; and four regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of one hundred days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including seventeen hundred and twenty-seven men raised by draft, numbered a little more than sixty-nine thousand. The re-enlistments, including upward of seven thousand veterans, numbered very nearly eight thousand. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of eighty thousand. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as five thousand.

"Iowa paid no bounty on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty to a comparatively small amount was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion—that of the call of July 18, 1864—was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where subdistricts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts."

It is to be said to the honor and credit of Iowa that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material addition to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after the restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bonds issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

INFANTRY.

THE FIRST INFANTRY

was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; William H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and C were from Muscatine County; Company B, from Johnson County; Companies D and E, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Henry County; Company G, from Davenport; Companies H and I, from Dubuque, and Company K, from Linn County, and were mustered into United States service May 14, 1861, at Keokuk. The above companies were independent military organizations before the war, and tendered their services before breaking-out of hostilities. The First was engaged at the battle of Wilson's Creek, under Gen. Lyon, where it lost ten killed and fifty wounded. Was mustered out at St. Louis Aug. 25, 1861.

THE SECOND INFANTRY

was organized, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Jas. M. Tuttle, of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant Colonel, and M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk in May, 1861. Company A was from Keokuk; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Des Moines; Company E, from Fairfield, Jefferson Co.; Company F, from Van Buren County; Company G, from Davis County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Clinton County; and Company K, from Wapello County. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala.; Tunnel Creek, Ala.; Resaca, Ga.; Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, in front of Atlanta, January 22, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, S. C.; Lynch's Creek, and Bentonsville. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas home. The Second Regiment of Iowa Infantry Veteran Volunteers was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

THE THIRD INFANTRY

was organized with N. G. Williams, of Dubuque County, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story County, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. N. Stone, of Marion County, Major, and was mustered into the United States service in May, 1861, at Keokuk. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, from Marion County; Company C, from Clayton County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Boone, Story, Marshall and Jasper Counties; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Warren County; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Floyd, Butler Black Hawk and Mitchell Counties, and Company K from Cedar Falls. It was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Hatchie River, Matamoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., Meridian expedition, and Atlanta, Atlanta campaign and Sherman's march to Savannah, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The veterans of the Third Iowa Infantry were consolidated with the Second, and mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. R. English, Glenwood, as Major. Company A, from Mills County, was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, August 15, 1861; Company B, Pottawattamie County, was mustered in at Council Bluffs, August 8, 1861; Company C, Guthrie County, mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 3, 1861; Company D, Decatur County, at St. Louis, August 16th; Company E, Polk County, at Council Bluffs, August 8th; Company F, Madison County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company G, Ringgold County, at Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company H, Adams County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company I, Wayne County, at St. Louis, August 31st; Company K, Taylor and Page Counties, at St. Louis, August 31st. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Taylor's Ridge; came home on veteran furlough February 26, 1864. Returned in April, and was in the campaign against Atlanta, and Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington and home. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Matthias, of Burlington, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. Company A was from Cedar County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Marshall County; Company E, from Buchanan County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Jackson County; Company K, from Allamakee County; was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Chickamauga; went home on veteran furlough, April, 1864. The non-veterans went home July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH INFANTRY.

was mustered into the service July 6, 1861, at Burlington, with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, Lieutenant Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Lucas and Clarke Counties; Company C, from Hardin County; Company D, from Appanoose County; Company E, from Monroe County; Company F, from Clarke County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Lee County; Company I, from Des Moines County; Company K, from Henry County. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, etc., etc. The Sixth lost 7 officers killed in action, 18 wounded; of enlisted men 102 were killed in action, 30 died of wounds, 124 of disease, 211 were discharged for disability and 301 were wounded in action, which was the largest list of casualties, of both officers and men, of any regiment from Iowa.. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 21, 1865.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861, with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and E. W. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Chickasaw and Floyd Counties; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Lee County; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Iowa County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Wapello County; Company K, from Keokuk. Was engaged at the battles of Belmont (in which it lost in killed, wounded and missing 237 men), Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, siege of Atlanta, battle on 22d of July in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1865.

THE EIGHTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa, with Frederick Steele, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Geddes, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Benton and Linn Counties; Company E, from Marion County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Iowa and Johnson Counties; Company H. from Mahaska County; Company I, from Monroe County; Company K, from Louisa County. Was engaged at the following battles: Shiloh (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out of the United States service at Selma, Alabama, April 20, 1866.

THE NINTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service September 24, 1861, at Dubuque, with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, Major. Company A was from Jackson County; Company B, from Jones County; Company C, from Buchanan County; Company D, from Jones County; Company E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Black Hawk County; Company H, from Winneshiek County; Company I, from Howard County and Company K, from Linn County. Was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865.

THE TENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City September 6, 1861, with Nicholas Perczel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; and John C. Bennett, of Polk County, as Major. Company A was from Polk County; Company B, from Warren County; Company C, from Tama County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Washington County; Company F, from Poweshiek County; Company G. from

Warren County; Company H, from Greene County; Company I, from Jasper County; Company K, from Polk and Madison Counties. Participated in the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. In September, 1864, the non-veterans being mustered out, the veterans were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, where will be found their future operations.

THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, in September and October, 1861, with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Jno. C. Abercrombie, as Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine; Company B, from Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Muscatine County; Company E, from Cedar County; Company F, from Washington County; Company G, from Henry County; Company H, from Muscatine County; Company I from Muscatine County; Company K, from Linn County. Was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865.

THE TWELFTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service November 25, 1861, at Dubuque, with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major. Company A was from Hardin County; Company B, from Allamakee County; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Linn County; Company E, from Black Hawk County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Winneshiek County; Company H, from Dubuque and Delaware Counties; Company I, from Dubuque and Jackson Counties; Company K, from Delaware County. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, where most of the regiment was captured, and those not captured were organized in what was called the Union Brigade, and were in the battle of Corinth; the prisoners were exchanged November 10, 1862, and the regiment re-organized, and then participating in the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Tupelo, Miss.; White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. The regiment was mustered out at Memphis, January 20, 1866.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in November 1, 1861, at Davenport, with M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Colonel; M. M. Price, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel; John Shane, Vinton, Major. Company A was from Mt. Vernon; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Scott and Linn Counties; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Marshall County; Company I, from Washington County; Company K, from Washington County. It participated in the following engagements: Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, Campaign against Atlanta. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina. Was mustered out at Louisville July 21, 1865.

THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in the United States service October, 1861, at Davenport, with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as

Lieutenant Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of Des Moines County, as Major. Company A was from Scott County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company D, from Henry and Van Buren Counties; Company E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Van Buren and Henry Counties; Company G, from Tama and Scott Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Henry County; Company K, from Des Moines County. Participated in the following engagements: Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Ft. De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, etc., etc., and was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, Iowa, November 16, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service March 19, 1862, at Keokuk, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Wm. Dewey, of Fremont County, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. W. Belknap, of Keokuk, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Polk County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Company D, from Wapello County; Company E, from Van Buren County; Company F, from Fremont and Mills Counties; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Pottawattamie and Harrison Counties; Company I, from Lee, Van Buren and Clark Counties; Company K, from Wapello, Van Buren and Warren Counties. Participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and was under fire during the siege of Atlanta eighty-one days; was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out, August 1, 1864.

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, December 10, 1861, with Alexander Chambers, of the regular army, as Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. Purcell, of Muscatine, Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Muscatine County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine, Clinton and Scott Counties; Company G, from Dubuque County; Company H, from Dubuque and Clayton Counties; Company I, from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company K, from Lee and Muscatine Counties. Was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, battles around Atlanta; was in Sherman's campaigns, and the Carolina campaigns. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865.

THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in March and April, 1862, with Jno. W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, Major. Company A was from Decatur County; Company B, from Lee County; Company C, from Van Buren, Wapello and Lee Counties; Company D, from Des Moines, Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company E, from Wapello County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion County; Company H, from Marion and Pottawattamie Counties; Company I, from Jefferson and Lee Counties; Company K, from Lee and Polk Counties. They were in

the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and at Tilton, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864, most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865.

THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, at Clinton, with John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. Company A, was from Linn and various other counties; Company B, from Clark County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk and Wapello Counties; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Fayette and Benton Counties; Company I, from Washington County; Company K, from Wapello, Muscatine and Henry Counties, and was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1865.

THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, Lieutenant Colonel, and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, Major. Company A was from Lee and Van Buren Counties; Company B, from Jefferson County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Jefferson County; Company E, from Lee County; Company F, from Louisa County; Company G, from Louisa County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Van Buren County; Company K, from Henry County. Was engaged a Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Yazoo River expedition, Sterling Farm, September 29, 1863, at which place they surrendered; three officers and eight enlisted men were killed, sixteen enlisted men were wounded, and eleven officers and two hundred and three enlisted men taken prisoners out of five hundred engaged; they were exchanged July 22d, and joined their regiment August 7th, at New Orleans. Was engaged at Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 10, 1865.

THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 25, 1862, at Clinton, with Wm. McE. Dye, of Marion, Linn Co., as Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Linn Co., as Major. Companies A, B, F, H and I were from Linn County; Companies C, D, E, G and K, from Scott County, and was engaged in the following battles: Prairie Grove, and assault on Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Clinton in June and August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (late Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Charles W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. G. VanAnda, of Delhi, as Major. Company A was from Mitchell and Black Hawk Counties; Company B, from Clayton County; Company C, from Dubuque County; Company D, from Clayton County; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Clayton County; Company H, from Dela-

ware County; Company I, from Dubuque County; Company K, from Delaware County, and was in the following engagements: Hartsville, Mo.; Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, was at the siege of Vicksburg, Mobile, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 15, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 10, 1862, at Iowa City, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (since Governor of Iowa), as Colonel; Jno. A. Garrett, of Newton, Lieutenant Colonel; and Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major. Company A was from Johnson County; Company B, Johnson County; Company C, Jasper County; Company D, Monroe County; Company E, Wapello County; Company F, Johnson County; Company G, Johnson County; Company H, Johnson County; Company I, Johnson County; Company K, Johnson County. Was engaged at Vicksburg, Thompson's Hill, Champion Hills, Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, in Shenandoah Valley, losing 109 men, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865.

THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was mustered into United States service at Des Moines, Sept. 19, 1862, with William Dewey, of Sidney, as Colonel; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieutenant Colonel, and S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major. Companies A, B and C, were from Polk County; Company D, from Wayne County; Company E, from Pottawattamie County; Company F, from Montgomery County; Company G, from Jasper County; Company H, from Madison County; Company I, from Cass County, and Company K, from Marshall County. Was in Vicksburg, and engaged at Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Milliken's Bend, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865

THE TWENTY-FOURTH

was mustered into United States service at Muscatine, September 18, 1862, with Eber C. Byam, of Mount Vernon, as Colonel; John Q. Wilds, of Mount Vernon, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as Major. Company A was from Jackson and Clinton Counties; Companies B and C, from Cedar County; Company D, from Washington, Johnson and Cedar Counties; Company E, from Tama County; Companies F, G and H, from Linn County; Company I, from Jackson County, and Company K, from Jones County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Gen. Banks' Red River expedition, Winchester and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 17, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with George A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Fabian Brydolf as Lieutenant Colonel, and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant, September 27, 1862. Companies A and I were from Washington County; Companies B and H, from Henry County; Company C, from Henry and Lee Counties; Companies D, E and G, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Louisa County, and Company K, from Des Moines and Lee Counties. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campain, Ring-

gold, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ship's Gap, Bentonville, and on Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. Was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH

was organized and mustered in at Clinton, in August, 1862, with Milo Smith, of Clinton, as Colonel; S. G. Magill, of Lyons, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Samuel Clark, of De Witt, as Major. Company A was from Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company B, from Jackson County; Companies C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, from Clinton County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, Sherman's campaign to Savannah, went through the Carolinas, and was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH

was mustered into United States service at Dubuque, Oct. 3, 1862, with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed Lake, of Independence, as Lieutenant Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. Companies A, B and I were from Allamakee County; Companies C and H, from Buchanan County; Companies D and E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Floyd and Chickasaw Counties, and Company K, from Mitchell County. Engaged at Little Rock, Ark., was on Red River expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH

was organized at Iowa City, and mustered in Nov. 10, 1862, with William E. Miller, of Iowa City, as Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, as Lieutenant Colonel, and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. Companies A and D were from Benton County; Companies B and G, from Iowa County; Companies C, H and I, from Poweshiek County; Company E, from Johnson County; Company F, from Tama County, and Company K, from Jasper County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was on Banks' Red River expedition, and engaged at Sabine Cross Roads; was engaged in Shenandoah Valley, Va., and engaged at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out of service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865.

THE TWENTY-NINTH

was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the United States service December 1, 1862, with Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major. Company A was from Pottawattamie County; Company B, from Pottawattamie and Mills Counties; Company C, from Harrison County; Company D, from Adair and Adams Counties, Company E, from Fremont County; Company F, from Taylor County; Company G, from Ringgold County. Was engaged at Helena, Arkansas and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at New Orleans August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, and mustered into the United States service September 23, 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, as Colonel; Wm. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and I were from Lee County; Company B, from Davis County; Company C, from Des Moines County; Company D, from Van Buren County; Companies E and K from Washington County; Company F, from Davis County; and Companies G and H, from Jefferson County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Ringgold, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Taylor's Ridge; was in Sherman's campaigns to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond; was in the grand review at Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out June 5, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Davenport October 13, 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Companies B, C and D, from Black Hawk County; Companies E, G and H, from Jones County; Companies F, I and K, from Jackson County. Was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, June 27, 1865

THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. Company A was from Hamilton, Hardin and Wright Counties; Company B, from Cerro Gordo County; Company C, from Black Hawk County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Butler County; Company F, from Hardin County; Company G, from Butler and Floyd Counties; Company H, from Franklin County; Company I, from Webster County, and Company K, from Marshall and Polk Counties, and was mustered into the United States service October 5, 1862. Was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville, etc., and was mustered out of the United States service at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865.

THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was organized at Oskaloosa, with Samuel A. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major. Companies A and I were from Marion County; Companies B, F and H, from Keokuk County; Companies C, D, E and K, from Makaska County. and Company G, from Marion, Makaska and Polk Counties, and mustered in October 1, 1862. Was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. Was mustered out at New Orleans, July 17, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with George W. Clark, of Indianola, as Colonel; W. S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur County, as Major, and mustered in at Burlington, October 15, 1862. Companies A and I were from Decatur County; Companies B, C and D, from Warren County; Company E, from Lucas County; Company F, from Wayne County; Company G, from Lucas and Clark Counties; Company H, from Madison and Warren Counties, and Company K, from Lucas County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Ft. Gaines, etc., etc. Was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth Infantry, January 1, 1865, and mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized at Muscatine, and mustered in the United States service September 18, 1862, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James H. Rothrock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major. Companies A, B, C, D and E, were from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine and Louisa Counties; Companies G, H and I, from Muscatine and Cedar Counties, and Company K, from Cedar County. Participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, August 10, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose County, as Lieutenant Colonel, and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major, and mustered in October 4, 1862; Company A was from Monroe County; Companies B, D, E, H and K, from Wapello County, and Companies C, F, G and I, from Appanoose County. Was engaged in the following battles: Mark's Mills, Ark.; Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. At Mark's Mills, April 25, 1864, out of 500 engaged, lost 200 killed and wounded, the balance being taken prisoners of war; was exchanged October 6, 1864. Was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., August 24, 1865.

THE THIRY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (OR GRAY BEARDS)

was organized with Geo. W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Muscatine December 15, 1862. Company A was from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company B, from Muscatine County; Company C, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company D, from Johnson and Iowa Counties; Company E, from Wapello and Mahaska Counties; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Appanoose, Des Moines, Henry and Washington Counties; Company H, from Henry and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Jasper, Linn and other counties, and Company K, from Scott and Fayette Counties. The object of the Thirty-seventh was to do garrison duty and let the young men go to the front. It was mustered out at Davenport on expiration of three years' service.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, and mustered in November 4, 1862, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudnutt, of Waverly, as Lieutenan, Colonel, and Charles Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. Companies A, Ft G and H were from Fayette County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company C, from Chickasaw County; Companies D, E and K, from Winneshiek County, and Company I, from Howard County. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Banks' Red River expedition, and on December 12, 1864, was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry. Mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY

was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas County, as Lieutenant Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of Des Moines, as Major. Companies A and F were from Madison County; Companies B and I, from Polk Couuty; Companies C and H, from Dallas County; Company D, from Clark County; Company E, from Greene County; Company G, from Des Moines and Henry Counties; and Company K, from Clark and Decatur Counties. Was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.; Corinth, Allatoona, Ga.; Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Sherman's march to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was mustered out at Washington June 5, 1865.

THE FORTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Iowa City November 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieutenant Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major. Companies A and H were from Marion County; Company B, from Poweshiek County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Mahaska and Marion Counties; Company G, from Marion County; Company I, from Keokuk County; and Company K, from Benton and other counties. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Banks' Red River expedition, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. Was mustered out at Port Gibson August 2, 1866.

THE FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY,

formerly Companies A, B and C of the Fourteenth Infantry, became Companies K, L and M of the Seventh Cavalry, under authority of the War Department. Its infantry organization was under command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Company A was from Black Hawk, Johnson and other counties; Company B, from Johnson County; and Company C, from Des Moines and various counties.

THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in June 1, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, Muscatine County; Company C, Jones, Linn and Dubuque Counties; Company D, Johnson and Linn Counties; Company E, Bremer and Butler Counties; Company F, Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company G, Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company H, Boone and Polk Counties; Companies I and K, Scott County. The Forty-fourth did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn. Mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864.

THE FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. H. Bereman, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. The companies were from the following counties: A, Henry; B, Washington; C, Lee; D, Davis; E, Henry and Lee; F, Des Moines; G, Des Moines and Henry; H, Henry; I, Jefferson, and K, Van Buren. Was mustered out at Keokuk, September 16, 1864.

THE FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. L. Tarbet, as Major, and was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque; Company B, from Poweshiek; C, from Dallas and Guthrie; D, from Taylor and Fayette; E, from Ringgold and Linn; F, from Winneshiek and Delaware; G, from Appanoose and Delaware; H, from Wayne; I, from Cedar, and K, from Lucas. Was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered into United States service at Davenport, June 4, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major. Company A was from Marion and Clayton Counties; Company B, from Appanoose County; Company C, from Wapello and Benton Counties; Company B, from Buchanan and Linn Counties; Company E, from Madison County; Company F, from Polk County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Keokuk County; Company I, from Mahaska County, and Company K, from Wapello.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—BATTALION—(100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in July 13, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieutenant Colonel. Company A was from Warren County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Decatur County, and Company D, from Des Moines and Lee Counties, and was mustered out at Rock Island Barracks Oct. 21, 1864.

CAVALRY.

THE FIRST CAVALRY

was organized at Burlington, and mustered into the United States service May 3, 1861, with Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Chas. E. Moss, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors. Company A was from Lee, Van Buren and Wapello Counties; Company B, from Clinton County; Company C, from Des Moines and Lee Counties; Company D, from Madison and Warren Counties; Company E, from Henry County; Company F, from Johnson and Linn Counties; Company G, from Dubuque and Black Hawk Counties; Company H, from Lucas and Morrison Counties; Company I, from Wapello and Des Moines Counties; Company K, from Allamakee and Clayton Counties; Company L, from Dubuque and other

counties; Company M, from Clinton County. It was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Rolla, New Lexington, Elkins' Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, Clear Creek, etc. Was mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 15, 1866.

THE SECOND CAVALRY

was organized with W. L. Elliott, of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors, and was mustered into the United States service at Davenport September 1, 1861. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Marshall County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Polk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Hamilton and Franklin Counties; Company G, from Muscatine County; Company H, from Johnson County; Company I, from Cerro Gordo, Delaware and other counties; Company K, from Des Moines County; Company L, from Jackson County, and Company M, from Jackson County. The Second Cavalry participated in the following military movements: Siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford, and engagements against Hood's march on Nashville, battle of Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865.

THE THIRD CAVALRY

was organized and mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Corydon, as Majors. Companies A and E were from Davis County; Company B, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company C, from Lee and Keokuk Counties; Company D, from Davis and Van Buren Counties; Company F, from Jefferson County; Company G, from Van Buren County; Company H, from Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Appanoose County; Company K, from Wapello and Marion Counties; Company L, from Decatur County, and Company M, from Appanoose and Decatur Counties. It was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes: Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Botts' Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo, Village Creek. Was mustered out of United States service at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY

was organized with Asbury B. Porter, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. D. Swan, of Mount Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of Des Moines, and G. A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Majors, and mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant November 21, 1861. Company A was from Delaware County; Company C, from Jefferson and Henry Counties; Company D, from Henry County; Company E,

from Jasper and Poweshiek Counties; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Lee and Henry Counties; Company H, from Chickasaw County; Company I, from Madison County; Company K, from Henry County; Company L, from Des Moines and other counties; and Company M, from Jefferson County. The Fourth Cavalry lost men in the following engagements: Guntown, Miss.; Helena, Ark.; near Bear Creek, Miss.; near Memphis, Tenn.; Town Creek, Miss.; Columbus, Ga.; Mechanicsburg, Miss.; Little Blue River, Ark.; Brownsville, Miss.; Ripley, Miss.; Black River Bridge, Miss.; Grenada, Miss.; Little Red River, Ark.; Tupelo, Miss.; Yazoo River, Miss.; White River, Ark.; Osage, Kan.; Lick Creek, Ark.; Okalona, Miss.; St. Francis River, Ark. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1865.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY

was organized at Omaha with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieutenant Colonel; and C. S. Bernstein, of Dubuque, as Major, and mustered in September 21, 1861. Companies A, B, C and D were mostly from Nebraska; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Des Moines, Dubuque and Lee Counties; Company G, from Minnesota; Company H, from Jackson and other counties; Companies I and K were from Minnesota; Company L, from Minnesota and Missouri; Company M, from Missouri; Companies G, I and K were transferred to Minnesota Volunteers Feb. 25, 1864. The new Company G was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies C, E, F and I of Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Cavalry August 8, 1864. The second Company I was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies A, B, D, G, H and K of the Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Iowa Cavalry August 18, 1864. Was engaged at second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newnan, Camp Creek, Cumberland Works, Tenn.; Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski, Cheraw, and mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY.

was organized with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel; T. H. Shephard, of Iowa City, E. P. Ten-Broeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors, and was mustered in at Davenport, January 31, 1863. Company A was from Scott and other counties; Company B, from Dubuque and other counties; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Southwest counties of the State; Company F, from Allamakee and other counties; Company G, from Delaware and Buchanan Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Johnson and other counties; Company K, from Linn County; Company L, from Clayton County; Company M, from Johnson and Dubuque Counties. The Sixth Cavalry operated on the frontier against the Indians. Was mustered out at Sioux City, October 17, 1865.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY

was organized at Davenport, and mustered into the United States service April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque,

and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors. Companies A, B, C and D, were from Wapello and other counties in immediate vicinity; Companies E, F, G and H, were from all parts of the State; Company I, from Sioux City and known as Sioux City Cavalry; Company K was originally Company A of the Fourteenth Infantry and afterward Company A of the Forty-first Infantry, was from Johnson and other counties; Company L was originally Company B, of the Forty-first Infantry and afterward Company B, of the Forty-————, and was from Johnson County; Company M was originally Company C, of the Fourteenth Infantry, and afterward Company C, of the Forty-first and from Des Moines and other counties. The Seventh Cavalry operated against the Indians. Excepting the Lieutenant Colonel and Companies K, L and M, the regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1866. Companies K, L, and M were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866.

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY

was organized with J. B. Dorr, of Dubuque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieutenant Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton, J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, and A. J. Price, of Guttenburg, as Majors, and were mustered in at Davenport September 30, 1863. The companies were mostly from the following counties: Company A, Page; B, Wapello; C, Van Buren; D, Ringgold; E, Henry; F, Appanoose; G, Clayton; H, Appanoose; I, Marshall; K, Muscatine; L, Wapello; M, Polk. The Eighth did a large amount of duty guarding Sherman's communications, in which it had many small engagements. It was in the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newnan, Nashville, etc. Was on Stoneman's cavalry raid around Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. Was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 13, 1865.

THE NINTH CAVALRY

was mustered in at Davenport, November 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of Des Moines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and William Haddock, of Waterloo, as Majors. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, Linn County; Company C, Wapello and Decatur Counties; Company D, Washington County; Company E, Fayette County; Company F, Clayton County; Companies G and H, various counties; Company I, Wapello and Jefferson Counties; Company K, Keokuk County; Company L, Jasper and Marion Counties; Company M, Wapello and Lee Counties. Was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., February 28, 1866.

ARTILLERY.

THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk, etc., and was mustered in at Burlington, Aug. 17, 1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in Atlanta campaign, Chickasaw Bayou, Lookout Mountain, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport July 5, 1865.

THE SECOND BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont and Pottawattamie, and mustered into United States service at Council Bluffs and St. Louis, Mo, Aug. 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson T. Spear, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. Was engaged at Farmington, Corinth, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Aug. 7, 1865.

THE THIRD BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler and Floyd, and mustered into United States service at Dubuque, September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. Was at battle of Pea Ridge, etc., etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Oct. 23, 1865.

THE FOURTH BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills and Fremont Counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, Nov. 23, 1863, with P. H. Goode, of Glenwood, Captain. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOURTH BATTALION

Company A, from Fremont County, W. Hoyt, Captain; Company B, from Taylor County, John Flick, Captain; Company C, from Page County, J. Whitcomb, Captain.

THE NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier, James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It had Companies A, B, C, D and E, all enlisted from the Northwestern counties.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the Southern border of the State, and was organized in counties on the border of Missouri. Company A, First Battalion, was from Lee County, Wm. Sole, Captain; Company B, First Battalion, Joseph Dickey, Captain, from Van Buren County; Company A, Second Battalion, from Davis County, Capt. H. B. Horn; Company B, Second Battalion, from Appanoose County, E. B. Skinner, Captain; Company A, Third Battalion, from Decatur County, J. H. Simmons, Captain; Company B, Third Battalion, from Wayne County, E. F. Estel, Captain; Company C, Third Battalion, from Ringgold County, N. Miller, Captain.

THE FIRST INFANTRY—AFRICAN DESCENT—(SIXTIETH U. S.)

was organized with John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, as Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, as Major. Had ten companies, and were mustered in at various places in the Fall of 1863. The men were from all parts of the State and some from Missouri.

During the war, the following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments:*

MAJOR GENERALS

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier General, from March 21, 1862.
Frederick Steele, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
Frank J. Herron, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.
Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from February 6, 1862.
Jacob G. Lauman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.
Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.
James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.
Washington L. Elliott, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.
Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry , from July 6, 1862.
Frank J. Herron, Lieutenant Colonel 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1862.
Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
William Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1862. (Since died.)
Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry from March 13, 1863.
Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from August 4, 1863.
John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from August 11, 1863.
Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from January 5, 1864.
Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.
Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.
Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 15th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.
John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from September 26, 1864.
James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from January 13, 1864.
James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

BREVET MAJOR GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier General from October 5, 1864.
Edward Hatch, Brigadier General, from December 15, 1864.
Wm. W. Belknap, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
W. L. Elliott, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
Wm. Vandever, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A. A. G., late of 13th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.
Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from December 12, 1864.
S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from December 15, 1864. (Since died.)
Thos. H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.
Samuel L. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from December 19, 1864.
Clark R. Wever, Colonel 17th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.
Francis M. Drake, Lieutenant Colonel 36th Infantry, from February 22, 1865.
George A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.
George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.
J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.

*Thomas J. McKean was appointed Paymaster in U. S. A. from Iowa, and subsequently promoted Brigadier General, to date from Nov. 21, 1861.

NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF IOWA DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, TO JANUARY 1, 1865.

No. Regiment.	No. of men.	No. Regiment.	No. of men.
1st Iowa Infantry	959	39th Iowa Infantry	933
2d " "	1,247	40th " "	900
3d " "	1,074	41st Battalion Iowa Infantry	294
4th " "	1,184	44th Infantry (100-days men)	867
5th " "	1,037	45th " " "	912
6th " "	1,013	46th " " "	892
7th " "	1,138	47th " " "	884
8th " "	1,027	48th Battalion " "	346
9th " "	1,090	1st Iowa Cavalry	1,478
10th " "	1,027	2d " "	1,394
11th " "	1,022	3d " "	1,360
12th " "	981	4th " "	1,227
13th " "	989	5th " "	1,245
14th " "	840	6th " "	1,125
15th " "	1,196	7th " "	562
16th " "	919	8th " "	1,234
17th " "	956	9th " "	1,178
18th " "	875	Sioux City Cavalry*	93
19th " "	985	Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry	87
20th " "	925	1st Battery Artillery	149
21st " "	980	2d " "	123
22d " "	1,008	3d " "	142
23d " "	961	4th " "	152
24th " "	979	1st Iowa African Infantry, 60th U. S†	903
25th " "	995	Dodge's Brigade Band	14
26th " "	919	Band of 2d Iowa Infantry	10
27th " "	940	Enlistments as far as reported to Jan. 1,	
28th " "	956	1864, for the older Iowa regiments	2,765
29th " "	1,005	Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments	
30th " "	978	of other States, over	2,500
31st " "	977		
32d " "	925	Total	61,653
33d " "	985	Re-enlisted Veterans for different Regi-	
34th " "	953	ments	7,202
35th " "	984	Additional enlistments	6,664
36th " "	986		
37th " "	914	Grand total as far as reported up to Jan.	
38th " "	910	1, 1865	75,519

This does not include those Iowa men who veteranized in the regiments of other States, nor the names of men who enlisted during 1864, in regiments of other States.

* Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.

† Only a portion of this regiment was credited to the State.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Articles in Addition to and Amendatory of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

Article I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Article XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Article XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Article XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Article XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Upon negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent. to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased (except (1) that necessary for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him.

The same share shall be set apart to the surviving husband of a deceased wife.

The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband's, unless she consents, in writing thereto, within six months after notice to her of provisions of the will.

The provisions of the statutes of descent apply alike to surviving husband or surviving wife.

Subject to the above, the remaining estate of which the decedent died siezed, shall in absence of other arrangements by will, descend

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal shares among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents of the deceased in equal parts; the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking the whole; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely; and the other half of the estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no widow or surviving husband, or child or children, or descendants of the same.

Fourth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, then to wife of intestate, or to her heirs, if dead, according to like rules.

Fifth. If any intestate leaves no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, and no child, parent, brother or sister (or descendant of either of them) of such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to the State.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within fifteen days from date of letters testamentary or of administration. Executors' and administrators' compensation on amount of personal estate distributed, and for proceeds of sale of real estate, five per cent. for first one thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent. on overplus up to five thousand dollars, and one per cent. on overplus above five thousand dollars, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services.

Within *ten days* after the receipt of letters of administration, the executor or administrator shall give such *notice of appointment* as the court or clerk shall direct.

Claims (other than preferred) must be filed *within one year* thereafter, are forever barred, *unless the claim is pending* in the District or Supreme Court, or *unless peculiar circumstances* entitle the claimant to equitable relief.

Claims are *classed* and *payable* in the following order:

1. Expenses of administration.
2. Expenses of last sickness and funeral.
3. Allowance to widow and children, if made by the court.
4. Debts preferred under laws of the United States.
5. Public rates and taxes.
6. Claims filed within six months after the *first publication* of the notice given by the executors of their appointment.
7. All other debts.
8. Legacies.

The *award*, or property which must be *set apart to the widow, in her own right*, by the executor, includes all personal property which, in the hands of the deceased, as head of a family, would have been *exempt from execution.*

TAXES.

The owners of personal property, on the first day of January of each year, and the owners of real property on the first day of November of each year, *are liable* for the taxes thereon.

The following property is exempt from taxation, viz.:

1. The property of the United States and of this State, including university, agricultural, college and school lands and all property leased to the State; property of a county, township, city, incorporated town or school district when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding 640 acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view of pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; *provided*, that all deeds, by which such property is held, shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment.

2. The books, papers and apparatus belonging to the above institutions; used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institution, used for their education.

3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter.

4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep, belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value; family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of the family within the intent of this clause.

5. The polls or estates or both of persons who, by reason of age or infirmity, may, in the opinion of the Assessor, be unable to contribute to the public

revenue; such opinion and the fact upon which it is based being in all cases reported to the Board of Equalization by the Assessor or any other person, and subject to reversal by them.

6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farming, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

7. Government lands entered or located or lands purchased from this State, should not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location or purchase is made.

There is also a suitable exemption, in amount, for planting fruit trees or forest trees or hedges.

Where buildings are destroyed by fire, tornado or other unavoidable casualty, after being assessed for the year, the Board of Supervisors may rebate taxes for that year on the property destroyed, *if same has not been sold for taxes, and if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days* at the time of destruction of the property, and the rebate shall be allowed for such loss only as is not covered by insurance.

All other property is subject to taxation. Every inhabitant of full age and sound mind shall assist the Assessor in listing all taxable property of which he is the owner, or which he controls or manages, either as agent, guardian, father, husband, trustee, executor, accounting officer, partner, mortgagor or lessor, mortgagee or lessee.

Road beds of railway corporations shall not be assessed to owners of adjacent property, but shall be considered the property of the companies for purposes of taxation; nor shall real estate used as a public highway be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

The property of railway, telegraph and express companies shall be listed and assessed for taxation as the property of an individual would be listed and assessed for taxation. Collection of taxes made as in the case of an individual.

The Township Board of Equalization shall meet first Monday in April of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Eqalization (the Board of Supervisors) meet at their regular session in June of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Taxes become delinquent February 1st of each year, payable, without interest or penalty, at any time before March 1st of each year.

Tax sale is held on first Monday in October of each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the *amount* of sale, and *twenty per centum* of such amount immediately added as *penalty, with ten per cent. interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with ten per cent. *interest* as before.

If *notice* has been given, by purchaser, of the date at which the redemption is limited, the cost of same is added to the redemption money. Ninety days' notice is required, by the statute, to be published by the purchaser or holder of certificate, to terminate the right of redemption.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS

DISTRICT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, both civil and criminal, except in such cases where Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. District Courts have *exclusive supervision* over courts of Justices of the Peace and Magistrates, in criminal matters, on appeal and writs of error.

CIRCUIT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, with the District Courts, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, in civil matters. And *exclusive jurisdiction* in matters of estates and general probate business.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

have jurisdiction in civil matters where $100 or less is involved. By consent of parties, the jurisdiction may be extended to an amount not exceeding $300. They have jurisdiction to try and determine all public offense less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which *the fine*, by law, does not exceed *$100* or *the imprisonment thirty days.*

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Action for injuries to the person or reputation; for a stutute penalty; and to enforce a mechanics' lien, must be brought in two (2) years.

Those against a public officer within three (3) years.

Those founded on unwritten contracts; for injuries to property; for relief on the ground of fraud; and all other actions not otherwise provided for, within five (5) years.

Those founded on written contracts; on judgments of any court (except those provided for in next section), and for the recovery of real property, within ten (10) years.

Those founded on judgment of any court of record in the United States, within twenty (20) years.

All above limits, except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons, until one year after the disability is removed —time during which defendant is a non-resident of the State shall not be included in computing any of the above periods.

Actions for the recovery of real property, sold for non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the Treasurer's Deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor or convict or insane person is the owner, and they shall be allowed five years after disability is removed, in which to bring action.

JURORS.

All qualified electors of the State, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen, acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by

bodily infirmity or over sixty-five years of age, are exempt from liability to act as jurors.

Any person may be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or the public's will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his health or the death, or sickness of his family requires his absence.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

was restored by the Seventeenth General Assembly, making it optional with the jury to inflict it or not.

A MARRIED WOMAN

may convey or incumber real estate, or interest therein, belonging to her; may control the same or contract with reference thereto, as other persons may convey, encumber, control or contract.

She may own, acquire, hold, convey and devise property, as her husband may.

Her husband is not liable for civil injuries committed by her.

She may convey property to her husband, and he may convey to her.

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

A resident of the State and head of a family may hold the following property exempt from execution: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to the condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shot-gun; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre; two cows and a calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom, and the materials manufactured from said wool; six stands of bees; five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for exempted animals for six months; all flax raised from one acre of ground, and manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant not exceeding one hundred yards; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms; one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic laber kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yokes of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such printing press, and a newspaper office to the value of twelve hundred dollars; the earnings of such debtor, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy.

Persons unmarried and not the head of a family, and non-residents, have exempt their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks to contain the same.

There is also exempt, to a head of a family, a homestead, not exceeding forty acres; or, if inside city limits, one-half acre with improvements, value not limited. The homestead is liable for all debts contracted prior to its acquisition as such, and is subject to mechanics' liens for work or material furnished for the same.

An article, otherwise exempt, is liable, on execution, for the purchase money thereof.

Where a debtor, if a head of a family, has started to leave the State, he shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value.

A policy of life insurance shall inure to the separate use of the husband or wife and children, entirely independent of his or her creditors.

ESTRAYS.

An unbroken animal shall not be taken up as an estray between May 1st and November 1st, of each year, unless the same be found within the lawful enclosure of a householder, who alone can take up such animal, unless some other person gives him notice of the fact of such animal coming on his place; and if he fails, within five days thereafter, to take up such estray, any other householder of the township may take up such estray and proceed with it as if taken on his own premises, provided he shall prove to the Justice of the Peace such notice, and shall make affidavit where such estray was taken up.

Any swine, sheep, goat, horse, neat cattle or other animal distrained (for damage done to one's enclosure), when the owner is not known, shall be treated as an estray.

Within five days after taking up an estray, notice, containing a full description thereof, shall be posted up in three of the most public places in the township; and in ten days, the person taking up such estray shall go before a Justice of the Peace in the township and make oath as to where such estray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered, to his knowledge. The estray shall then be appraised, by order of the Justice, and the appraisement, description of the size, age, color, sex, marks and brands of the estray shall be entered by the Justice in a book kept for that purpose, and he shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy thereof to the County Auditor.

When the appraised value of an estray does not exceed five dollars, the Justice need not proceed further than to enter the description of the estray on his book, and if no owner appears within six months, the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

Where appraised value of estray exceeds five and is less than ten dollars, if no owner appears in nine months, the finder has the property, if he has complied with the law and paid costs.

An estray, legally taken up, may be used or worked with care and moderation.

If any person unlawfully take up an estray, or take up an estray and fail to comply with the law regarding estrays, or use or work it contrary to above, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such estray out of the county more than five days at one time, before acquiring ownership, such offender shall forfeit to the county twenty dollars, and the owner may recover double damages with costs.

If the owner of any estray fail to claim and prove his title for one year after the taking up, and the finder shall have complied with the law, a complete title vests in the finder.

But if the owner appear within eighteen months from the taking up, prove his ownership and pay all costs and expenses, the finder shall pay him the appraised value of such estray, or may, at his option, deliver up the estray.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of one dollar is paid for wolf scalps.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Any person may adopt his own mark or brand for his domestic animals, and have a description thereof recorded by the Township Clerk.

No person shall adopt the recorded mark or brand of any other person residing in his township.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

When any person's lands are enclosed by a *lawful* fence, the owner of any domestic animal injuring said lands is liable for the damages, and the damages may be recovered by suit against the owner, or may be made by distraining the animals doing the damage; and if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner, no appraisement need be made by the Trustees, as in case of distraint.

When trespassing animals are distrained within twenty-four hours, Sunday not included, the party injured shall notify the owner of said animals, if known; and if the owner fails to satisfy the party within twenty-four hours thereafter, the party shall have the township Trustees assess the damage, and notice shall be posted up in three conspicuous places in the township, that the stock, or part thereof, shall, on *the tenth day after posting the notice*, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., be sold to the highest bidder, to satisfy said damages, with costs.

Appeal lies, within twenty days, from the action of the Trustees to the Circuit Court.

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by distraining such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were inclosed by a lawful fence or not.

FENCES.

A lawful fence is fifty-four inches high, made of rails, wire or boards, with posts not more than ten feet apart where rails are used, and eight feet where boards are used, substantially built and kept in good repair; or any other fence which, in the opinion of the Fence Viewers, shall be declared a lawful fence—provided the lower rail, wire or board be not more that twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground.

The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences shall maintain partition fences between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

If any party neglect to maintain such partition fence as he should maintain, the Fence Viewers (the township Trustees), upon complaint of aggrieved party, may, upon due notice to both parties, examine the fence, and, if found insuf-

ficient, notify the delinquent party, *in writing*, to repair or re-build the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

If the fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may do so, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the Fence Viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the delinquent the sum so ascertained, and if the same be not paid in one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest, by action.

In case of disputes, the Fence Viewers may decide as to who shall erect or maintain partition fences, and in what time the same shall be done; and in case any party neglect to maintain or erect such part as may be assigned to him, the aggrieved party may erect and maintain the same, and recover double damages.

No person, not wishing his land inclosed, and not using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to maintain any partition fence; but when he uses or incloses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences.

Where parties have had their lands inclosed in common, and one of the owners desires to occupy his separate and apart from the other, and the other refuses to divide the line or build a sufficient fence on the line when divided, the Fence Viewers may divide and assign, and upon neglect of the other to build as ordered by the Viewers, the one may build the other's part and recover as above.

And when one incloses land which has lain uninclosed, he must pay for one-half of each partition fence between himself and his neighbors.

Where one desires to lay not less than twenty feet of his lands, adjoining his neighbor, out to the public to be used in common, he must give his neighbor six months' notice thereof.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material withn six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then, before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection or other improvement upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contractor, shall have a lien, on complying with the forms of law, upon the building or other improvement for his labor done or materials furnished.

It would take too large a space to detail the manner in which a sub-contractor secures his lien. He should file, within thirty days after the last of the labor was performed, or the last of the material shall have been furnished, with the Clerk of the District Court a true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of

the property sought to be charged with the lien, and the whole verified by affidavit.

A principal contractor must file such an affidavit within ninety days, as above.

Ordinarily, there are so many points to be examined in order to secure a mechanics' lien, that it is much better, unless one is accustomed to managing such liens, to consult at once with an attorney.

Remember that the proper time to file the claim is ninety days for a principal contractor, thirty days for a sub-contractor, as above; and that actions to enforce these liens must be commenced within two years, and the rest can much better be done with an attorney.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one-half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing to observe this rule shall be liable to pay all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding five dollars.

The prosecution must be instituted on the complaint of the person wronged.

Any person guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or the lives of others, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

It is a misdemeanor, without authority from the proper Road Supervisor, to break upon, plow or dig within the boundary lines of any public highway.

The money tax levied upon the property in each road district in each township (except the general Township Fund, set apart for purchasing tools, machinery and guide boards), whether collected by the Road Supervisor or County Treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.

The Road Supervisor of each district, is bound to keep the roads and bridges therein, in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit; to put guide boards at cross roads and forks of highways in his district; and when notified in writing that any portion of the public highway, or any bridge is unsafe, must in a reasonable time repair the same, and for this purpose may call out any or all the able bodied men in the district, but not more than two days at one time, without their consent.

Also, when notified in writing, of the growth of any Canada thistles upon vacant or non-resident lands or lots, within his district, the owner, lessee or agent thereof being unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Bridges when erected or maintained by the public, are parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet wide.

A penalty is imposed upon any one who rides or drives faster than a walk across any such bridge.

The manner of establishing, vacating or altering roads, etc., is so well known to all township officers, that it is sufficient here to say that the first step is by petition, filed in the Auditor's office, addressed in substance as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of ——— County: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at ——— and running thence ——— and terminating at ———, be established, vacated or altered (as the case may be.)

When the petition is filed, all necessary and succeeding steps will be shown and explained to the petitioners by the Auditor.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Any person competent to make a will can adopt as his own the minor child of another. The consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the custody of the child; or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the Mayor of the city where the child is living, or if not in the city, then of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing, signed by party or parties consenting, and stating the names of the parties, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all, if known, and declaring the name by which the child is thereafter to be called and known, and stating, also, that such child is given to the person adopting, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

The person adopting shall also sign said instrument, and all the parties shall acknowledge the same in the manner that deeds conveying lands shall be acknowledged.

The instrument shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a Surveyor known as County Surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the duty of the County Surveyor, either by himself or his Duputy, to make all surveys that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the Surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. Previous to any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the County Auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

Their fees are three dollars per day. For certified copies of field notes, twenty-five cents.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

The father, mother and children of any poor person who has applied for aid, and who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the Township Trustees.

In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability, by personal labor or otherwise.

The Township Trustees may, upon the failure of such relatives to maintain a poor person, who has made application for relief, apply to the Circuit Court for an order to compel the same.

Upon ten days' notice, in writing, to the parties sought to be charged, a hearing may be had, and an order made for entire or partial support of the poor person.

Appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the Circuit Court.

When any person, having any estate, abandons either children, wife or husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for support, upon proof of above fact, an order may be had from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Judge, authorizing the Trustees or the Sheriff to take into possession such estate.

The Court may direct such personal estate to be sold, to be applied, as well as the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, to the support of children, wife or husband.

If the party against whom the order is issued return and support the person abandoned, or give security for the same, the order shall be discharged, and the property taken returned.

The mode of relief for the poor, through the action of the Township Trustees, or the action of the Board of Supervisors, is so well known to every township officer, and the circumstances attending applications for relief are so varied, that it need now only be said that it is the duty of each county to provide for its poor, no matter at what place they may be.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A tenant giving notice to quit demised premises at a time named, and afterward holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double rent.

Any person in possession of real property, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.

Thirty days' notice, in writing, is necessary to be given by either party before he can terminate a tenancy at will; but when, in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval between the days of payment. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the 1st day of March, except in cases of field tenants or croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; provided, that in case of a crop of corn, it shall not be later than the 1st day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. But when an express agreement is made, whether the same has been reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

But where an express agreement is made, whether reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

If such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notices above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises; or, if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building or in some conspicuous position on the land, if there be no building.

The landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all the crops grown on the premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for the period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due; but such lien shall not continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action, within the period above prescribed, for the rent alone; and the landlord is entitled to a writ

of attachment, upon filing an affidavit that the action is commenced to rcover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon the premises described in the affidavit.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

Apples, Peaches or Quinces,	48	Sand	130
Cherries, Grapes, Currants or Gooseberries,	40	Sorghum Seed	30
Strawberries, Raspberries or Blackberries,	32	Broom Corn Seed	30
Osage Orange Seed	32	Buckwheat	52
Millet Seed	45	Salt	50
Stone Coal	80	Barley	48
Lime	80	Corn Meal	48
Corn in the ear	70	Castor Beans	46
Wheat	60	Timothy Seed	45
Potatoes	60	Hemp Seed	44
Beans	60	Dried Peaches	33
Clover Seed	60	Oats	33
Onions	57	Dried Apples	24
Shelled Corn	56	Bran	20
Rye	56	Blue Grass Seed	14
Flax Seed	56	Hungarian Grass Seed	45
Sweet Potatoes	46		

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is treble damages and costs and five dollars addition thereto as a fine.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

$—— means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£—— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*; lb for *pounds*, and bbl. for *barrels*; ℔ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ℔ lb, and Flour at $8@$12 ℔ bbl.

% for *per cent.*, and ♯ for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at $1.20@$1.25, "seller June." *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short" to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned:

$100. CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown or order, one hundred dollars, for value received. L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in anything else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. COATS: CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

$100. CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON, SALEM, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at	$1.50	$6 00
2 Seamless Sacks "	30	60
Received payment,		$6 60

A. A. GRAHAM.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

$——. ———, Iowa, ———, 18—.

——— after date — promises to pay to the order of ———, —— dollars, at ———, for value received, with interest at ten per cent. per annum after —— until paid. Interest payable ——, and on interest not paid when due, interest at same rate and conditions.

A failure to pay said interest, or any part thereof, within 20 days after due, shall cause the whole note to become due and collectable at once.

If this note is sued, or judgment is confessed hereon, $—— shall be allowed as attorney fees.

No. —. P. O. ———, ———.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

— vs. —. In —— Court of ——— County, Iowa, ———, of ——— County, Iowa, do hereby confess that —— justly indebted to ———, in the

sum of ——— dollars, and the further sum of $—— as attorney fees, with interest thereon at ten per cent. from ———, and — hereby confess judgment against ——— as defendant in favor of said ———, for said sum of $——, and $—— as attorney fees, hereby authorizing the Clerk of the —— Court of said county to enter up judgment for said sum against —— with costs, and interest at 10 per cent. from ———, the interest to be paid ——.

Said debt and judgment being for ———.

It is especially agreed, however, That if this judgment is paid within twenty days after due, no attorney fees need be paid. And —— hereby sell, convey and release all right of homestead we now occupy in favor of said ——— so far as this judgment is concerned, and agree that it shall be liable on execution for this judgment.

Dated ———, 18—. ——— ———.

——— ———.

THE STATE OF IOWA, }
——— County. }

——— being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement and Confession of Judgment was read over to ——, and that — understood the contents thereof, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the sums therein mentioned are justly to become due said ——— as aforesaid.

——— ———.

Sworn to and subscribed before me and in my presence by the said ——— this —— day of ———, 18—. ——— ———, Notary Public.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Keokuk, County of Lee, State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Melrose, Iowa, during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,
THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Dubuque, County of Dubuque, State of Iowa, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of McGregor, County of Clayton, State of Iowa, party of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Dubuque, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.
GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. *The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or* the bill of sale *must be acknowledged and recorded.*

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Burlington, Iowa, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten Dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the arm of Thomas Tyrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

To JOHN WONTPAY:

You are hereby notified to quit the possession of the premises you now occupy to wit:

[*Insert Description.*]

on or before thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated January 1, 1878. Landlord.

[*Reverse for Notice to Landlord.*]

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Bellevue, County of Jackson, State of Iowa, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself, in the Township of Iowa, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand Dollars in bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and also, each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in theTownship of Fairfield, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office, in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, five shares of railroad stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw-mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand Dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law —said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her

life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as the executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Bellevue, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and tesment, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Dubuque, Iowa,
FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three ; and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five. CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa,
JOHN C. SHAY, Bellevue, Iowa.

(*Form No. 1.*)

SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, }
—— County, } ss.

I, ———, of the County of ——, State of Iowa, do hereby acknowledge that a certain Indenture of ———, bearing date the —— day of ——, A. D. 18—, made and executed by ——— and ———, his wife, to said ——— on the following described Real Estate, in the County of ——, and State of Iowa, to-wit: (here insert description) and filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the County of ——, and State of Iowa, on the —— day of ———,

A. D. 18—, at —— o'clock . M.; and recorded in Book —— of Mortgage Records, on page ——, is redeemed, paid off, satisfied and discharged in full.

———. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
—— County, }

Be it Remembered, That on this —— day of ———, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a ——— in and for said county, personally appeared ——, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (satisfaction of mortgage) as grantor, and acknowledged —— signature thereto to be —— voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and ——— seal, the day and year last above written. ———.

ONE FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of —— County, and State of ——, in consideration of ——— dollars, in hand paid by ——— of —— County, and State of ——, do hereby sell and convey unto the said —— the following described premises, situated in the County ———, and State of ——, to wit: (here insert description,) and —— do hereby covenant with the said ——— that —— lawfully seized of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that —— have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and —— do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon condition that the said ——— shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of —— certain promissory note for the sum of —— dollars.

One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.

And the said Mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the Mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the said ——— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed to —— day of ——, A. D. 18—.

——— ———.

——— ———.

[Acknowledge as in Form No. 1.]

SECOND FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and executed —— by and between ——— of the county of —— and State of ——, part of the first part, and ——— of the county of —— and State of —— party of the second part, *Witnesseth*, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of —— dollars, paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted and sold, and do by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, —— heirs and

assigns forever, the certain tract or parcel of real estate situated in the county of —— and State of ——, described as follows, to-wit:

(*Here insert description.*)

The said part of the first part represent to and covenant with the part of the second part, that he have good right to sell and convey said premises, that they are free from encumbrance and that he will warrant and defend them against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and do expressly hereby release all rights of dower in and to said premises, and relinquish and convey all rights of homestead therein.

This Instrument is made, executed and delivered upon the following conditions, to-wit:

First. Said first part agree to pay said —— or order ————————

Second. Said first part further agree as is stipulated in said note, that if he shall fail to pay any of said interest when due, it shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same becomes due, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the same.

Third. Said first part further agree that he will pay all taxes and assessments levied upon said real estate before the same become delinquent, and if not paid the holder of this mortgage may declare the whole sum of money herein secured due and collectable at once, or he may elect to pay such taxes or assessments, and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the amount so paid.

Fourth. Said first part further agree that if he fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, within —— days after the same becomes due; or fail to conform or comply with any of the foregoing conditions or agreements, the whole sum herein secured shall become due and payable at once, and this mortgage may thereupon be foreclosed immediately for the whole of said money, interest and costs.

Fifth. Said part further agree that in the event of the non-payment of either principal, interest or taxes when due, and upon the filing of a bill of foreclosure of this mortgage, an attorney's fee of —— dollars shall become due and payable, and shall be by the court taxed, and this mortgage shall stand as security therefor, and the same shall be included in the decree of foreclosure and shall be made by the Sheriff on general or special execution with the other money, interest and costs, and the contract embodied in this mortgage and the note described herein, shall in all respects be governed, constructed and adjudged by the laws of ———, where the same is made. The foregoing conditions being performed, this conveyance to be void, otherwise of full force and virtue.

——— ———,

——— ———.

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

FORM OF LEASE.

This Article of Agreement, Made and entered into on this —— day of ——, A. D. 187–, by and between ————, of the county of ———, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and ————, of the county of ———, and State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first

part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to wit:

[*Here insert description.*]

for the term of ——— from and after the — day of ——, A. D. 187–, at the ——— rent of ——— dollars, to be paid as follows, to wit:

[*Here insert Terms.*]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises, or to destrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, notwithstanding the provision of Section 3,612 of the Code of 1873; or he may use any or all of said remedies.

And the said party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenantable by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons —— family, or in —— employ, or by superior force and inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants that —— will use the said premises as a ———, and for no other purposes whatever; and that —— especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purpose whatever; that —— will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under penalty of a forfeiture of all —— rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that ——— will use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, trees, vines, shrubbery, etc., from damage by fire, and the depredations of animals; that —— will keep buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessee, or persons of —— family, or in —— employ, excepted; and that at the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, —— will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the possession and occupancy of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit, damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, only excepted.

In witness whereof, the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written.

In presence of

—— —— ——— ———

FORM OF NOTE.

$——— ——— —, 18—.

On or before the — day of ——, 18—, for value received, I promise to pay ——— ——— or order, ——— dollars, with interest from date until paid, at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, at ———. Unpaid interest shall bear interest at ten per cent. per annum. On failure to pay interest within —— days after due, the whole sum, principal and interest, shall become due at once.

——— ———

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of —— County, and State of—— in consideration of —— dollars, in hand paid by ———, of —— County and State of —— do hereby sell and convey unto the said ——— the following described personal property, now in the possession of ——— in the county —— and State of ——, to wit:

[*Here insert Description.*]

And —— do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in and to said property being the right of redemption as herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of —— certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of —— dollars,

One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantee may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expense of such foreclosure, including $—— Attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the —— day of ———, 18—. ——— ———.

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.] ——— ———.

WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of —— County and State of ——, in consideration of the sum of ——— Dollars, in hand paid by ——— of ——, County and State of ——, do hereby sell and convey unto the said ——— and to —— heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the County of ——, State of Iowa, to-wit:

[*Here insert description.*]

And I do hereby covenant with the said ——— that — lawfully seized in fee simple, of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that — ha good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said ——— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the —— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

IN PRESENCE OF

——— ———
——— ——— ——— ———
——— ——— ——— ———

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of —— County, State of ——, in consideration of the sum of ——— dollars, to — in hand paid by ———, of —— County, State of ——, the receipt whereof — do hereby acknowledge,have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said ——— and to — heirs and assigns forever, all — right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises, to wit: [here insert description] with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this —— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

——— ———

——— ———

——— ———

——— ———

——— ———

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

BOND FOR DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of —— County, and State of —— am held and firmly bound unto ——— of —— County, and State of ——, in the sum of ——— Dollars, to be paid to the said ———, his executors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself firmly by these presents. Signed the —— day of ——— A. D. 18 —.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said obligee shall pay to said obligor, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note of even date herewith, for the sum of ——— Dollars,

One note for $——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.

and pay all taxes accruing upon the lands herein described, then said obligor shall convey to the said obligee, or his assigns, that certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the County of —— and State of Iowa, described as follows, to wit: [here insert description,] by a Warranty Deed, with the usual covenants, duly executed and acknowledged.

If said obligee should fail to make the payments as above stipulated, or any part thereof, as the same becomes due, said obligor may at his option, by notice to the obligee terminate his liability under the bond and resume the possession and absolute control of said premises, time being the essence of this agreement.

On the fulfillment of the above conditions this obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; unless terminated by the obligor as above stipulated.

——— ———

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

CHARITABLE, SCIENTIFIC AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

Any three or more persons of full age, citizens of the United States, a majority of whom shall be citizens of this State, who desire to associate themselves for benevolent, charitable, scientific, religious or missionary purposes, may make, sign and acknowledge, before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgments of deeds in this State, and have recorded in the office of the Recorder of the county in which the business of such society is to be conducted, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name or title by which such society shall be known, the particular business and objects of such society, the number of Trustees, Directors or Managers to conduct the same, and the names of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of such society for the first year of its existence.

Upon filing for record the certificate, as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors, shall, by virtue hereof, be a body politic and corporate by the name stated in such certificate, and by that they and their successors shall and may have succession, and shall be persons capable of suing and being sued, and may have and use a common seal, which they may alter or change at pleasure; and they and their successors, by their corporate name, shall be capable of taking, receiving, purchasing and holding real and personal estate, and of making by-laws for the management of its affairs, not inconsistent with law.

The society so incorporated may, annually or oftener, elect from its members its Trustees, Directors or Managers at such time and place, and in such manner as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the society, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and whenever any vacancy shall happen among such Trustees, Directors or Managers, by death, resignation or neglect to serve, such vacancy shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of such society. When the body corporate consists of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious or missionary institution, which is or may be established in the State, and which is or may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of any synod, conference, association or other ecclesiastical body in such State, established agreeably to the laws thereof, such ecclesiastical body may nominate and appoint such Trustees, Directors or Managers, according to usages of the appointing body, and may fill any vacancy which may occur among such Trustees, Directors or Managers; and when any such institution may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of two or more of such synods, conferences, associations or other ecclesiastical bodies, such bodies may severally nominate and appoint such proportion of such Trustees, Directors or Managers as shall be agreed upon by those bodies immediately concerned. And any vacancy occurring among such appointees last named, shall be filled by the synod, conference, association or body having appointed the last incumbent.

In case any election of Trustees, Directors or Managers shall not be made on the day designated by the by-laws, said society for that cause shall not be dissolved, but such election may take place on any other day directed by such by-laws.

Any corporation formed under this chapter shall be capable of taking, holding or receiving property by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in any last will or testament of any person whatsoever; but no person leaving a wife,

child or parent, shall devise or bequeath to such institution or corporation more than one-fourth of his estate after the payment of his debts, and such device or bequest shall be valid only to the extent of such one-fourth.

Any corporation in this State of an academical character, the memberships of which shall consist of lay members and pastors of churches, delegates to any synod, conference or council holding its annual meetings alternately in this and one or more adjoining States, may hold its annual meetings for the election of officers and the transaction of business in any adjoining State to this, at such place therein as the said synod, conference or council shall hold its annual meetings; and the elections so held and business so transacted shall be as legal and binding as if held and transacted at the place of business of the corporation in this State.

The provisions of this chapter shall not extend or apply to any association or individual who shall, in the certificate filed with the Recorder, use or specify a name or style the same as that of any previously existing incorporated society in the county.

The Trustees, Directors or stockholders of any existing benevolent, charitable, scientific, missionary or religious corporation, may, by conforming to the requirements of Section 1095 of this chapter, re-incorporate themselves or continue their existing corporate powers, and all the property and effects of such existing corporation shall vest in and belong to the corporation so re-incorporated or continued.

History of Johnson County.

CHAPTER I.—PART 1.

COUNTY AND COUNTY SEAT.

The County's Name—Sketch of Col. "Rumpsy-Dumpsy" Johnson—S. C. Trowbridge the First County Officer—Rival County Seats—Act to Organize—First County Board Meeting—Removal of County Seat, Etc., Etc.

NAME.

There are in the United States twelve counties named Johnson, one being in each of the following States: Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Tennessee, Texas, and Wyoming. In all these instances the name is supposed to have been given in honor of the same man. Johnston County of North Carolina is spelled with a "t" and was named after somebody else; hence it is not counted in this list. During that memorable period in American politics when party zeal and enthusiasm centered most intensely around Generals Jackson and Harrison, as representatives of the two great parties then called Whig and Democrat, there was a popular political song which had for its chorus these words—

"Sing and shout, O rumpsy-dumpsy,
Colonel Johnson killed Tecumseh!"

Well, it was this Rumpsy-dumpsy-killed-Tecumseh Col. JOHNSON, after whom and in whose honor Johnson County, Iowa, received its name. And it is fitting that the readers of this volume who are old enough to remember Colonel Johnson as a political celebrity should have a record of his public life and services; and it is likewise befitting that the younger readers should see his record, and judge for themselves whether he was probably worthy of the honor of having this fine and noble county of ours for a perpetual monument to his memory. Then, again, there may be unnamed babies and unborn babies whose birth place will be Johnson County, and whose parents may wish to name them "Johnson Smith," or "Johnson Jones," if this particular name of Johnson is found to have good and honorable historic associations. Hence we present here a condensed sketch of the life and public services of the man for whom our good county was named:

RICHARD MENTOR JOHNSON

was born in Kentucky, October 17, 1770; was educated at Transylvania University; studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1803 he was

elected to the legislature, and was a member of Congress from 1807 to 1819. In 1812, after the declaration of war by Great Britain, he raised a regiment of Kentucky mounted riflemen, which he commanded on the Canadian frontier during the fall of that year. After the adjournment of Congress, March, 1813, he raised another mounted regiment of volunteers, with which he guarded the Indian frontier during the summer months, and joined Gen. Harrison in time to render brilliant service in the battle of the Thames on October 5. It was by his hand the celebrated Indian warrior, Tecumseh, is reported to have fallen. In this engagement Col. Johnson was desperately wounded. He was, however, able to resume his seat in Congress in February ensuing. In 1819, he was elected to the United States Senate, and remained a member of that body until 1829. After this, he was again a member of the House, from 1829 to 1837. In 1836 he was run for the Vice-Presidency of the United States in most of the States, on the same ticket which supported Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. He received 147 of the electoral votes, but this was a few votes short of a majority of the whole, though largely above the number received by any other one of the candidates voted for. In this state of things the choice of Vice-President devolved on the Senate, under the constitution of the United States. In the discharge of this duty, the Senate, in March, 1837, made choice of Col. Johnson for the office of Vice-President for the four years ensuing. In March, 1841, he returned to his home in Kentucky, after having devoted thirty years of his life continuously to the public service. Perfect retirement, however, was not allowed him. He was again returned a member to the State legislature, and while holding this position died, at Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 19, 1850, at the advanced age of a little over eighty years. He was distinguished throughout his life for kindliness of heart and urbanity of manners. He was the author of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt in Kentucky.

This sketch of "Dick Johnson," as he was familiarly called, was written by Hon. Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, for the great American work known as "Johnson's Cyclopædia," and the reader is now posted on the origin of our county's name and the reason for it.

The county of Johnson was carved out of territory formerly included in Dubuque county, by the territorial legislature of Wisconsin, in an act approved December 21, 1837. This gave it a name and boundaries, but did not provide a civil government for it, and it was attached to Cedar county, whose officers were to have jurisdiction likewise in Johnson county until other arrangements should be made.

EVOLUTION OF JOHNSON COUNTY.

THE INITIAL ACT.

The winter session, 1837–38, of the territorial legislature of Wisconsin was held at Burlington, in that portion of the Territory of Wisconsin which afterwards became the State of Iowa. An act was passed, and approved December 21, 1837, creating the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Jackson, Benton, Linn, Jones, Clinton, Johnson, Scott, Delaware, Buchanan, Cedar, Fayette and Keokuk. The following is the part of the act which applies to Johnson county:

Sec. 14. All the country lying within the following limits, to-wit: beginning at the southeast corner of Linn county; thence west, with the southern boundary of said county of Linn, to the line dividing ranges twelve and thirteen; thence south on said line to the line between townships seventy-six and seventy-seven, north; thence east, with said township line to the line dividing ranges four and five, west of the fifth principal meridian; thence with said range line, north, to the place of beginning; shall be, and the same is hereby constituted a separate county, to be called Johnson.

Sec. 15. All the country lying west of the county of Johnson, and between the line dividing townships seventy-six and seventy-seven and the line dividing townships eighty-one and eighty-two north, extending to the western boundary of the Territory, shall be, and the same is hereby constituted a separate county, to be called Keokuk [now Iowa County].

Sec. 16. The counties of Johnson and Keokuk [Iowa] shall, for temporary purposes, be attached to and considered in all respects a part of the county of Cedar.

JOHNSON COUNTY'S FIRST OFFICER.

The following appointment by Sheriff Tallman, of Cedar county, of S. C. Trowbridge to assist in taking the census, was absolutely the first appointment of a public officer of any sort for Johnson county. At that time Keokuk county was what is now called Iowa county, but extended indefinitely westward to the vague place called "Sundown," or thereabouts. The "W. T." in all these early documents stands for Wisconsin Territory:

Cedar County, W. T., May 28, 1838.

I, James W. Tallman, sheriff of the above county, hereby appoint S. C. Trowbridge an assistant in taking the census required to be taken during the present month; and I assign to him Johnson and Keokuk [now Iowa] counties so far as they are south and west of Cedar river.

James W. Tallman, Sheriff C. C., W. T.

I, S. C. Trowbridge, do solemnly swear that I will make a just and perfect enumeration of all persons resident within the division assigned to me by the Sheriff of Cedar County, and make due return thereof to the said Sheriff—agreeably to an act of the Legislative Assembly, entitled "An act providing for the taking of the census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the Territory of Wisconsin," according to the best of my abilities. S. C. Trowbridge.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 28th day of May, A. D. 1838.

R. G. Roberts, J. P.

After these documents, the next thing in order that is matter of public record is in regard to county seat.

THE FIRST COUNTY SEAT.

In 1837–38, there were two rival county seats, *on paper*. One called Napoleon, was located on section twenty-two in Lucas township, where James McCollister now lives. The other was called Osceola, after the Seminole chief of Florida, who starved himself to death, or pined away in grief at being captured and held as a prisoner. His wife's name was Oskaloosa, and the city of that name in Mahaska county was named after her. The Osceola town was laid off finely *on paper*, with lots given for churches, colleges, parks, court house, etc., but it never had any defined local habitation. It was a sort of "now-you-see-it and-now-you-don't-see-it" affair, ready to squat wherever luck-and-chance might throw it. This scheme was gotten up, and the fine plat prepared at South Bend, Indiana, and was brought here by Judge Pleasant Harris. The rivalry of these two imaginary towns was a live topic among the settlers during the winter of 1837-38; and the poet of the community, [not certainly known whether John Gilbert or Henry Felkner] broke out into classic verse on the all-absorbing theme. Two manuscript copies of this historic poem were made, but it has never before appeared in print, and we are indebted to Col. Trowbridge for a copy of it:

ODE TO OSCEOLA.

The mighty chief whose deeds so brave,
Whose hate so deadly to each foe,
Has late been summoned to the grave;
The warrior's head now lies full low.
The champion of his race has gone,
Has ceased to act upon the stage;
Through life a lustre round him shone
Ne'er yet surpassed in any age.
Superior talents he possessed,
And virtue pure as maiden gold;
His dauntless courage to the last
Proved the true greatness of his soul.

But ah, he's left the scene of life;
His body rests beneath the sod;
Free from every care and strife,
His soul has winged its way to God.
And long his memory will be dear;
His name still sacred shall remain;
For him a monument we'll rear
On Iowa's fair and flowery plain.
We'll build a city to his name—
With church and stately tower adorn;
High as the heavens shall reach its fame,
And in it none shall hunger, thirst or mourn.

This was a serio-sarcasm on the lowly source of the name chosen for the new town, and also on the high-sounding promises made by the par-

ties who were wet-nursing it for the county seat. And now its rival in the race for county honors rises and speaks *his* little piece, thus:

NAPOLEON'S REPLY.

Vain, feeble worm! presumptuous boy!
How vain conceit doth lift thee up!
'Ere long shall trouble mar thy joy,
For bitter sorrow thou shalt sup.

What hast thou done whereof to boast?
What deeds of bravery or of skill?
Did e'er thy voice command a host,
And with dread fear creation fill?

Did not all Europe bow to me,
And tremble when I gave command?
Can now a feeble worm like thee
Presume my fury to withstand?

I'll rise once more with dreadful might
And scatter devastation round;
I'll cast thee from thy giddy height
And lay thee level with the ground.

Thy boasted church and stately tower,
And monument with all its fame,
Shall fall before my potent power,
Nor dare to speak thy plebian name.

My true-born sons shall till the soil
On which thy boasted city stands,
While peace and plenty on them smiles
In the protection of my hands.

With such a clear spring of classic genius as that, gushing forth among the rude cabins of Johnson county, how could the State University help coming here. This production was a spontaneous forecast of fate, for in six months after it was written the law was enacted which organized Johnson county, with Napoleon named as the county seat.

Right here comes in a story of sharp practice, on which Judge Harris and John Gilbert "locked horns," as rival leaders in the public affairs of the new county. As before stated, Harris brought with him from Indiana besides a considerable number of relatives and neighbors, a plat for a county seat. Jonathan Harris was his son; Isaac N. Lesh was his son-in-law; William Massey was his nephew, and Mrs. Massey and Mrs. Jonathan Harris were sisters. Here was a strong nucleus to attract other relatives and old neighbors, as it soon did. The Judge was ambitious and public spirited, and of course desirous of making money also. In looking about for a suitable place to plant his county seat plat upon, the river bank just above Wapashasheik's Indian village was thought to be the most eligible site; and accordingly the Judge and his friends were ready to "stake that claim" the very hour that the Indian title should become extinct, which

would be on Oct. 21, 1837. The Indian boundary then existing, (prior to Oct. 21,) ran from near the southwest corner of Liberty township, in a straight line to where the Cedar river crosses the east line of Johnson county. The present townships of Fremont, Pleasant Valley, Lincoln and Scott, were all on "white-man's land"—and also most of Graham and a small part of Cedar, Lucas and Liberty; but all the rest of the county was still "Indian land." Gilbert's trading house was just over the line on Indian land—a privilege which Gilbert paid for by furnishing certain barrels of whisky to the Poweshiek braves. [See Chapter IV, Part 2, on "Old Trading Houses," and "First 4th of July."] To make good their county-seat project the Harris party had built a claim cabin close on the river bank, just above Wapashashiek's village, [see the diagram in Chapter II, Part 2,] but it was hardly safe for any one to live in it before the lawful day, without special permit from the Indian chiefs. So the cabin stood there awaiting the hour when it could be lawfully occupied. Meanwhile, those whose interests and sympathies were with John Gilbert, rather than Judge Harris, or with the "Napoleon" as against the "Osceola" county-seat project, set about to head off the Osceola scheme. Gilbert and his friends were on such friendly terms with Poweshiek and Wapashashiek that they could get almost any favor or permit they wanted; so they fixed it all right with the Indians, then got a man named John Morford to move up from Bloomington, [Muscatine] and take that claim. He was afterwards known as "Uncle Johnny Mofford," and the post-office of Morfordville, in Pleasant Valley township, was named after him. But Mr. Morford had no taste for town-making or neighborhood contests, and as soon as he had made good and valid his right to this claim, he traded it to Philip Clark for his farm, further down the river—the same place that is still known as the Morford farm. Philip Clark had his brother-in-law Peter Smith, go and live in the town-site claim cabin, while the county seat company, consisting of Clark and Gilbert, got George Bumgardner, a surveyor from Muscatine county, to come up and stake off the blocks, lots, streets, etc. And this is the story of how Clark, Gilbert, Trowbridge, Felkner, Morford and others, outwitted Judge Harris and his party by jumping his town site and turning his proposed town of "Osceola" into their town of "Napoleon."

Following this, Gilbert received a commission as postmaster, at Napoleon; but died the next day after it came. Then a commission was procured for Judge Harris' son, William, who was under age at the time; and there was a neighborhood snarl and tangle of tribulation about post-office matters, until S. H. McCrory was made postmaster, and took the office to Iowa City. [See Post Office history in Chapter II, Part 1.]

About June 1, 1838, the Napoleonite settlers prepared a petition to the legislature, which was to meet in special session at Burlington, on Monday, June 11th, and sent S. C. Trowbridge as their "lobby member" to

secure the legislation they wanted. Trowbridge went down on horseback and arrived there on the 10th. It should be noted here that at the previous session of the legislature, Messrs. John Gilbert and Pleasant Harris, and I. N. Lesh, went there to get the county organized; but Gilbert wanted "Napoleon" for the county seat, while Harris was for "Osceola;" and being divided, they got nothing. Trowbridge was there at the same time, on business for Muscatine county, and so got acquainted with the members. After reconnoitering the situation as to men and influence, he selected Hon. John Foley, then a member of the Council from Dubuque county, as the best man to serve his object; and accordingly the journal of the second day, June 12th, says:

Mr. Foley presented the petition of citizens of Johnson county, asking to be organized as a separate county, and to establish the seat of justice for said county, at or in the town of Napoleon.

Referred to a select committee consisting of the whole delegation from the original county of Dubuque.

The journal of the 14th says:

Mr. Foley, from the select committee, to which was referred the petition of citizens of Johnson county, reported bill No. 1, entitled "A bill for an act organizing the county of Johnson, and establishing the seat of justice of said county."

Which bill was read a first time.

The journal of June 18th again shows the progress of the bill, thus:

On motion of Mr. Foley, bill No. 1, entitled "A bill for an act organizing the county of Johnson, and establishing the seat of justice of said county," was read the second time, and ordered to be committed to the committee of the whole house.

The council resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Terry in the chair, for consideration of said bill; and after some time the committee arose and reported the same without amendment.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Foley,

Ordered, That the 16th and 18th rules be suspended, in order that the bill may be read a third time now.

The bill was then read a third time, passed, and the title agreed to.

Ordered, That the concurrence of the House of Representatives be requested therein.

In the journal of the 20th this record appears:

Message from the House of Representatives, by the clerk, viz:

Mr. President: The House of Representatives have concurred in the following resolution and bills of this house, viz:

A resolution on the subject of printing the laws in pamphlet form.

No. 1, A bill for an act organizing the county of Johnson, and establishing the seat of justice of said county.

On the 22d the said bill was presented to the President of the council for his signature, and on the 23d the President reported to the council that

this bill had received the Governor's approval and signature. The following is the bill as passed:

AN ACT organizing the county of Johnson, and establishing the seat of justice of said county:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin*, That the county of Johnson be, and the same is hereby organized from and after the fourth day of July [1838] next, and the inhabitants of said county be entitled to all the rights and privileges to which by law the inhabitants of other organized counties of this territory are entitled to. And the said county shall continue to be a part of the second judicial district, and a district court shall be held at the town of Napoleon, the seat of justice, at the court house, or such other place as may be provided. Two terms of the said district court shall be held annually after the organization of said county, to-wit: On the second Monday of August and December; and the several acts concerning the district courts of said Wisconsin Territory shall be, and they are hereby made applicable to the district court of Johnson county. And the county of Keokuk [the same that is now called Iowa county] shall be and is hereby attached to the said county of Johnson for judicial purposes.

Approved June 22, 1838.

On June 23d an executive session of the council was held to pass upon nominations made by the Governor, and other matters not specially of a legislative character. At this time the Governor nominated S. C. Trowbridge to be sheriff of Johnson county, and he was confirmed by the council. Mr. Trowbridge had been the deputy sheriff of the county, appointed some time in May, by and acting under authority of James W. Tallman, sheriff of Cedar county, to which Johnson county had previously been attached for civil purposes.

FIRST REGULAR COMMISSION.

The first commission ever issued by any Governor to a Johnson county man, or for Johnson county business, was the following, which this historian has copied from the original document itself, the same being still preserved as a relic in the recipient's family:

HENRY DODGE, *Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin:*

To all unto whom these presents may come, greeting: Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of Samuel C. Trowbridge, I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council appointed him Sheriff of the county of Johnson; and I do hereby authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said office, with all the rights, privileges and emoluments thereunto belonging, for the term of three years from the date hereof: unless the Governor of the said Territory, for the time being, should think proper sooner to revoke and determine this commission.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to
[Seal.] be made patent and the Great Seal of the Territory to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND, at Burlington, the 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-second.

HENRY DODGE.

By the Governor: W. B. SLAUGHTER, Sec. Wis. Ty.

Although this commission bears date June 22, the day when the nomination was made and confirmed, it was not made out and forwarded until after the legislature had adjourned and Governor Dodge had returned to his home at Belmont, Wisconsin. Meanwhile Mr. Trowbridge had continued to act as sheriff, nominally under the authority given by Judge Tallman, which held good until formally superseded by higher authority. But when the Governor's commission came to hand he proceeded to Rochester, then county seat of Cedar county, and was duly sworn into office, as the following official records show:

CEDAR COUNTY, Iowa Territory, ss.

I, Samuel C. Trowbridge, do solemnly swear that according to the best of my abilities and understanding, I will well and faithfully and without partiality, do and execute and perform all the duties of Sheriff in and for the county of Johnson—doing equal right to the poor as well as the rich, as their several cases may require, so help me God.

SAMUEL C. TROWBRIDGE.

Sworn and subscribed before Robert G. Robert, Clerk of the District Court of Cedar County, this 15th day of August, A. D. 1838.

Rochester. ROBERT G. ROBERT.

I, Samuel C. Trowbridge, do solemnly swear that I will support the constitution of the United States during my continuance in office, so help me God. SAMUEL C. TROWBRIDGE.

Administered by R. G. Robert, Clk. D. C. C. C.

Rochester, August 15, 1838.

(Clk. D. C. C. C. stands for clerk of the district court of Cedar county.)

FIRST POLITICAL SLANDER REFUTED.

In the strifes for place and the rivalries of personal ambition and personal interest, Mr. Trowbridge was soon accused of bad faith, or what politicians call "skullduggery" in obtaining the office of sheriff; but to the credit of Johnson county's first public officer, Judge Tallman gave that accusation the following point-blank and emphatic rebuttal:

ANTWERP, August 25, 1840.

Mr. Trowbridge:—Yours of the 22d inst., advising me of your desire that I should write to you on the subject of your appointment as sheriff, came duly to hand. You inform me that you are charged with having procured your appointment through your own solicitation and intrigue, and ask of me a candid statement of my knowledge of the means of your appointment. I was at Burlington when application was made for your appointment, and I procured a recommendation for your appointment,

which I, together with many others, signed. I am confident that you did not solicit the office, and much less did you use intrigue to obtain it: there being no necessity for it, for your friends—among whom were Messrs. Gilbert, Reynolds, and others,—did all that was essential to your success in getting the office.

I will further state that I believe that you had no anxiety about the matter, but rather manifested reluctance in taking it: stating as a reason, that you were apprehensive that it would result in an injury rather than a benefit to you.

I am yours, &c., J. W. TALLMAN.

FIRST COUNTY BOARD MEETING.

The first county clerk was Luke Douglass. The first public document recorded was the bond of Samuel C. Trowbridge, as sheriff of Johnson county, with Wheaton Chase as his surety. And here is the oath just as Mr. Douglass himself recorded it:

OATH.

You solumnly sware, that you will support the constitution of the United States and the teritory of Iowa, and that you will well and truely perform the duties of assessor in and for the county of Johnson and territory afforsaid, to the best of your knowleg. So help your God.

The above oath was legaly administered by me this —— day of ——— 1839. LUKE DOUGLASS, Cerk.

It will be seen from this that the clerk's office had not yet been supplied either with a spelling book or an almanac. The first two pages of that part of the record where Trowbridge's bond was recorded were lost, so that the amount of the bond and the date of its execution do not appear of record. The next document is the bond of Wheaton Chase, as county treasurer. It was executed April 1, 1839, in the sum of one thousand dollars, with Samuel H. McCrory and Samuel C. Trowbridge as his bondsmen. In the oath administered to Wheaton Chase by the clerk and duly recorded, he has this improvement in orthography, "you do solumnly sweare;" but in stating that "the above oath was duly administered by me," he still writes "this —— day of ———, 1839." And so the record remains to this day, without date.

The next document is the bond of William Massey, as constable, in the sum of one hundred dollars, with Philip Clark and Henry Felkner, as sureties. But still no date given. The next is a bond of Wheaton Chase, in the sum of three hundred dollars, with Wm. C. Massey as surety; that "the above bounden Wheaton Chase shall keep and maintain good order and rule, and shall suffer no disorder nor unlawful games to be used in his house, or in any of the dependencies thereof, and shall not break any of the laws for the regulation of the taverns." (The "tavern" was the Chase trading house. See diagram in Chap. II, Part 2. This document is dated April 20, 1839, and seems to have been the first license of any sort that was issued by Johnson county authority. Mr. Chase also gave bond

the same day in same sum and with same surety, that he would "in all respects conform with the laws regulating storekeepers." It is peculiar that Mr. Chase sometimes wrote his first name "Wheaton" and sometimes "Wheten," but oftenest the latter way. And here is a peculiar document which occurs in another part of the earliest records:

Received of Wheaten Chase ——— dollars as moneys rendered to the county treasury in pay for a permit to keep a tavern and store until the next subsequent meeting of the Board of County Commissioners.

Napolian, April 20, 1839. WHETEN CHASE.

This record seems to be in Mr. Chase's own handwriting, and he writes his first name "Wheaten" once, and then "Wheten." Mr. Wheten Chase had been Black Hawk's interpreter when he went to Washington in April, 1833. He removed from Johnson to Tama county, after the Indians left here, and died there in 1870.

In another and better book afterwards procured, some of the first records are copied, and some are not; and so it happens that these earliest records are perplexingly mixed, besides being not very full or complete anyway. Mr. Douglas was not a good hand at that business.

FIRST COUNTY COURT.

The first entry in the new, large book, is the first record now in existence of a county court in Johnson county, where her own civil affairs were formally administered by her own officers. Hence we quote it as a historic way-mark:

At a county commissioners' court begun and held in the county of Johnson and territory of Iowa, on the 29th day of March, A. D., 1839, present the Honorable Henry Felkner and Abner Wolcott, commissioners; Samuel C. Trowbridge, sheriff; Luke Douglass, clerk pro tem.

Amongst others were the following proceedings, to-wit: On motion of Henry Felkner, Luke Douglass was appointed clerk of said court. On motion of Henry Felkner, Esq., ordered by the court that the eagle side of a ten cent piece be adopted as the county seal, until one may be provided by the territory.

Ordered this court now adjourn *sine die.*

The minutes are signed by Henry Felkner and William Sturgis as commissioners.

The next entry shows that the commissioners' court met again April 1st, 1839, and this time there were present all three of the members, Felkner, Wolcott and Sturgis. The record recites that Wheten Chase was appointed treasurer for the county. Also,

On motion of H. Felkner, Esq., ordered, that the clerk and sheriff decide by draft which one of the two commissioners, which received an equal number of votes should hold their seat for three years, the result of which draft were as follows, to-wit: Henry Felkner, Esq., sit for three years, Abner Wolcott two years, and William Sturgis one year.

The court then proceeded to appoint a county assessor for the year 1839, and on motion of H. Felkner, Esq., Samuel C. Trowbridge was appointed said assessor. On motion of A. Wolcott, Esq., William C. Mas-

sey was appointed constable in and for the county of Johnson and territory of Iowa. The court then adjourned *sine die.*

Thus the county civil government was now fully organized and all its wheels set in motion; but the revenue to grease them with had yet to be gathered in, and assessor Trowbridge went right about that important duty without delay.

WHERE FIRST COUNTY SEAT.

It seems that clerk Douglass lost the two first pages of his records of the first county court; but in another place we found the following transcript from the lost "page second" of that first session:

The board then decided upon the quarter section which they would decide upon for county purposes. The commissioners then decided upon the southeast quarter of section 22, township 29 north, range 5 west, with the following *proviso:* that in case it should conflict with the location of the seat of government, they will waive their right in case that the locating commissioners will give the choice of a quarter in the vicinity for county purposes.

This seems to have had reference to the contemplated removal of the state capital to Johnson county, and they wanted to secure the county seat and state capital town at the same place. But it will be seen by referring to a county map, that the location above designated was about two miles below the present Iowa City, and was the place called Napoleon, though one log cabin and one frame house were the only buildings ever erected on the town site. [See diagram in Chap. II, Part 2.] Everything was waiting for the location of the capital in Johnson county.

The cabin was built as a claim cabin, in 1837, and was first occupied by John Morford, in 1838, and afterward by Peter Smith, whose wife gave birth to a daughter in it, in July or August, 1838. The frame house was built by the projectors of the Napoleon town site, and was intended for the court house. It was here the first and second county elections were held. This frame building was 20x32 feet, and two stories high.

HOW THE COUNTY SEAT WAS REMOVED.

In 1839 the county commissioners were Henry Felkner, Robert Wolcott and Philip Clark. On October 7 the county court opened in due form at Napoleon, with all the officers present. The record says: "Court having come to order, the sheriff announced the court in session." After business was disposed of, this record appears:

Ordered, That this court now adjourn, to meet to-morrow morning at eight o'clock, at the house of F. M. Irish, in Iowa City.

And the next record is:

October term, Oct. 8, 1839. Court in session. Present, Hons. Henry Felkner, Robert Wolcott and Philip Clark, commissioners.

The *original* record does not state that this day's session was at Iowa City, nor does it even mention that the court met pursuant to adjournment,

which would have served to authenticate the change. But in the transcribed record pains were taken to add the statement, that "Court met pursuant to adjournment."

This action of the county board was *before* the legislature had authorized the removal.

"An act to re-locate the seat of justice of Johnson county" was passed by the legislature, and approved Dec. 31, 1839. This act recites, "That the board of county commissioners in the county of Johnson are hereby authorized to re-locate and establish the seat of justice for the county of Johnson, being first sworn by any judge or justice of the peace thereof, faithfully and impartially to re-locate and establish the seat of justice of said county, taking into consideration the future as well as the present population of said county."

The county board was required to attend to this "at or within ninety days" after their next regular meeting. And when they had so done, and their acts were "spread upon their records by the clerk," "the place selected shall be the seat of justice for said county."

At a county board meeting, on January 27, 1840, these proceedings were had:

On motion of Henry Felkner, Esq., the board of commissioners repaired to view the several adjoining quarter sections of land to the seat of government, and upon examination the commissioners decided upon the northwest quarter of section fifteen, in township seventy-nine north, and range six west, of the fifth principal meridian, for the seat of justice for said county.

Ordered, by the board of commissioners, that Philip Clark be authorized to repair to Dubuque, and enter, if possible, the aforesaid quarter section of land for county purposes.

Then the court "adjourned for one hour." On re-assembling, the *original* record gives us this entry:

Ordered by the court, that a memorial be sent to the Congress of the United States, requesting the authority for them to locate the county seat of said county on the quarter section aforesaid.

The transcript of this record, which was made six or eight months afterward, changed the wording of it considerably, but the point and purpose remained the same; and it appears from the transcribed record that the memorial was forwarded, "directed to the care of the Hon. W. W. Chapman, our delegate in Congress." But Congress was not in the businesss of "locating" frontier county seats, and of course never paid any attention to this document.

Philip Clark went to Dubuque as instructed, and secured pre-emption of the quarter section desired, which is that where the Iowa City court house and jail now stand.

On October 14, 1840, the records show that he was "allowed twenty dollars for services in going to Dubuque, to pre-empt the quarter section

of land on which the county seat of Johnson county is located." He was also allowed another item of sixteen dollars for "his expenses in the aforesaid trip to Dubuque."

On the same day the record says: "Ordered, that Samuel C. Trowbridge be allowed $15 for his trip to Dubuque with Philip Clark, to obtain pre-emption for county seat."

LAYING OUT THE NEW COUNTY SEAT.—NOV. 9, 1840.

It is ordered by the board, that the northwest quarter of section fifteen be laid out into blocks and lots, as follows: Twenty-four blocks to be surveyed off the north side at present, each block to be three hundred and twenty feet square, including alleys, the north and south streets to correspond with the streets which run north and south in Iowa City; and the streets running east and west to be eighty feet wide, each block to be divided into eight lots, and alley to be twenty feet wide. Under the superintendence of Philip Clark and said commissioners."

FIRST SALE OF LOTS.

Ordered by the board, [Jan. 6, 1841,] that a sale of lots in the county seat of Johnson county, shall take place on Monday, May 24, 1841, and continue from day to day until all are sold, or, at the discretion of the commissioners.

It is ordered, that the following shall be the terms of sale, to-wit: One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in hand, one forth in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and one fourth in eighteen months from the day of sale.

FIRST REPORT OF SALES OF LOTS.

Oct. 9, 1841, appears the first record of the results of the sale of lots in the county seat, as follows:

Wm. R. Harrison, this day, Oct. 9, 1841, produced his books, and it appears from the same that the lots sold in the county seat of Johnson county, and paid for as required by the terms agreed on by the board of commissioners of said county seat, in May, 1841, including the 24th and 25th of May, 1841, and lots sold since that time, amount to—

First payment being one-fourth in hand	$725.87½
Amount of notes due in 6 months from 1st payment	725.87½
Amount of notes due in 12 months from 1st payment	725.87½
Amount of notes due in 18 months from 1st payment	725.87½
	$2903.50

FIRST COUNTY SEAT AGENT.

April 7, 1842. "Ordered, that Fernando H. Lee, be and he is hereby appointed agent of said county, agreeable to the provisions of an act of the legislature, authorizing the commissioners of Johnson county to appoint an agent for said county, etc."

CHAPTER I.—PART 2.

EARLIEST CIVIL SUB-DIVISIONS.

First Election Precincts—First Road Districts—Complete List of Present Civil Townships, their dates of Organization, Post Offices, etc.

FIRST DESIGNATION OF ELECTORAL PRECINCTS.

March 6, 1840 it was—

Ordered by the board, that the county of Johnson be divided into two electoral precincts as follows: The south part or precinct No. 1, the election to be held in Iowa City, and John Parrott, John Hawkins and J. N. Sanders, Esqrs., be appointed judges of the election in said precinct.

The north part of said county, or precinct No. 2, the election to be held at the house of Warren Stiles, Esq., in said precinct, and Allen C. Sutliff, Leander Jewit and Jesse Magrue, to serve as judges of the election in said precinct.

At the session of July 8, 1840, the following additional order was made, to define precinct boundaries more closely:

Ordered, that the election precincts of the county of Johnson be divided by a line as follows: Commencing at the north east corner of section 24, township 80 north, range 5 west, thence west on the section line between sections 13 and 24, and continuing the same line until it strikes the Iowa river, thence up the river to the county line.

COMMISSIONER DISTRICTS.

County board session, April 7, 1841:

Ordered, that all that part of the county of Johnson which lies north of the center of township 80, shall be hereafter constituted and known as district No. 1.

Ordered, that all that part of the county of Johnson which lies south of the center of township 80, and north of the center of township 79, shall form and constitute the second commissioner's district of Johnson county.

Ordered, that all that part of Johnson county which lies south of the center of township 79, shall form and constitute the third commissioner's district of said county.

ELECTORAL PRECINCT NO. 3—CLEAR CREEK.

April 8, 1841. Ordered, that all that part of Johnson county, which lies west of the Iowa river, shall form and constitute one electoral precinct, and be known as precinct number three, and that the elections in said precinct be held at the house of John Hawkins, Esq., on Clear creek.

Ordered, that David Switzer, Nathaniel Fellows and Jesse McCart, be and they are hereby appointed judges of elections in the said electoral precinct for the year 1841.

The next action on election precincts occurred January 7, 1842, as follows:

No. 4. Ordered, that all that portion of Johnson county lying west of the Iowa river and south of the section line dividing sections twenty-two and twenty-seven, embracing all the settlements on Old Man's Creek in

said county, be and the same is hereby established into an electoral precinct to be known as election precinct No. 4, and that the place of holding elections in said precinct be at the house of Jacob Fry. And it is further ordered, that Jacob Fry and James McCrae, be, and they are hereby appointed judges of elections, in and for said precinct.

No. 5.— Ordered, that all that part of Johnson county, lying north of the Iowa river, and west of a line which is one mile east of the township line dividing ranges six and seven, be and the same is hereby established into an election precinct to be known as election precinct No. 5; and that the place of holding elections in said precinct shall be at the house of M. P. McAllister.

And it is further ordered, that William Dupont, Wm. M. Stuart and David Ray, be, and they are hereby appointed judges of elections in said precinct.

THE ELECTION PRECINCTS.

Up to 1842, the election precincts were still known only by numbers. On April 6, 1842, the following record appears:

Election Precinct No. 1.—Ordered, that A. J. Willis, William R. Harrison and Chauncey R. Ward be and are hereby appointed judges of Elections for Precinct No. 1., or Iowa City precinct, for one year from the 1st day of April, 1842.

Election Precinct No. 2.—Ordered, that Peleg C. Brown, John Calkin and Robert W. Orr, be and they are hereby appointed judges of elections for Precinct No. 2, for the present year.

Election Precinct No. 3.—Ordered, that Evan Dollarhide, Martin Harless and Samuel Houston be and are hereby appointed judges of elections in the third election precinct for the present year, and the elections in said precinct shall hereafter be held at the house of Evan Dollarhide.

Election Precinct No. 4.—Ordered, that the judges of election appointed at the January session, 1842, be continued for this precinct during the present year.

Election Precinct No. 5.—The judges of elections for this precinct appointed at the January session, 1842, are hereby continued for the present year.

In 1842 these names are used unofficially in the newspapers—Clear Creek precinct, Old Man's Creek precinct, Dupont's precinct [Monroe], Big Grove precinct, Iowa City precinct.

April 5, 1843, election precinct No. 1, is called Iowa City precinct; No. 2 is called Big Grove precinct; No. 5 is called Monroe precinct; but Nos. 3 and 4 are not designated by any name.

FIRST TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATIONS.

At the January session, 1844, (Jan. 1 and 2,) there were petitions presented for the organization of three civil townships on the west side of the river. But it was found that the boundary lines described conflicted with each other, cut across or lapped over, so that they had to be referred back to the petitioners for revision.

April 2, 1844, it is recorded: On the petition of sundry citizens of Clear creek precinct, for the organization of a township, with the following

bounds, to-wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of township 80——. And here the record stops, without then or thereafter any explanation as to why it was chopped off so short.

The next record bearing on these matters is dated April 5, 1844, and reads:

Ordered, that the range line or that part thereof north of the Iowa river, dividing ranges six and seven west, shall hereafter be the dividing line between election precincts 2 and 5, or Big Grove and Monroe precincts.

Clear Creek Precinct.—Ordered, that the place of holding elections in Clear Creek precinct shall hereafter be held at the house of James H. Frost in said precinct.

The next record is July 3, 1844, and is the first time that all the election precincts are designated by a local name, instead of by number. Hence we quote:

Iowa City Precinct.—Ordered, that James Robinson, Curtis Bates and Cyrus Sanders be and they are hereby appointed judges of elections for Iowa City precinct for the ensuing year.

Big Grove.—Ordered, that Abner Arrowsmith, Timothy Clark and Frederick Kessler be and they are hereby appointed judges of elections in Big Grove precinct for the ensuing year.

Clear Creek.—Ordered, that John Keeler, John Conn and Bryan Dennis be and they are hereby appointed judges of elections for Clear Creek precinct for the ensuing year.

Old Man's Creek.—Ordered, that Pleasant Harris, Asby D. Packard and Sheldon N. Canda be and they are hereby appointed judges of elections for Old Man's Creek precinct for the ensuing year.

Monroe.—Ordered, that William Dupont, William Foster and William Winterstein be and they are hereby appointed judges of elections for the ensuing year.

IOWA COUNTY PRECINCT.

The territory which now constitutes Iowa county remained attached to Johnson county until 1845. On January 8, of that year, the county board—

Ordered, That the county of Iowa be and the same is hereby established into one election precinct, and shall be known as Iowa County Precinct, and that the place of holding elections in said precinct shall be at the house of A. P. Kitchen, or the old "Trading House," and it is further ordered, that James M. Price, A. D. Stephens and Stephen Chase be and they are hereby appointed judges of elections for said precinct for the present year, 1845.

July 9, 1845, it was

Ordered, That Geo. W. Kitchen be allowed ten dollars and fifty cents for assessing Iowa county precinct.

Thus, Iowa county was still under the jurisdiction of Johnson county in that year.

PROPORTION OF JURORS, 1845.

February 18, 1845, the jury list was apportioned to the several precincts as follows:

From Iowa City precinct, seventy	70
" Big Grove precinct, twenty-five	25
" Old Man's Creek precinct, twenty-eight	28
" Clear Creek precinct, twenty	20
" Monroe precinct, seven	7

PROPORTION OF JURORS, 1846.

The jury list made on the first Monday in April, 1846, was apportioned to the several townships as follows:

No. 1.	Monroe township		7	No. 7.	Clear Creek township.		8
" 2.	Big Grove	"	16	" 8.	Washington	"	12
" 3.	Cedar	"	6	" 9.	Liberty	"	11
" 4.	Newport	"	10	" 10.	Pleasant Valley	"	14
" 5.	Scott	"	7	" 11.	Iowa City	"	50
" 6.	Penn	"	9				
Total							150

FIRST DIVISION INTO ROAD DISTRICTS.

Some of the road district divisions ultimately grew into townships or electoral precincts. There were numerous roads viewed and laid out as general county business prior to any designation of separate road districts; but on July 8, 1840, the first lay-out of road districts was made, as follows:

No. 1.—Ordered, that all that part of the county inclosed in the second or upper electoral precinct, shall constitute the first road district, and that Warren Stiles, Esq., be appointed supervisor of said district.

No. 2.—Ordered, that all that part of the county of Johnson lying between the base line between 78 and 79, and the upper or second electoral precinct, and east of the Iowa river, shall constitute and form the second road district, and that Wm. B. Snyder be appointed supervisor of the same.

No. 3.—Ordered that all of that part of the county of Johnson lying south of the base line between townships 78 and 79, shall constitute one road district to be called the third district, and that Robert Walker be appointed supervisor of the same.

No. 4.—Ordered, that all of that part of the county lying north of the base line and between townships 78 and 79, north and west of the Iowa river, shall form the fourth road district, and that John Hawkins be appointed supervisor of the same.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF ROAD DISTRICTS.

County board session, April 4, 1841: Ordered, that all that part of Johnson county lying south of the line dividing townships 78 and 79, and east of the Iowa river, shall constitute the first road district in said county; and that Eli Myers be, and he is hereby appointed supervisor of said district for the present year.

Road District No. 2.—Ordered, that all that part of Johnson county lying north of the line dividing townships 78 and 79, and east of the Iowa river, and south of Iowa Avenue and the Bloomington road, shall form the second road district in said county; and that William B. Snyder be appointed supervisor of said district for the year 1841.

No. 3.—Ordered, that all that part of Johnson county which lies north of the south side of Iowa Avenue and Bloomington road, (including said avenue and road) and east of the Iowa river, and south of the center of township 80, shall form the third road district in said county; and that Samuel H. McCrary be appointed supervisor of said district.

No. 4.—Ordered, that the following bounds shall constitute the fourth road district of Johnson county, to-wit: Commencing on the eastern boundary of said county, at the center of township 80, thence west on said line eight miles, thence north to the county line; and that John West be appointed supervisor for said district for the year 1841.

No. 5.—Ordered, that the territory contained in the following bounds, shall constitute the fifth road district, to-wit: Commencing on the Iowa river at the center of township 80, thence east to the section line dividing sections 14 and 15, in range 6, thence north to the boundary line of said county, including all that part of Johnson county east and north of the Iowa river; and that Charles Connelly be appointed supervisor of said district for one year.

No. 6.—Ordered, that part of Johnson county lying west of Iowa river, and north of the center of township 79, shall constitute the sixth road district; and that John N. Hedley be appointed supervisor of said district for the year 1841.

No. 7.—Ordered, that all that part of Johnson county which lies west of Iowa river, and south of the center of township 79, shall constitute the seventh road district; and that Jacob Fry be appointed supervisor of said district for the year 1841.

No. 8.—On April 7, another turn was taken at road districts, which resulted thus:

Ordered, that all that part of road district No. 3, which lies east of Dubuque street in Iowa City, and the Dubuque road in said district, and in township 79, in ranges five and six west, shall hereafter constitute one road district, and be known as road district No. 8, and that James Tremble be and is hereby appointed supervisor of said road district.

No. 9.—Ordered, that all that part of road district No. 5, which lies west from two miles west of the range line dividing ranges 6 and 7, shall hereafter constitute the ninth road district; and that William Dupont be appointed supervisor of said district.

No. 10.—Ordered, that all that part of road district No. 6, which lies west of Iowa river, commencing one mile north of the township line dividing townships 79 and 80, thence west to the range line dividing ranges six and seven, thence north one mile, thence west to the boundary line, shall constitute, and hereafter be known as the tenth road district; and that Geo. Wein be and he is hereby appointed supervisor of said district.

No. 11.—Ordered, that all that part of road district No. 7, in the following bounds, to-wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of section 15, township 79, range 6, thence west three miles, thence south to the county line, shall hereafter constitute road district No. 11; and that David Switzer be and he is hereby appointed supervisor of said district.

HISTORY WRITING AND RESEARCH.

The *State Press* of August 23, 1882, contained the following editorial item:

Last Tuesday the Secretary of State at Des Moines, called upon the Auditor of Johnson County for a mass of historical statistics, such as date of organization of each civil township, their names, their boundaries, and any changes that have been made in these, besides other matters. The county records not having been indexed, there is no possible way to obtain the information called for, but by a competent and faithful man sitting down and going over the county records, page by page, from the year 1837 to the present time—a period of forty-five years—and culling out the facts desired and then tabulate them. But he would likewise have to search the various acts of the territorial legislature of Wisconsin, the territorial legislature and the state legislature of Iowa, all of which have had some dealing with Johnson county boundaries. To collect all these data and put them into shape would require a solid month's work of an expert at such business; and yet the Auditor is called upon to do it, without a dime of funds anywhere to pay for it. But it appears on investigation that the Johnson County History Company is doing just this sort of work, and has these very matters in hand and already about half completed. Hence, if the Auditor makes any response at all for Johnson county, he will have to draw on the History Company for it. It appears that the matter is wanted for a volume of the State census and other civil statistics, which is being prepared by authority of the executive council, and required by Chapter 198 of Acts of the 18th General Assembly.

The following table was compiled from the work of this historian, as above referred to, and forwarded to the Secretary of State:

TABULAR VIEW OF TOWNSHIPS, POST-OFFICES, ETC., OCT. 1, 1882.

Name of Tp.	When Organized.	Township North.	Range West.	Post Offices.
Big Grove	April 9, '45	81	6	Solon.
Cedar	Jan. 7, '46	81	5	No post-office.
Clear Creek	Feb. 10, '46	80, ½ of 79	7 and 8	Tiffin.
[Afterwards parts of each of the civil townships of Madison, Oxford, Hardin and Union were taken from the territory of Clear Creek.]				
Fremont	Apr. 6, '57	77	5	Lone Tree, Shoo Fly and River Junct.
[Record not found. See chapter on Fremont Township History.]				
Graham	Jan. 5, '57	80	5	Morse, Oasis.
Hardin	Jan. 4, '58	79	8	Windham.
[Formerly included within the territory of Washington township.]				
Jefferson	Mar. 5, '54	81	7	Shueyville.
[The territory of Jefferson was formerly included in Monroe township.]				
Liberty	Feb. 10, '46	78, ½ of 79	7, n ½ 6	Bon Accord.
[All of Sharon and one-half of Union were afterwards taken from the original territory of Liberty township.]				
Lincoln	June 8, '70	88	5	No post-office.
[Was formerly a part of Pleasant Valley township.]				

Name of Tp.	When Organized.	Township North.	Range West.	Post Offices.
Lucas	Feb. 10, '46 / Jan. 15, '73	79	6	Coralville.

[Formerly called Iowa City township. The township is divided into two voting precincts, East and West Lucas, on the two sides of the Iowa River.]

Madison	Oct. 15, '60	n ½ 80	7 and 8	Chase.

[It was from 1846 to 1860, included in Penn township.]

Monroe	Feb. 10, '46	81	7 and 8	Gregg, Danforth.

[Jefferson township was afterward detached from Monroe.]

Newport	Feb. 10, '46	80	5, e ½ 6	No post-office.

[Graham township was afterwards detached from the territory of Newport township.]

Oxford	Mar. 3, '56	80	8	Oxford.

[Was formerly a part of Clear Creek township.]

Penn	Feb. 10 '46	80	w ½ of 6.. / n ½ of 7	North Liberty.

[Then included what is now Madison township.]

Pleasant Val'y.	Feb. 10, '46	78	5, e ½ 6	Morfordsville.

[Then included the present territory of Lincoln township.]

Scott	Feb. 10, '46	79	5	No post-office.
Sharon	Feb. 1, '58	78	7	Sharon Center.

[Formerly included in Liberty township.]

Union	Mar. 6, '54	79	7	No post-office.

[North half formerly included in Clear Creek township, and the south half in Liberty township.]

Washington	Feb. 10, '46	½ of 79	78 and s 8	Amish. / Frank Pierce.

[At the time of organization it included s ½ of tp 79, r 8; Oct. 4, 1847, the n. ½ of said tp. was attached also. These were afterwards detached, and formed into what is now Hardin township.

Iowa City	Feb. 10, '46 / Jan. 15, '73	79	6	Iowa City.

[Iowa City Township now comprises only the territory within the corporate limits of Iowa City, and is divided into two voting precincts, North and South. But from 1846 to 1873 the territory now called Lucas township was included in Iowa City township.]

CHAPTER II.—PART 1.

POLITICAL RECORD.

Historic Elections—Successive County Officers—The Grand Parliament—Higher Political Honors—Post-office Matters—Census by Townships, 1850 to 1880.

THE FIRST ELECTION.

About May 26, 1838, S. C. Trowbridge went to Rochester, then the county seat of Cedar county, and on the 28th he was commissioned as deputy sheriff for Johnson and Keokuk counties. [See the documents in another place.]

Iowa was still a part of Wisconsin Territory, but the matter of separating it was already under discussion in Congress, and the Iowa people

were generally expecting that they would soon be set off as a territory by themselves.

Johnson county had been named, and its boundaries defined, but the people settled there had never been authorized to hold an election. They wanted to be getting themselves into proper civil and political relations with "the powers that be," and take their rightful part in the government, whether it were Wisconsin or Iowa Territory. It was to bring this about that Trowbridge had been sent to Rochester by the settlers in the vicinity of the trading houses. Accordingly, the same day he was commissioned deputy sheriff he went before the board of commissioners of Cedar county, and applied for an order of election. The application was granted, and an election ordered to be held at Gilbert's trading-house, on the first Monday in August; and it was to be known as the Iowa precinct of Cedar county. Trowbridge nominated officers for the election, which were confirmed by the county board, as follows:

Judges—Eli Myers, Henry Felkner and Pleasant Harris.

Clerks—W. Sturgis and Isaac N. Lesh.

[These matters are of record in Cedar county, but have never been recorded in any shape in Johnson county until now searched out for and printed in this history.]

But that proposed election was never held, for, before its time arrived, Johnson county had obtained a special act of the legislature organizing the county, naming and locating its county seat, appointing a sheriff, etc., so that it could run its own business in its own way, instead of being a mere appendage of Cedar county. The proceedings and documents in regard to organizing the county and investing it with civil jurisdiction are given in another place.

Iowa Territory began to exist for itself on July 3, 1838, and the next day, July 4, was the day that had been set by the Wisconsin territorial legislature for Johnson county to begin its separate political existence.

Of course everything was to go on just the same under the new territorial rule as before, until changed by proper authority. Wm. B. Conway had been appointed Secretary of the new territory of Iowa, and arriving here a few days before Gov. Lucas, he made indecent haste to issue a proclamation for a territorial election, signing himself "Acting Governor." But when Governor Lucas arrived (August 15,)* he issued a proclamation on the same day for an election to be held on September 10. This of course overruled and wiped out all of Conway's premature acts. Sheriff Trowbridge had taken some steps for an election under

*Governor Robert Lucas arrived in Iowa for the first time, on the steamboat "Brazil," from Cincinnati, Ohio, landing at Burlington on Wednesday morning, August 15, 1838. The same day he issued his proclamation for the election of members of territorial legislature, and delegate to Congress. These historic facts are gathered from the Burlington *Territorial Gazette*, dated August 18, 1838, and should settle all disputes in regard to the matter.

Conway's proclamation, but nothing which interfered with his prompt attention to the more rightful order of the Governor.

As before remarked, Governor Lucas issued his proclamation on the same day he arrived in the territory, calling an election to be held Sept. 10, 1838. All of that proclamation which specially concerns Johnson county, was the following paragraph:

The counties of Johnson, Cedar, Jones and Linn, shall form an election district, and elect one member of the council and one member of the house of representatives.

The parties interested in the town site of Napoleon as the county seat, had "chipped in together" and raised money to build a frame house twenty by thirty-two feet, and two stories high, to serve as a court house. These were Gilbert, McCrary, Smith, Felkner, Trowbridge, etc.; and the house erected was really a formidable and creditable enterprise, considering the difficulties of getting lumber and other building materials, at that time. (See the diagram on another page). And here, in this house, occurred the first formal election ever held in Johnson county, the territory which now constitutes Iowa county being an adjunct precinct. About the time of this first election Robert Walker had been commissioned by Governor Lucas as the first justice of the peace, in Johnson county; but the imperfect county records do not anywhere show this fact. The officers of that first election were:

Judges—Wm. Kelso, David Sweet, and Isaac N. Tesh.

Clerks—I. P. Hamilton, and S. H. McCrary.

WHO WERE ELECTED.

There were four candidates for Congress, namely: W. W. Chapman, Virginia State Rights Democrat; P. H. Engle, Jackson Democrat; David Rohrer, Democrat anyway; B. F. Wallace, Whig.

Chapman had been specially friendly and helpful in securing the legislation which the Johnson county people wanted, so he was the favored man, without much regard as to where he stood on the national questions of the time. These pioneers had their politics nearer home just then—and the vote of Johnson county, as canvassed and certified to Governor Lucas at the time, was: For Chapman, thirty-six votes; for Engle, one vote. Rohrer and Wallace got no votes here.

The other officers elected at the same time were:

For member of legislative council—Charles Whittlesy, of Cedar county.

For member of house of representatives—Robert G. Robert, of Cedar county.

For county commissioners—Henry Felkner, Wm. Sturgis, and Abner Wolcott.

For county recorder—I. P. Hamilton.

For county assessor—S. B. Mulholland.

For constables—Peter Crum, and Wm. C. Massey.

The county treasurer and the assessor-elect failed to qualify; and consequently the board of county commissioners appointed Wheten Chase to be treasurer, and S. C. Trowbridge to be assessor.

Trowbridge held a three-years' commission as sheriff from Governor Dodge, unless Governor Lucas should see fit to revoke it, which he did not, but gave him another commission for the next term; and the law at that time imposed on the sheriff the duty of tax collector, as well as rogue-nabber—so Trowbridge had business at every pot-boil in the county. [See under head of First County Records.]

Owing to the incompetency, laziness or neglect of Clerk Douglass, no record was preserved of that first election. And it has not been secured and made of record by the county since; so that it remained for this historian to rake up the scattered fragments of fact and recollection, out of which a connected, systematic and authentic record of that first election is now for the first time made and placed before the people of Johnson county.

THE SECOND COUNTY ELECTION.

Clerk Douglass also failed to make any record of the second county election. In the first case there might be some excuse for it, but no reasonable excuse can be offered for the second time this delinquency occurred, for he was then fully in office, had every convenience, and it was his duty to make the record; but he failed to do it. However, among Col. Trowbridge's old papers, documents, etc., we found the whole bunch of the original tickets, just as they were written out and voted at Napoleon, the county seat, on the first Monday in August, 1839—and from these musty relics of almost a semi-centennial antiquity, we present the following accurate canvass of that second election ever held in Johnson county, the judges of which were Andrew D. Stephen, John Eagan and S. C. Trowbridge

For representatives in the legislature: John Frierson, democrat, received 32 votes; T. T. Clark, whig, received 14 votes; S. C. Hastings,* democrat, received 32 votes; S. S. Lathrop, democrat, 1 vote.

There were two to be elected from Muscatine, Johnson and Iowa counties jointly, and Clark and Hastings were the ones elected, as they got good majorities in the other counties.

For county commissioners: John Morford, received 21 votes; Abner Wolcott, 32: Henry Felkner, 44; Philip Clark, 29; A. C. Sutliff, 16; Wm. Sturgis, 1; A. Arrowsmith, 1.

Why the above voting was done at all is not clear, for Felkner had already been chosen (at the election of Sept. 10, 1838), county commissioner

*Hastings was elected to the legislative council from the same counties in 1840; and in 1846 he was elected to congress. He was afterwards appointed chief justice of Iowa by Gov. Ansel Briggs. Then during the legislative session of 1848-49, Hastings and Judge Joseph Williams were candidates for chief justice. Williams was elected. Hastings resigned before his time was out and went to California. The same fall (1849) he was elected and took his seat as chief justice there. He thus filled this high position in two different states inside of one calendar year—the only case of the kind on record.

for three years and Wolcott for two years; but Sturgis' first term was only for one year, as decided by lot when county court was first organized. We cannot solve the puzzle.

For county treasurer, John Fagan received 44 votes; Wheten Chase received 1 vote.

For county surveyor, Cyrus Sanders received 45 votes; John Eagan, 1 vote, and David Switzer 1 vote.

For assessor, S. B. Mulholland received 44 votes.

This vote was merely complimentary, for Trowbridge was still sheriff and therefore *ex officio* assessor, as the law then stood; so of course Mulholland did not qualify, or act as assessor.

For coroner, John Hawkins received 45 votes.

For constable, John Royal received 25 votes; John Trout, 28; David Cox, 28; Peter Crumen, 15; Wm. C. Massey, 15; A. D. Stephens, 8.

Some of Stephens' votes were marked "for sheriff," and one vote was cast for S. C. Trowbridge for sheriff; but as there was no sheriff to be elected at this time, of course these votes were cast as a matter of sport, or else from not knowing the legal *statu quo*.

FIRST OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY.

The following list has been carefully compiled from every source where authentic information could be obtained, the county records being greatly deficient.

First Sheriff.—S. C. Trowbridge, from May, 1838, till 1842. First appointed as deputy sheriff by Sheriff Tallman, of Cedar county; then commissioned as sheriff by Gov. Dodge of Wisconsin territory; then recommissioned by Gov. Lucas of Iowa territory; then elected by the people in October, 1840. Resigned in September, 1842.

First Justice of the Peace.—Robert Walker; commissioned by Gov. Lucas, in August, 1838, and held the office almost continuously for forty years.

First County Commissioners.—Henry Felkner, William Sturgis, Abner Wolcott; elected at Napoleon, Sept. 10, 1838.

First County Recorder.—I. P. Hamilton, elected Sept. 10, 1838.

First County Treasurer.—John Eagan, elected Sept. 10, 1838, but failed to qualify; and on April 1, 1839, the commissioners' court appointed Wheten Chase to fill the vacancy. [Chase died in Tama county, in 1870.]

First County Assessor.—S. B. Mulholland, elected Sept. 10, 1838, but failed to qualify; and on April 1, 1839, the county commissioners appointed S. C. Trowbridge to fill the vacancy.

First Constables.—Peter Crum and William C. Massey; elected Sept 10, 1838.

First County Clerk.—Luke Douglas, appointed by the commissioners' court March 29, 1839, its first session.

First County Surveyor.—Cyrus Sanders, elected first Monday in August, 1839.

First County Coroner.—John Hawkins, elected in August, 1839.

First Member of Legislature from Johnson County.—S. C. Hastings, elected in August, 1839.

First Judge.—Joseph Williams, of Muscatine, who opened the first district court in Johnson county, on the second Monday in May, 1839, (2d judicial district.)

First Clerk of Court.—Luke Douglas, appointed by Judge Williams at this time.

First Prosecuting Attorney.—T. S. Parvin; commissioned by Gov. Lucas, for the second judicial district. The county records show that on January 1, 1840, the sum of $65.00 was allowed to T. S. Parvin, Esq., for services rendered to the county, as prosecuting attorney, in and for the county of Johnson.

First Judge of Probate.—William McCormick, elected in October, 1840.

First Postmaster.—John Gilbert, appointed postmaster at Napoleon, March 2, 1839; died the next day after his commission arrived. William Harris was next appointed, April 18, 1839. Before this, Bloomington [now Muscatine] was the post-office town of our settlers, it being their nearest steamboat landing and trading point on the Mississippi river. [See article on "Postmasters of Iowa City."]

FIRST PUBLISHED COUNTY TICKETS.

The first regular party tickets for the county offices and legislature, which are preserved in the newspaper files of the time, were those nominated by the respective parties in 1842. And it may be some comfort to candidates, to be assured that the Johnson county partisan newspapers of 1842, were as furiously "red hot" on the private, personal and public character of their respective opponents as any newspaper of the present time can attempt to be. In looking over the campaign numbers of those early newspapers, one is led to imagine that their editors wrote with pens made of eagle's claws, dipped in aqua fortis. Our more modern lead-pencil campaigners are tame in comparison. In fact, such vials of venomous vituperation as were then poured out in unstinted measure would hardly be tolerated in any community now. We give the two party tickets of that year, as showing who then stood as standard bearers of the divided politics of 1842.

JOHNSON COUNTY WHIG TICKET.

For Member of Territorial Council—Dr. Jesse Bowen.
For Representative—James Trimble.
For Sheriff—Daniel Hess.
For Recorder—William L. Gilbert.

For Commissioner—John Parrott.
For Treasurer—Edward Foster.
For Justices of the Peace—John Hawkins, Robert Walker and I. M. Preston.
For Clerk of Commissioners' Court—Charles H. Berryhill.
For Coroner—J. M. Headly.
For Assessor—George Wein.
For Constables—Daniel Sink, William Goodrich and Elijah Walker.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Council—Pleasant Harris.
For Representative—Henry Felkner.
For Sheriff—Walter Butler.
For Commissioner—Nathaniel Fellows.
For Recorder—Jesse Berry.
For Treasurer—Thomas Snyder.
For Clerk of Commissioners' Court—Stephen B. Gardner.
For Coroner—Thomas Ricord.
For Assessor—E. K. Morse.

IOWA CITY PRECINCT.

For Justices of the Peace—F. H. Lee, A. D. Stephens and Eli Myers.
For Constables—Hiram Watts, Wm. P. Doty and J. I. Burge.

HISTORIC PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.

The year 1856 was a historic year, from the fact that the Republican party was organized at that time, and had its first national presidential ticket in the field. Hence, the vote of Johnson county for the presidential candidates of that year should be preserved for reference and instruction:

Township.	Republican Candidate, John C Fremont	Democratic Candidate, James Buchanan	Whig Candidate, Millard Filmore
Iowa City	595	470	80
Cedar	55	22	22
Big Grove	89	57	14
Jefferson	10	16	29
Monroe	43	20	14
Oxford	20	37	6
Clear Creek	9	38	11
Penn	63	28	23
Newport	70	59	2
Scott	88	17	7
Pleasant Valley	84	60	4
Liberty	6	64	27
Washington	36	47	62
Union	47	26	3
Total	1215	961	282

THE ELECTION OF 1860.

This was the Presidential year, which culminated in the Southern Rebellion, and its succeeding war. There were four Presidential candidates--Abraham Lincoln, Republican; Stephen A. Douglas, Northern Democrat; John C. Breckenridge, Southern Democrat; John Bell, old line Whig. The vote of Johnson County stood as follows:

Townships.	Lincoln.	Douglas.	Bell.	Breckenridge.
Big Grove	92	108	..	..
Cedar	80	40	..	..
Clear Creek	33	65	..	..
Fremont	82	43	4	..
Graham	95	45	2	..
Hardin	30	34	3	..
Iowa City	627	615	30	17
Jefferson	35	31	25	..
Liberty	17	79	5	..
Madison	52	32	4	..
Monroe	64	28	..	..
Newport	66	66	..	..
Oxford	41	55	..	..
Penn	78	32	2	..
Pleasant Valley	110	35	7	1
Scott	112	20	..	2
Sharon	72	41	3	..
Union	52	32	..	..
Washington	66	47	26	6
	1804	1448	111	26

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN 1872.

The presidential campaign of this year presented one of the strangest anomalies that has ever occurred in the history of human governments. The Democratic party took for its candidate Horace Greeley, founder of the *New York Tribune*, who had been for more than a quarter of a century the most untiring, uncompromising and widely influential *anti*-democratic editor in the nation. He had also been an original anti-slavery man, and finally a down-right "abolitionist" of national fame and influence, so hated and berated in the slaveholding south that if caught there he would have been hung to the first tree at hand. Yet this year the slaveholder ex-rebels of the south supported him as their candidate for President; and likewise many Republicans throughout the north, who were ready and willing to meet these subjugated southern brethren half way, and "clasp hands across the bloody chasm" of the terrible civil war, joined them in the support of Mr. Greeley. These facts in the case make the presidential vote of this year one full of curious and historic interest in every precinct; and hence we here preserve the official returns of this election in Johnson County:

Township.	For Gen. Grant.	For Horace Greeley.
Big Grove	79	103
Cedar	60	38
Clear Creek	59	51
Fremont	105	41
Graham	74	76
Hardin	57	77
Iowa City—North Precinct	332	470
Iowa City—South Precinct	448	316
Jefferson	31	76
Liberty	32	76
Lincoln	83	28
Madison	48	57
Monroe	58	47
Newport	30	56
Oxford	94	89
Penn	72	31
Pleasant Valley	76	50
Scott	119	49
Sharon	100	59
Union	60	61
Washington	92	36
	2109	1889

VOTE ON THE WORD "WHITE," AND LICENSE.

On August 3, 1857, a vote was taken on a proposition to strike out the word "White" from the Constitution of Iowa, so that colored men might become voters and have the same civil rights and protection that white men have. And at the same election the voters were also to decide whether a license law for the sale of intoxicating liquors should be adopted instead of the prohibitory law then in force. The result of this historic vote is herewith given by townships:

Townships.	Strike out the word "white"?		License.	
	Yes.	No.	For.	Ag'st
Iowa City	54	691	702	185
Big Grove	6	113	76	..
Cedar	15	32	25	1
Jefferson	..	41	15	8
Monroe	9	38	26	16
Penn	4	66	66	4
Clear Creek	..	54	1	7
Washington	..	64	37	13
Union	..	17	16	7
Liberty	2	85	80	4
Pleasant Valley	1	69	..	3
Scott	15	16	26	7
Newport	5	66	30	12
Oxford	7	48	25	17
Fremont	3	77	47	..
Graham	6	33	27	4
	127	1510	1199	288

CALENDAR OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

Complete from May, 1838, till October, 1882—a period of more than forty-four years.

SUCCESSIVE SHERIFFS.

1838—Samuel C. Trowbridge, democrat; appointed by Gov. Dodge, territoral governor of Wisconsin. Re-appointed by Robert Lucas, first territorial governor of Iowa, in 1839. Was elected by popular vote in 1840. Resigned in September, 1842, about a month before the expiration of his term, and was the same day sworn in as postmaster of Iowa City. [See article on "Postmasters of Iowa City."]

1842—Walter Butler, democrat, (died in office.)

1844—M. P. McAllister, first appointed by Gov. Chambers, to fill the Butler vacancy, was afterward elected. Whig.

1846—George Paul, democrat. This year the government was changed from territorial to state form, and county elections changed from the even to the odd years.

1847—John D. Abel, democrat; re-elected in 1849.

1851—Gilbert E. DeForest, whig—afterward a republican.

1853—S. B. Mulholland, democrat.

1855—J. W. Howard, old line whig.

1857—Edgar Harrison, democrat.

1859—John Wilson, republican; re-elected in 1861–63–65.

1867—Samuel P. McCadden, democrat; re-elected in 1869–71–73, and died in office.

1874—M. Cavanagh, appointed to fill the McCadden vacancy, and then elected at a special election. Re-elected at the regular election in 1875. Democrat.

1877—John Coldren, democrat. Re-elected in 1879–81. Present sheriff, Oct. 1, 1882.

SUCCESSIVE CLERKS.

1839—Luke Douglas, appointed by the county commissioners, March 29, 1839. Appointed clerk of the district court by Judge Williams, May 13, 1839.

1840—July 9, Mr. Douglas resigned, and Stephen B. Gardner, democrat, was appointed by the county board. He continued to hold the office by successive appointments from this until 1851, when the duties of probate judge and county commissioners were merged into one officer called county judge. F. H. Lee was elected county judge, and kept the records mostly himself. The officer of *Clerk of the District Court*, had heretofore been filled by the county clerk, on appointment of the district judge. But now it was made an elective office by itself; and in August, 1852, Samuel J. Hess, whig, was elected by only three majority over Gardner. For Hess, 435; for Gardner, 432. Mr. Gardner finally removed to Kansas.

1852—Samuel J. Hess, whig. Re-elected in 1854.

1856—Salathiel Batchellor, republican. Re-elected in 1858.

1860—Henry E. Brown, republican.

1862—Thomas J. Cox, democrat.

1864—John C. Culbertson, republican.

1866—Fernando H. Lee, republican.

1868—Benjamin King, democrat.

1870—Jacob C. Switzer, republican. Re-elected in 1872.

1874—George W. Koontz, democrat. Re-elected in 1876 and 1878.
1880—Stephen Bradley, democrat.

SUCCESSIVE TREASURERS.

1838—John Eagan, elected Sept. 10, but failed to qualify, and Wheten Chase was appointed by the county commissioners, April 1, 1839. Yet the records of 1840 show that John Eagan was treasurer, for he made a settlement as treasurer in October of this year; and he was also deputy sheriff.

1840—Dr. Ezra Bliss, whig. In October of this year (Oct. 28), treasurer Bliss was reported absent and the office vacant. James Lee was then appointed to fill the vacancy. February 8, 1841, Bliss and Lee both resigned, and an election was called on March 6, 1841, to fill the vacancy, therefore

1841—Wm. R. Harrison, democrat, was elected.
1842—Thomas Snyder, democrat. Re-elected in 1844-46.
1848—Hiram Watts, democrat, treasurer and recorder. April 23, 1850, Watts having gone to California, was reported absent. The office was deemed vacant; Gordon Hutchinson was appointed to fill the vacancy. with instructions to proceed and collect the taxes of 1846-47-48-49.
1851—Samuel Workinan, democrat, recorder and treasurer.
1853—S. H. Gardner, democrat, treasurer and recorder.
1855—Thomas Hughes, democrat, treasurer and recorder. Re-elected in 1857, republican.
1859—James Borland, democrat, was declared elected by the board, but a contest in court proved that J. G. Sperry, republican, was elected, and accordingly he served the term.
1861—Joseph H. Deacon, republican. Re-elected in 1863, and died the same year. Thomas M. Banberry was appointed to fill the vacancy till the election of 1864.
1864—A. C. Younkin, republican, was elected to serve out Deacon's unexpired term. This year the offices of recorder and treasurer were made separate—the first to be elected in the even years, and the latter in the odd years.
1865.—A. C. Younkin, re-elected. Re-elected again in 1867.
1869—A. J. Hershire, democrat. Re-elected in 1871.
1873—Lowell Swisher, democrat. Re-elected in 1875.
1877—Charles M. Reno, democrat. Re-elected in 1879.
1881—Hugh McGovern, democrat. Present incumbent, Oct. 1, 1882.

SUCCESSIVE RECORDERS.

1838—I. P. Hamilton, whig, elected Sept. 10. Mr. Hamilton was distinctly elected as recorder.
1840—Jesse Berry, democrat, was elected as recorder. But thereafter the duties of this office seem to have been performed by the clerk of the district court for some years, and was finally united with the office of treasurer.
1848—Hiram Watts, democrat, elected as recorder and treasurer. And from this on, till 1864, the recorder and treasurer were the same. See "Successive Treasurers" for the names of incumbents during that period.
1864—November 8, John B. Lee was elected recorder for two years; at the same time A. C. Younkin was elected treasurer till January 1, 1866.

The two offices having now been made separate, and elective in alternate years, so that the next election of treasurer would occur at the fall election in 1865. [See "Successive Treasurers."]

1866—J. S. Lodge, republican. Re-elected in 1868.

1870 Wm. J. Huff, democrat.

1872—George W. Hand, republican. Re-elected in 1874.

1876—Alexander L. Sorter, democrat. Re-elected 1878–80. Resigned in April, 1882, and Willis C. Wheden was appointed by the county board to fill the vacancy.

SUCCESSIVE AUDITORS.

Up to 1851 the county court consisted of three commissioners. The first board, elected in 1838, consisted of Henry Felkner, William Sturgis and Abner Wolcott. The last board of commissioners were A. Gilliland, George Fesler and David Wray. During the continuance of this system, the board audited the public accounts. But the law was changed so that in 1851, a county judge was elected, for the combined duties of judge of probate, county commissioners, auditor and clerk; and at this time Fernando H. Lee was elected as the first county judge, serving also as auditor. This system continued until the separate office of auditor was created by act of the legislature, April 7, 1868, and the county judgeship abolished. James Cavanagh had been elected in 1867 as county judge and auditor, and continued to hold as auditor until—

1869—Garrett D. Palmer, democrat, was elected. Re-elected 1871-73.

1875—A. J. Hershire, democrat. Re-elected 1877.

1879—Arthur Medowell, republican, present incumbent, Oct. 1, 1882.

SUCCESSIVE COUNTY JUDGES.

At the county election of 1838, no judge of probate was elected.

1839—Pleasant Harris, democrat, was elected in April, as judge of probate.

1840—William McCormick, whig, judge of probate, elected in October.

1843—John Hawkins, whig, was elected judge of probate, and was re-elected from term to term until April 11, 1850, when he resigned, and George S. Hampton was appointed to fill the vacancy. The next year this office was combined with the new office of county judge, which took the place of the board of three commissioners; hence we have

1851—Fernando H. Lee, democrat, elected as the first county judge. Re-elected in 1855, as a republican.

1857—George W. McCleary, democrat. Re-elected in 1859 and 1861, the term having been changed from four to two years.

1863—John Williams, republican.

1867 –James Cavanagh, democrat. With his term, this office became extinct, but he continued to be county auditor until 1869, when G. D. Palmer was elected.

SUCCESSIVE SURVEYORS.

1839—Cyrus Sanders, democrat, elected in August, 1838, and was continued in the office clear up to 1855.

1855—Edward Worden, democrat.

1857—Cyrus Sanders, again.

1859—D. J. Davies, republican. Killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, in Virginia, 1864.
1861—James Dawson, republilcan.
1863—Phineas Cowgill, republilcan.
1865—Daniel A. Shafer, republican then.
1867—Edward Worden again.
1869—Christian Hess, democrat.
1871—Edward Worden, third time; and re-elected in 1873.
1875—H. N. Berry, democrat.
1877—Charles P. Bacon, democrat.
1879—Daniel A. Shafer, democrat.
1881—Edward Worden; his fifth election to the office.

SUCCESSIVE CORONERS.

1839—John Hawkins, whig, elected in August, 1839.
1840—I. P. Hamilton, whig, elected in October.
1842—Thomas Ricord, democrat, elected in August.

[From 1844 to 1850 no names of coroners could be ascertained; but as this office always "went a-begging" (there was neither honor nor profit in it), it is supposed that whoever was elected from term to term failed to qualify—and that in reality there was no coroner.]

1851—Daniel S. Warren, democrat.
1853—Thomas Cahill, democrat.
1855—F. Thompson, whig.
1857—Charles McGovern, democrat.
1859—John West, republican.
1861—Dr. Frederick Lloyd, republican.
1863—Benjamin Owen, republican.
1865—O. Startsman, republican; he failed to qualifiy, and Dr. F. Lloyd was elected in 1866 to fill the vacancy.
1867—Chas A. Vogt, democrat.
1869—R. W. Pryce, republican.
1871—B. F. Graham, democrat.
1873—Dr. Henry Murray, republican. Re-elected in 1875–77.
1879—F. Mueller, democrat.

SUCCESSIVE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

This office first appears in 1858, at the October election, when there were three candidates, who received votes as follows: H. W. Lathrop, republican, 1185; J. H. Boucher, democrat, 940; Wm. W. Woods, old line whig, 138. Hence:

1858—H. W. Lathrop, republican.
1859—R. H. Sylvester, democrat.
1861—David J. Davis, republican.
1863—W. J. Haddock, republican.
1865—Samuel D. Pryce, republican.
1867—George S. Hampton, democrat.
1869—R. L. Ganter, democrat. Mr. Ganter was the Episcopal minister; he went back to New York the same month of his election, and

never qualified. Prof. T. S. Parvin was appointed by the county board, October, 1869, and served the entire term.

1871—George S. Hampton, again.

1873—Amos Hiatt, republican.

1875—J. M. Curry, democrat. Re-elected in 1877.

1879—Wilson Blain, democrat. Re-elected in 1881.

REPRESENTATIVES IN LEGISLATURE.

1838—Robert G. Roberts, whig, of Cedar county; represented Cedar, Johnson and Muscatine counties.

1839—S. C. Hastings, democrat, and T. T. Clark, whig, both of Muscatine, were elected to represent Muscatine and Johnson counties, as one district.

1840—Henry Felkner, democrat, was elected to represent Johnson county alone, and Hastings was elected to represent Muscatine and Johnson counties in the council, or upper house [senate]. This election of 1840 occurred in October; but thereafter it was to be held on the first Monday of August. [See legislative act of January 15, 1840.]

1841—Henry Felkner was re-elected; and again re-elected in 1842.

1843—James P. Carleton, democrat. These elections occurred in August.

1844—Instead of representatives to territorial legislature, this year Samuel H. McCrary, whig, and ex-Gov. Robert Lucas and Henry Felkner, democrats, were elected in April to a convention for framing a state constitution. But the constitution was rejected by a popular vote in April, 1845; and at the same time

1845—(April) Hugh D. Downey was elected representative in the territorial legislature. August 4, of this year, the proposed state constitution was voted on again, and again rejected, because the state boundary as fixed by congress was unsatisfactory. For the constitution, 7,235; against it, 7,656.

1846—Aug. 3, 1846, another state constitution was voted on, resulting, for it, 9,492; against it, 9,036—adopted by 456 majority. Under this constitution an election was held on Oct. 26 for state officers and legislators. Two citizens of Johnson county were elected to state offices at this time, to-wit: Joseph T. Fales, first state auditor, and Morgan Reno, first state treasurer. [See article on "State Organization."] The new state legislature met at Iowa City, Nov. 30; and on Dec. 28, Iowa was by act of congress admitted to the Union as a state. Hence—

1846—Smiley H. Bonham, democrat, was elected in October, as the first representative in the *state* legislature from Johnson county. Re-elected in 1848. The territorial term had been for one year; the state term was for two years.

1850—Gilman Folsom, democrat. Re-elected in 1852, (August election), to represent Johnson county; and Robert M. Hutchinson to represent the district composed of Johnson, Iowa and Poweshiek counties.

1854—Samuel H. McCrary, whig, elected as county representative; and Rolla Johnson, whig, as district representative.

1856—Geo. D. Woodin, republican, county representative, and Thomas Inskeep district representative. During the winter of 1856-57 the legislature found Johnson county having population enough to entitle her to two full representatives, instead of sharing a part of her second one with two other counties. Hence we have—

1857—John Clark, democrat, and James Cavanagh, democrat.

1859—Rush Clark, republican, and Geo. T. Davis, republican.

1861—Rush Clark re-elected; and S. H. Fairall, democrat.

1863—Robert S. Finkbine, republican, and Warren Spurrier, republican.

1865—R. S. Finkbine re-elected; and Gilbert E. DeForest, republican.

1867—John P. Irish, democrat; and J. Y. Blackwell, democrat.

1869—John P. Irish re-elected, having received 1,862 votes. The next highest vote, as recorded, was for A. B. Cornell, republican, 1,792; next, George Paul, democrat, 1,789; next, David Stewart, repulican, 1,784. What purports to be the vote by townships is recorded on page 259 of the "Election Book" (Penn township being omitted), but the certificates of the canvassing board for this whole election (October, 1869), were not recorded. The fact was, the board rejected the vote of Penn township for some informality, which left Cornell with a small majority, and they gave him a certificate of election; but Stewart contested the matter before the legislature, and this body decided that the Penn township vote should have been counted; this made a majority in the county for Stewart over Cornell; so David Stewart, republican, served that term.

1871—John P. Irish, re-elected again; and George Paul, democrat.

1873—George Paul, re-elected; and John Hindman, democrat.

1875—Rush Clark, elected again; and Charles W. McCune, republican.

1877—Moses Bloom, democrat; and George Paul, elected again.

1879—Moses Bloom re-elected; and Lewis R. Wolfe, democrat.

1881—Edward W. Lucas, democrat (son of Robert Lucas, the first Governor of Iowa Territory); and Lewis R. Wolfe, re-elected.

SENATORS.

1838—Charles Whittlesy, whig, of Cedar county, was elected to the territorial council from Cedar, Johnson, and several other counties.

1840—S. C. Hastings, democrat, [of Muscatine] elected to represent the district comprising Muscatine and Johnson counties in the territorial legislative council—equivalent to what is now called the State Senate.

1842—Pleasant Harris, democrat.

1844—

1846—Thomas Hughes, democrat, elected in October. In drawing lots for two and four year terms, Hughes got a short term.

1848—Freeman Alger, democrat, elected for a four year term.

1852—George D. Crosthwait, whig. In the spring of 1854 Crosthwait went to California, and his office was vacant. Hence—

1854—Samuel Workman, democrat, was elected in August, to fill the vacancy.

1856—Samuel J. Kirkwood, republican. Elected in November, for the term of four years, but in 1857 the new constitution was adopted, August 3, by a majority of 1,630, and went into effect September 3; it changed the time of electing senators to the odd years, thus cutting one year off from Kirkwood's term. But in 1859 he was elected Governor.

1859—Jesse Bowen, republican.

1863—Ezekiel Clark, republican.

1867—Samuel H. Fairall, democrat. Re-elected in 1871.

1875—Ezekiel Clark again.

1879—Dr. John C. Shrader, republican.

THE GRAND PARLIAMENT.

January 7, 1861, the first county board under the new law providing for one member from each township, met, and organized by electing Andrew Graham as chairman *pro tem.* On ballott, Hugh D. Downey was elected to serve as chairman during the year. Lots were drawn for one year and two year terms, and the final roll of this first grand parliament of the county was as follows:

Township.	Member.	Term.
Big Grove	Joseph Beuter	1 year.
Hardin	O. B. Barros	2 years.
Scott	A. Beach	2 "
Pleasant Valley	G. E. DeForest	1 "
Iowa City	H. D. Downey	2 "
Liberty	Geo. Fessler	1 "
Monroe	James Fogg	2 "
Graham	Andrew Graham	1 "
Union	Phineas Harris	1 "
Newport	Bradford Henyon	2 "
Iowa City	S. H. McCrary	1 "
Sharon	Joseph P. Miller	2 "
Washington	E. Patterson	1 "
Oxford	James Remley	2 "
Cedar	Gideon Steenberger	2 "
Clear Creek	William Wolfe	1 "
Jefferson	Thomas Graham	2 "
Madison	Lewis R. Wolfe	1 "
Fremont	M. L. Morris	2 "
Penn	J. W. Stow	1 "

TOO MANY OFFICE-HOLDERS.

For some years previous to October, 1870, the county board consisted of one member from each township; but this was found to be too unwieldy, cumbersome and costly a body of men just to do a little county business. Hence, the legislature made a change, providing that the county board should consist of not less than three members; but the people of any county might by popular vote increase the number to five or seven, if they thought best. Accordingly, at the October election of 1870, in Johnson county, three county commissioners, to-wit: M. J. Morsman, L. R. Wolfe and Samuel Spurrier, were elected. But at the same time the people voted on the question, whether the number should be increased to seven, and on this the vote stood 1,164 in favor and 2,005 against the increased number of members. A cold wave of "retrenchment" had struck the county, and it was thought three men could do the work better, or at least *at less cost*, than seven, and to cut down expenses was now the order of the day, everywhere.

At the general election in November, 1872, another vote was taken on a proposition to increase the county board, five being the number proposed

this time, and on this question the vote stood, 2,266 in favor of increasing the number of members from three to five, and 821 votes against it.

HIGHER POLITICAL HONORS.

The following Johnson county men have held state or national offices:

Robert Lucas—first Territorial Governor of Iowa—1838–39–40.

Joseph T. Fales—first State Auditor, elected in 1846.

Morgan Reno—first State Treasurer, elected in 1846; was Territorial Auditor in 1840.

James Harlan—State Superintendent of schools in 1846–7–8; United States Senator from 1855 to 1865; then resigned, and Kirkwood was elected to fill vacancy. Harlan was again Senator from 1866 to 1872.

Samuel J. Kirkwood—Governor of Iowa in 1859–60–61–62. Elected again in 1875. United States Senator in 1866; again elected in 1877. Secretary of the Interior in President Garfield's Cabinet in 1881; resigned in April, 1882.

John Pattee—State Auditor; in 1855 appointed to fill vacancy; elected in 1856 to 1859.

Rush Clark—Representative in Congress in 1876; re-elected in 1878. Died in Washington City, April 28, 1879.

Wm. E. Miller—Judge of Supreme Court in 1864; Chief Justice, from 1874 to 1876.

T. S. Parvin—Register of State Land Office from 1857 to 1859.

George Paul—State Printer, 1840 to 1849.

John Teesdale—State Printer, 1857 to 1861.

Wm. Pattee—State Auditor, 1850 to 1854.

Martin L. Morris—State Treasurer, 1852 to 1859.

SUCCESSIVE POSTMASTERS OF IOWA CITY.

From the great heap of historical driftwood, which Col. Trowbridge has kept to mulch his memory with, an old yellowish brown paper was raked out, which furnished the basis of the following sketch:

The post-office of Napoleon, Johnson County, Iowa, was established March 2, 1839; and the successive postmasters from that time to this have been—

John Gilbert—appointed March 2, 1839; Martin Van Buren, president. At this time it was the prerogative of the Postmaster General to appoint the minor postmaters. Amos Kendall was Postmaster General, and his name was signed to Gilbert's commission. It arrived here about the middle or 20th of March; but Gilbert was then in a dying condition (died within a day or two afterward) and the document was never shown to him.

Wm. M. Harris—appointed April 18, 1839, by Postmaster General Kendall. This appointment was an episode of the struggle between rival settlements in the county, each striving to secure the county seat—the Gilbert neighborhood standing for Napoleon, and the Harris neighborhood standing for Osceola. A historical Atlas of Johnson county, published in 1870, says the *first* post-office in the county was in Liberty township, the name of the first post-office was "Osceola," and Wm. Harris was the *first* postmaster—three firstling errors in as many lines. There was never any post-office here at all named Osceola; Napoleon was not in Liberty township; and John Gilbert *was the first* appointed postmaster

in the county—Mr. Harris the second. He was a young man—had no home of his own, but lived with his father, Pleasant Harris (generally known as "Judge Harris,") and kept the post-office at his father's house. This was on the west side of the river, where it bends to the eastward and so throws the southwest quarter of section twenty-three on the west side, in Liberty township. The house stood a short distance above the mouth of Old Man's creek, just where Sterling Stagg now lives (1882). This was about *four miles below* the Napoleon town site, and *on the opposite side of the river*, which was a great annoyance and aggravation to the Napoleonites. But they took measures as quickly as possible to report their case at Washington. In connection with this post-office struggle there were schemes and counter-schemes, and tampering with the mails between Napoleon and Bloomington (Muscatine); but the story is too long and unimportant to be worth the space it would take to tell it in print. Suffice to say, there was soon a change of postmasters at Napoleon, and also at the little post-office called Lucas, where the Bloomington road crossed Cedar river. Here the Napoleon mails had been "doctored."

Samuel H. McCrory—appointed by Postmaster-General Kendall, July 4, 1839. McCrory kept the office at his house on section thirteen, Lucas township, right where his fine residence called Virginia Grove now stands, (1882;) but as soon as it was possible to get a room in Iowa City, he opened the post-office there, in the store of Charles S. Foster.

Chauncy Swan—appointed by Postmaster General Kendall, Nov. 14, 1839. And at the same time the name was changed from Napoleon to Iowa City post-office. And thus Napoleon was snuffed out.

James M. Hawkins—appointed Sept. 2, 1841, by Frank Granger, P. M. G.

Samuel C. Trowbridge—appointed Aug. 3, 1842, by Charles A. Wickliff, P. M. G. Sworn in, Sept. 20, the same day he resigned the office of sheriff.

James P. Bradshaw—appointed April 27, 1849, by Jacob Collamer, P. M. G.

Anson Hart—appointed Aug. 13, 1851, by President Millard Filmore. N. K. Hall was now Postmaster General, but the appointing power had by this time been vested in the President direct, instead of his postal secretary as before.

George Paul—appointed April 6, 1853, by President Frank Pierce. James Campbell was the P. M. G.

William Vogt—appointed May 10, 1854, by President Pierce. (This was Dr. Vogt, a favorite and influential man among the German people).

Arthur B. Stillwell—appointed June 4, 1857, by President James Buchanan, A. B. Brown, P. M. G.

Samuel Workman—appointed April 6, 1859, by President Buchanan.

Joseph E. Fales—appointed Aug. 31, 1860, by President Buchanan. Joseph Holt was now P. M. G.

James R. Hartsock—appointed April 30, 1861, by President Abraham Lincoln. Montgomery Blair was Postmaster General. Mr. Hartsock was re-appointed by President Lincoln, April 11, 1865, only three days before his assassination.

George W. Clark—appointed Aug. 22, 1866, by President Andrew Johnson. Alexander Randall was the P. M. G.

Edward W. Lucas—appointed May 1, 1867, by President Johnson.

James R. Hartsock again—appointed this time by President U. S. Grant, April 21, 1869.

N. H. Brainerd—appointed by President Grant, May 17, 1872, and assumed the duties of the office on the 8th day of June.

Benjamin Owen—appointed by President Grant, July 24, 1876.

Jacob Ricord—appointed by President Rutherford B. Hayes, June 14, 1880, and still holds the office, Oct. 1, 1882.

POST MASTERS AND POST OFFICES OF JOHNSON COUNTY, OCT. 1, 1882.

Name of Office.	Township.	Postmaster.
Amish	Washington	Charles Yoder.
Bon Accord	Liberty	Joseph Hirt.
Chase	Madison	O. G. Babcock.
Coralville	Lucas	J. H. Clark.
Danforth	Monroe	B. Beyer.
Frank Pierce	Washington	Elias Fry.
Gregg	Monroe	David Simonton.
Iowa City	Iowa City	Jacob Ricord.
Lone Tree	Fremont	A. W. Leonard.
Morfordville	Pleasant Valley	M. Smith.
Morse	Graham	M. E. Freeman.
North Liberty	Penn	Harry A. White.
Oasis	Graham	D. E. M'Clellan.
Oxford	Oxford	J. M. Templeman.
River Junction	Fremont	J. D. Musser.
Sharon Center	Sharon	G. Hertlein.
Shoo Fly	Fremont	John Henry.
Shueyville	Jefferson	John W. Deen.
Solon	Big Grove	C. G. Swafford.
Tiffin	Clear Creek	Bryan Dennis.
Windham	Hardin	Owen Slater.

All former post-offices not named in the above list had been discontinued prior to Oct. 1, 1882. There is no post-office within the following townships: Lincoln, Scott, Newport, Cedar and Union.

EARLY CENSUS REPORTS.

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1838	237	1846	3,000.
1840	1,504	1847	3,387.
1844	2,949	1849	4,010.

See the following table by townships for census reports from 1850 to 1880:

POPULATION OF JOHNSON COUNTY AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

NOTE.--The cities and villages are printed with their proper townships, but in black type, and also their figures are in black type, and are not included it the footings at the bottom, for they were already counted in the township figures.

THIS TABLE WAS PREFARED FOR THIS WORK BY W. H. FLEMING, STATISTICIAN, OF DES MOINES.

	1880	1875	1873	1870	1869	1867	1865	1863	1860	1856	1850
Big Grove	1363	1311	1252	1358	1263	1179	1064	986	954	908	382
Solon	**383**										
Cedar	963	939	827	1094	992	815	804	830	789	526	145
Clear Creek	642	754	698	728	711	600	496	497	475	282	166
Tiffin	**47**										
Fremont	1210	889	1036	965	829	697	556	560	598		
Lone Tree	**217**										
River Junction	**25**										
Graham	876	880	883	1019	915	627	746	694	751		
Morse Station	**84**										
Oasis	**16**										
Hardin	834	764	733	737	583	405	374	346	312		
Windham	**33**										
Iowa City	7123	6371	6454	8094	8682	8498	7106	6011	6547	6316	1568
Iowa City	**7123**	**6371**	**6454**	**5914**	**6583**	**6418**	**5417**	**4417**	**5214**		**1250**
Ward 1		**1478**	**1579**								
" **2**		**1209**	**1292**		*						
" **3**		**2026**	**2026**								
" **4**		**1658**	**1557**								
Jefferson	789	862	842	900	807	744	642	600	703	523	
Shueyville	**108**										
Liberty	568	614	692	640	651	658	575	518	558	603	382
South Liberty	**48**										
Lincoln	588	568	641	†							
Lucas	1494	2213	2323	‡							
Coralville	**347**	**297**									
Madison	625	693	726	800	788	609	600	475			
Monroe	941	899	921	1034	869	790	660	652	499	493	254
Newport	836	746	716	814	688	644	614	617	538	886	301
Oxford	1436	1009	1149	1043	891	749	608	576	535	309	
Oxford	**560**										
Penn	702	694	599	676	661	619	485	620	1170	827	386
Pleasant Valley	604	579	566	1189	1129	817	556	608	679	796	287
Morfordsville	**55**										
Scott	897	854	845	964	854	767	733	661	694	683	195
Sharon	1159	1196	1211	1120	1084	1018	896	716	724		
Union	780	713	756	790	660	530	493	410	398	352	
Washingnton	999	809	944	933	891	875	770	807	649	953	392
Frank Pierce	**31**										
Total	25429	24651	24814	24898	23948	21641	18778	17177	17573	14457	4472

*Up to 1870 Iowa City township included what is now called Lucas township, but in 1873-75-80, it only included the City.

†Formerly a part of Pleasant Valley township.

‡Formerly Iowa City township.

CHAPTER II.—PART 2.

COURTS AND CRIMES.

First District Court—First Criminal Case (Gregg)—First Court in Iowa City—First Naturalizations—A Gang of Petty Thieves—A $5,000 Robbery—The Boyd-Wilkinson Tragedy.

THE FIRST DISTRICT COURT IN THE COUNTY.

The act organizing the county, approved June 22, 1838, provided for district court to be held on the second Mondays of August and December. But a new law approved Jan. 21, 1839, changed the time to May and September. The first session of this court was held on the second

Monday of May, [May 13,] 1839, in the old "Gilbert trading house," then occupied by Wm. Dupont and his woman, Betsy Skinner, then supposed to be his lawful wife, but afterward proved not; for they were both indicted for fornication by the grand jury at the very next term of court, to-wit, on September 11, 1839. (Gilbert had died in March, only two months before this court session.) This house was not within the town limits of Napoleon, the lawful county seat, but was the nearest that any suitable building could be found for the purpose, and this contingency had been expressly provided for in the organizing act. About a hundred rods further south was "the Chase trading house;" and here was where the victuals and whisky were kept to carry on the court with. The officers of that first session of a criminal court in Johnson county were:

Joseph Williams, judge of the second judicial district, and resided at Bloomington, now called Muscatine.*

Samuel C. Trowbridge, sheriff.

Luke Douglas was appointed clerk by the judge.

Theodore S. Parvin, prosecuting attorney, (since widely known as Prof. Parvin.)

THE FIRST JURORS.

The court opened on Monday. On Tuesday the grand jury for the United States was called, and the following men answered to their names:

Samuel H. McCrory, foreman (now deceased); John G. Coleman (deceased); David Sweet (deceased); Robert Walker (deceased); Nathaniel Fellows (deceased); John Gardner (went back to Indiana); David Sweitzer (still lives in Liberty township); James Smith (deceased); James Douglass (deceased); Charles Jones (deceased); John A. Street (deceased); George W. Hawkins (deceased); John Gailor (went back to Illinois); Yale Hamilton (deceased); William Ward (moved to Oregon); Jonathan Harris (deceased); Samuel Walker (deceased).

This jury found no business, and was discharged. But they were al immediately recalled as a grand jury for the Territory of Iowa. They found a "true bill" of indictment against Andrew J. Gregg, for "passing counterfeit money," etc., and he was bound over to the next term of court; and it was "ordered that the prisoner be remanded to prison, or required to enter bail for his appearance at the next term with one or more sufficient securities, each in the sum of $600."

The record further says: "The following good men and true, summoned as petit jurors, were called, and answered to their names:"

Philip Clark (still lives in Newport township); Henry Reddout (deceased); James Magruder (still lives in Fremont township; he served

*An act of the territorial legislature, Jan. 21, 1839, made the counties of Louisa, Muscatine, Johnson with Linn attached, Cedar with Jones attached, and Slaughter, [now Washington], to constitute the second judicial district; and named Joseph Williams to be the district judge. Then Gov. Lucas appointed T. S. Parvin to be prosecuting attorney for this district.

again on a jury in the same court forty-two years afterward, to-wit, in January, 1881); John I. Burge, (deceased); Samuel Bumgardner, (deceased); Jesse McCart (went back to Ohio); James S. Wilkinson (deceased); Asby D. Packard (still lives in Hardin township); Peter Crum (deceased); Green Hill (deceased); Elijah Hurley (deceased); William Kelso (deceased); John Trout (moved to Missouri); I. P. Hamilton, (moved to Wisconsin); Joel Dowell (deceased); William M. Harris (moved to Linn county, Iowa); Alonzo C. Denison (moved to Kansas).

No cases were tried at this term, and therefore the petit jury was permitted by the bailiff to "go a-fishing," as explained further on.

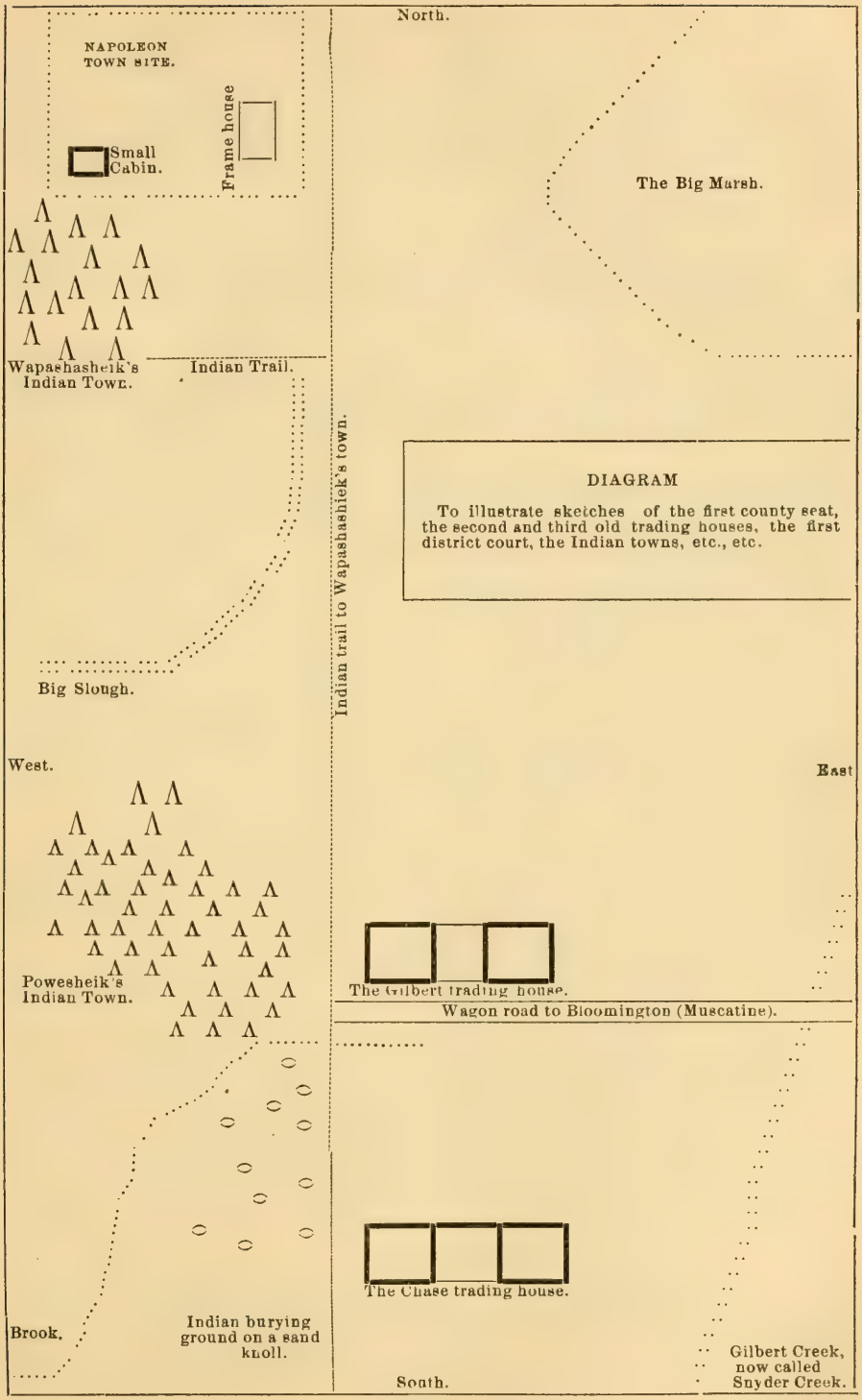
The lawyers present, in addition to those holding some office, were:

S. C. Hastings, afterwards Chief Justice of Iowa; (see foot-note to the election held at Napoleon in August, 1839); he was attorney here for the horse-thief, Gregg; Stephen Whicher, afterward U. S. District Attorney for Iowa; Ira C. Day, of Bloomington; Wm. E. Austin, who was, on motion of T. S. Parvin, "admitted, and took the oath of office as an attorney and councilor of this court." Young Austin wrote some comic verses about Judge Williams' fiddling for the prisoner, Gregg, to dance, which annoyed the judge very much.

In proper time Judge Williams instructed the sheriff to conduct the jury to a suitable place of retirement for their deliberations. There was no building to be had. Every place was already full and running over. He therefore led them out on to the prairie and gave them their metes and bounds. Gilbert creek (now called Snyder creek), about a mile to the east, was to be their eastern boundary; the big marsh was the boundary on the north, the Iowa river on the west, and the Bloomington (now Muscatine) ox-road on the south, (See diagram page 207.) This was to be the jury room, and comprised more than a half section of land. Some of the grand jurors wanted to go a-fishing, but the sheriff forbade any such trifling with the dignity and solemn duties of their high office. They might play cards, or drink whisky; but to go a-fishing would never do for a "*grand* jury"—that privilege was specially reserved for the *petit jury*. And accordingly the sheriff named the trail leading from the old trading house where the court was in session up to Wapashasheik's town, to be the boundary or partition line between the grand jury and petit jury rooms, and set a bailiff to guard the trail and see that no one crossed over. This effectually cut off the icthyophagous grand jurors from "going a-fishing," for the river frontage was entirely on the petit jury side of the "Indian trial" road. That same Bloomington (Muscatine) road now forms the boundary or township line road between Lucas and Pleasant Valley townships.

The only criminal business done was finding a bill of indictment against Andrew J. Gregg, the horse thief. (See "First Criminal Case.")

The next term of the district court was held in Iowa City, on Sept. 9, 10, 11, 1839.


North.
NAPOLEON TOWN SITE.
Frame house
Small Cabin.
The Big Marsh.
Wapashasheik's Indian Town.
Indian Trail.
Indian trail to Wapashasheik's town.
DIAGRAM
To illustrate sketches of the first county seat, the second and third old trading houses, the first district court, the Indian towns, etc., etc.
Big Slough.
West.
East
Powesheik's Indian Town.
The Gilbert trading house.
Wagon road to Bloomington (Muscatine).
The Chase trading house.
Brook.
Indian burying ground on a sand knoll.
Gilbert Creek, now called Snyder Creek.
South.

FIRST CRIMINAL CASE.—GREGG, THE HORSE THIEF.

As there was no jail yet, it became a matter of some difficulty to capture and hold as prisoner any desperate fellow who might violate the law. And the record made by Clerk Douglass of the first case of this sort is so graphic in regard to "said prisoner," and so entertaining as a bit of pioneer history, that we quote it entire:

At a called session of the board of county commissioners in and for the county of Johnson, held on the fifteenth day of May, 1839, for the purpose of deciding upon some plan for the security and safe keeping of Andrew J. Gregg, a prisoner bound over for appearance at court.

Whereupon, the board ordered as follows:

That Samuel C. Trowbridge should be allowed forty-three dollars for services rendered in summoning two juries, and services rendered at commissioners' court, guarding and keeping Andrew J. Gregg, U. S. prisoner.

Further, the board orders that Elijah Hilton should be allowed four dollars and fifty cents, for attending said prisoner.

Further, the court allows Stephen Chase four dollars and fifty cents, for attending said prisoner.

Further, the court allows John Miller three dollars and ninety-three and a half cents for guarding said prisoner.

Further, the board orders that Henry G. Reddout should be allowed ten and one-eighth dollars for attention to said prisoner.

Peter Crum was allowed seventy-five cents for services rendered in guarding said prisoner, per order of the board of county commissioners.

Court ordered that Philip Clark should be allowed one and one-eighth dollars for services rendered as guard to said prisoner.

Court ordered John Eagan paid two dollars for services rendered as guard to said prisoner.

Court ordered Samuel C. Trowbridge paid twenty-four dollars and seventy-five cents for board of said prisoner, and attention to the same.

Court ordered that John Trout should be allowed one and one-eighth dollars for services rendered in guarding said prisoner.

Court ordered that William C. Massey should be paid fourteen and sixty-two one-hundredths dollars for fees as constable, and services rendered in taking care of said prisoner.

Court orders that Robert Walker should be allowed one and sixty-two one-hundredths dollars, as justice's fees committing said prisoner.

Court ordered that Walter Chase should be allowed six and twenty-five one-hundredths dollars for boarding said prisoner and guard.

Court ordered that William Dupont should be allowed four and twenty-five one-hundredths dollars for boarding said prisoner and guard.

The board ordered that an oath should be administered to Jonathan Harris for the faithful keeping of said prisoner.

The following is the form of the oath:

You doo solumnly sware, in the presence of Almighty God, that you will take the body of Andrew J. Gregg into your custerdy, and there safely keep him, so far as your abilities, until the next session of the district court in and for the county of Johnson, territory of Iowa.

JONATHAN HARRIS.

The above is transcribed from the original first records, or what is left of them, which was a book made by simply stitching a few leaves of the old-fashioned foolscap paper together. It was the best they could do at the time. The county afterwards purchased a regularly bound blank book, and some of the first records were copied into it, while some were not; and in making the transfer, the copyist, whoever he was, made corrections and emendations wherever he thought necessary.

In transcribing the record about "said prisoner," the copyist tries to improve on the original by merely saying in each case of claim allowed, "for services rendered the county," which is very tame and uninteresting when compared with the original entry, for it designates what public duty the claimant performed with regard to "*said prisoner*."

This man, Andrew J. Gregg, was one of a gang of frontier outlaws who had their headquarters at what was then called Washington Ferry, afterwards known as Gower's Ferry, and now called Cedar Bluffs, in Cedar county. They were known as Stotenburg's gang. Gregg had broke jail at Coldwater, Michigan, and escaped out to Iowa to operate with the rest of his kind in stealing horses, passing counterfeit money, etc. Gregg and three others came to this settlement, pretending to be viewing the country and looking for a location for settlement. At Chase's trading house they fell in with Joseph Eagan, and traded horses with him, giving him something to boot, but in counterfeit money, of course. Eagan started home up the river on his new horse. He was followed in a short time by Gregg and one other of the gang, who overtook him near where the glucose works now stand, or between there and Dubuque street; they stopped him, knocked him off his horse and went off with it down the river again. As soon as Eagan got over his stunnedness and fright a little, he hurried on to the cabin where McCrory and Trowbridge were "batching it," (right where the McCrory mansion now stands,) and reported what had happened. Trowbridge being the sheriff, immediately got up a *posse* and went in pursuit of the outlaws. The other three of the gang made good their escape with Eagan's first and second horses, and a lot more they had with them; but Gregg was captured near Chase's trading house, with two other horses in his possession, one of which was given to Eagan to make good his loss. In about two weeks after Gregg's capture some of the prowling gang made an attempt to rescue him, which did not succeed; but in the affray several men were hurt, the worst injured being a man named Rockwell. One of the outlaws got a fish spear stuck into him and dragged it off.

Gregg was an intelligent, athletic and fine looking fellow, and it was a matter requiring the most vigilant care and ingenuity to keep him night and day for six weeks or more, without any sort of prison or armed guards. But Sheriff Trowbridge was equal to the emergency. He cut a stout hickory stick and made smooth notches in the ends about forty

inches apart; in these notches Gregg's wrists were laid, and bound fast with thongs of raw deerskin. The notches had to be made so far apart that the prisoner could not reach them with his teeth and gnaw the thongs off. Also, the thongs had to be let into sockets on the underside of the stick or yoke, so he could not chafe the thongs off by rubbing them all night or day against a stone, stick, or tree. This was the first home-made invention to hold him; but the sheriff finally went to a blacksmith shop at West Liberty and got a pair of iron anklets or manacles made, with a strong padlock and regular old ox-draft log-chain attached; and with this arrangement it was less difficult to keep Gregg. But as there was no jail or steady guard, the sheriff had sometimes to take his prisoner with him when he went out to break prairie, or chop in sod corn with an ax, or build rail fence. There is an old-fashioned Virginia worm rail fence still standing (1882) on the south side of the road to West Liberty and Muscatine, just where it passes S. H. McCrory's house, that was built by S. C. Trowbridge, S. H. McCrory and Cyrus Sanders, while Gregg lay chained to a tree which then stood a few rods up the hill, in McCrory's field, but has since been cut down. They chained him to the tree, and then gave him a buffalo robe to spread down, and a pack of cards and a Bible, so he could play "good Lord or good Devil," just as he liked. But they kept always within sight of him, and their guns loaded and within easy snatch, lest some of the outlaw gang should attempt his rescue, for it was well known that they were prowling about and had accomplices all over the frontier country. And such was pioneer life, and the difficulties of the sheriffalty in Johnson county in 1839.

This Gregg was the first prisoner ever taken, and held by lawful process in Johnson county. His was the first case before the first district court ever held in the county; and it is told by the old settlers, as a good joke on Judge Williams, that one night in the tavern (Chase's trading house), [see diagram on page 207] *the Judge played the fiddle*, while the prisoner Gregg danced, for the amusement of the crowd. The Judge was a Methodist class-leader, yet as fond of fun as any rollicking boy—and he loved dearly to play the fiddle: so they used to tell that he would avoid being a willing witness to the sin of dancing by fiddling away in his chair with his back toward the unregenerate sinners while they danced. Philip Clark says the Judge did quit fiddling on the above occasion as soon as he knew that Gregg was dancing; and it plagued the good old Judge a great deal to have it told that he had fiddled for Gregg to dance. It was a tough joke on him. They say he was also a good ventriloquist, and would often amuse social gatherings with this mysterious art.

Gregg was indicted and bound over for trial; but before the next term of court he made his escape while in charge of Stephen Chase as guardsman. Gregg's case had already cost the county more than its whole

year's revenue, and his escape was probably "good riddance of bad rubbish." He walked off deliberately, in plain view of several other men besides his guard, but brandished a bowie knife and swore dire, and bloody vengeance on any man who should pursue or attempt to recapture him. The case against Gregg was continued on the court records from term to term until November 3, 1840; after that it does not appear. S. C. Hastings was attorney for Gregg.

DR. HAMILTON'S SKETCH.

The following additional points in regard to this Gregg case were written by Dr. I. P. Hamilton, who was an eye witness of what he relates:

Gregg was kept most of the time, while under arrest at Wm. Massey's, my brother-in-law. I saw him almost every day while there. Gregg was a smart one. After buying a bowie-knife and pistol of Chas. H. Berryhill, he packed up his clothes, took out his pistol and knife, bid good day to his guard, and left. I have often thought if we (the citizens) had been as suspicious of Gregg as Col. Trowbridge, the Sheriff at that time, Gregg would have been held to his trial. The colonel had fixed an instrument (the hickory hand-yoke described above), to confine his hands and arms. But Gregg being such a fine-looking fellow, the sympathetic part of the community could not tolerate the idea of degrading such a fine-looking man. So the colonel had to bow to public sentiment. I was at the Indian trading-house when Gregg and an old man came, as they said, after the horse that had been taken from Gregg by the officer. About the same time this remark was made, Gregg whipped out his famous bowie-knife and made a lunge at Wm. Massey. The old Frenchman threw up his arm to prevent the knife from entering Massey's body, and received the thrust in his arm, which was quite a severe one. Then it was the fight commenced in earnest. I never in my life saw (as I thought at the time) a man that was more effectually killed than the old fellow who came with Gregg. (Had a big fish-spear run into him). But, two hours after we left him, some one went out where he fell, and he was gone, and that was the last was ever heard from Gregg and his friend.

COUNTERFEITERS WHIPPED.

Some time in 1839 or 1840, while Jonathan Harris was keeping tavern in the old Gilbert trading-house, a couple of men stopped there for dinner and horse feed, and passed a counterfeit $5 bill in payment, receiving their change in good money. They had played the same game that morning on another man, at Wapsenonoc, and this man, discovering the cheat, had followed them. He reached Harris' about an hour after they had left. Harris and this man immediately started in pursuit, being joined by neighbors as they followed the trail and told what sort of game they were tracking. The trail was followed across the Iowa river, and northwesterly up to and along Clear creek; then across the prairie south, to Old Man's creek, and thence on to Dr. Teeple's house, on English river, just over the line in Wasington county. The pursuers had followed the horse

tracks all night, by the aid of a lantern, one of the tracks being marked by a broken shoe; and here the rogues were in bed. They were arrested, but protested stoutly that they had received the bad money in their travels, supposing it to be good. A thorough search was instituted, and finally a big lot of counterfeit bills was found, stuffed under one of their saddle pads. After getting breakfast, the pursuers started back up the river with their prisoners. And of the subsequent proceedings in this case Dr. I. P. Hamilton writes:

The men were brought to Judge Harris' house, and word was sent to all the houses in the settlement, to meet there at a certain hour, "sharp." About thirty of the hardy settlers met at the Judge's house, and organized a court. After all the evidence was heard, the court decided that the smaller one of the two, in whose saddle the money was found, should receive fifteen lashes with the cow-hide on the bare back, and the other should receive ten lashes without removing his shirt. Wm. Devault was the man appointed to perform the flagellation, which he did in such a manner that God grant I may never witness another.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT IN IOWA CITY.

The very earliest criminal court records of Johnson county exhibit the crime of selling whisky to Indians, and selling without license, in violation of the law. The first district court ever held in Iowa City (and second one in the county), had for its grand jury:

Andrew D. Stephen,	Ebenezer Douglas,	S. B. Mulholland,
I. P. Hamilton,	Robert Walker,	Wm. Kelso,
Wm. Sturgis,	Alonzo C. Dennison,	Jesse McCart,
John Hawkins,	Isaac Bowen,	Wm. M. Harris,
Fred Dysinger,	Henry Felkner,	Sam H. McCrory,
Abner Wolcott.		

These men were empaneled and sworn on September 10, 1839, and the next day they found four indictments against F. M. Irish, for selling liquor contrary to law. At trial, he plead guilty on two of the indictments, and was fined five dollars and costs in each case. The other two indictments were *nolle prosequied.*

The same jury found similar indictments against Wm. Dupont (who was also at the same time indicted for fornication), Charles H. Berryhill, Henry H. Hart, Mordecai Cropper and Joseph Coe.

Coe plead guilty, same as Irish, and was fined five dollars and costs. Dupont, Berryhill, Hart and Cropper were held to bail in the sum of $100 each, until the next term of court.

At the next term, in May, 1840, another indictment was found against Charles H. Berryhill for selling whisky to Indians, and also against Frederick A. Cobb and Elizabeth Skinner [alias Betsy Dupont], for the same offense.

It is a curious fact, that while the men indicted for selling whisky to

Indians were allowed bail at $100, this woman, indicted for the same offense, was "held to bail in the amount of *five hundred dollars*," as the record reads. Again, the men who plead guilty were fined five dollars and costs. This woman plead guilty in court, November 3, 1840, and was fined *thirty dollars* and costs. Why the difference? Who can tell? She was a bad woman, a regular old "hard case," but no worse than the same class of men.

Indictments for gambling were found against Wm. McGraw, Sylvester Coe, Joseph Coe, Luke Douglass, James Rock, Peter Blake, L. Coy and Samuel McMurray. Luke Douglass was clerk of the court. He plead not guilty, and a jury was empaneled. Cyrus Sanders, I. N. Sanders, Wm. Harris, Wm. Miller, Andrew D. Stephen and A. C. Dennison were members of that jury whose names will be familiar to old settlers. Douglass afterward "plead guilty to the several counts in the indictment," and was fined ten dollars and costs. This was on May 16. The others there upon took the same course.

This affair let Douglass out of office; and on May 18, 1840, Stephen B. Gardner was appointed clerk of the district court. He, on the same day, appointed Fernando H. Lee as his deputy.

Berryhill was re-indicted for selling whisky to Indians, at each successive term until May, 1841, when he plead guilty to all the charges, and put himself on the mercy of the court. He was then fined thirty-five dollars and costs.

FIRST NATURALIZATIONS.

On June 1, 1841, were issued the first naturalization papers ever made in Johnson county. The following named gentlemen from Ireland appeared before the district court in Iowa City, there solemnly abjured their allegiance to the Queen of Great Britain, and swore allegiance to the United States:

James Wicks, John Mullin, Hugh Deen, Harmon Luken, Francis Kerr, Patrick Smith, Jeremiah Driskel, Michael Ketl, William Croty, Andrew McWilliams, John Hurly, John Conway, James Roach, John Conboy.

On the next day, June 2, the following Germans came into court and made oath of their intention to become citizens of the United States:

Casper Nick, native and subject of Prussia; Joseph Gross, of Wirtemburg; Mathias Laner, of Baden; Casper Dunkel, of Bavaria; Philip Schwartfager, of Hanover; Ferdinand Haverstraw, of Baden.

On following days during the same term the same oath was taken by Robert Simpson, John Furlong and Morris Kelly, subjects of Great Britain, and John Luken, subject of the King of Hanover.

A GANG OF PETTY THIEVES BROKEN UP.

During the winter of 1842-43 there was a good deal of small stealing going on in Iowa City and vicinity—such as of meat, hams, chickens,

clothing, flour, etc. A mulatto fellow named Brown was finally arrested, and in course of time it was wormed out of him that a white man named Haines was in it with him. But at that time the laws *even of Iowa* would not permit a "colored man" to testify in court against a white man. So nothing could be done with Haines unless some white man's testimony could be obtained. It was current opinion in the community that Haines was "a hard case," but there was no lawful proof against him.

Walter Butler was now sheriff and Elisha Pierson the jailor. And a scheme was made up by John M. Coleman and Chauncey Swan to trap Haines, and so break up the gang; but several other parties had to enter into the project, and the sheriff of course had to connive at certain "irregularities" which were to be carried on in the case "*without his knowledge*, you know?" The mulatto Brown had a low-grade white woman who purported to be his wife and seemed firmly devoted to him. She was led to believe that if they could capture Haines and get lawful testimony against him, her husband would be let off easy, or perhaps permitted to escape jail and get away. So she baked a lot of biscuits and prepared nearly a peck of hard boiled eggs for him to take along on a certain night, when he was to make his escape, after serving as a decoy for the entrapment of Haines. On the appointed night, (somewhere about the 1st of May, 1843), Brown was smuggled out of the jail, while the good sheriff slept in quiet innocence, and taken to his house,—though iron shackles were kept on his ankles, for he could run like a deer, and they didn't dare to trust him without irons on. When arrived at his house the programme was arranged. Mrs. Brown fixed a bed with a sheet hanging down in front like a valance; Brown was to sit on this bed while she went to tell Haines that he was there and wanted to see him. If Haines came, Brown was to have him sit on the bed beside him so they could talk low, for fear somebody might be around somewhere and overhear them; then he was to talk with Haines so as to have him acknowledge his being a party to the stealing. With these points all arranged and agreed upon, John B. Adams and Samuel C. Trowbridge got under the bed, while Dr. Henry, St. G. Coe and Malcom Murray staid in an adjoining room. The house was now darkened, and Mrs. Brown went after Haines, who soon returned with her. He sat down on the bed, and Brown explained that he had got out of jail and was going to leave the country, but had no money, and wanted now his share of what they had stolen together. Haines said he had sold some of the meat, and told where more was still hid; but he hadn't any money now. He mentioned the other fellows in the gang, and promised to try and get some money from them to help Brown off. About this time Trowbridge and Adams grabbed Haines by the trouser legs; he jumped and yelled, but they jerked him to the floor and crawled out onto him, where he struggled lustily; but as soon as he yelled, Coe and Murray in the next room, who were standing ready with

matches, at once struck a light and opened the door. The woman screamed, and a baby screamed, and there was a full "circus" for a few seconds, till Haines saw that he was completely caught, and gave up, and was quietly marched to jail.

The gang consisted of the mulatto Brown, Harrison Haines and his brother, known as "Horse Haines," besides a man named Guyton, and one other whose name is forgotten. Mulatto Brown and Harrison Haines were now in jail, and the rest of the gang known; and they didn't wait on ceremony, but suddenly stampeded for parts unknown. And in about two months, while waiting for the next term of court, Brown and Haines, probably with some outside assistance, succeeded in boring through the wall of the old jail, got out in the night and fled the country. And so the whole gang was gotten rid of with little cost to the county.

But why didn't Haines kill Brown for having him caught? O, Brown made him believe that he didn't know anything about those men being under the bed and in the next room. He said that was all fixed up by his wife, who was mad at the gang, because they hadn't given her his share of the stuff they had stolen together; but that he (Brown) didn't know anything about it at the time. This was a very plausible explanation, and satisfied Haines. It seems that the mulatto was the cunningest man of the gang. He was afterward shot dead one night while robbing a hen-roost, some where in Illinois.

A $5,000 ROBBERY.

In 1852, a couple of rascals named French and Pierce did a wonderful job of stealing one night from A. B. Stillwell's merchant tailoring store. They were captured on circumstantial evidence so strong as to be pretty sure, yet probably not sufficient for a legal conviction. French was taken from the officers by a mob, and whipped till his back was welted and bloody, but he wouldn't confess. Then they tried hanging—and after two or three good chokings he owned up, and promised to show where the goods were concealed. They were found hid in a hazel thicket over toward the cemetery, with slabs of bark laid up to protect them from damage by rain, while waiting for a chance to haul them away. The pile amounted to three wagon loads, and was worth $5,000; and it is a marvel how two men could carry such a quantity of goods that distance in one night, and that too without making a trail that would be plainly visible from the store right to the hiding place. But somehow they did it, for there was never any proof found that they had other accomplices. While these men lay in jail awaiting trial, the tender-hearted women went and washed and bathed and salved French's well-deserved stripes. The lashing and hanging which he got had accomplished their purpose; and now it was right enough that he should be healingly cared for. But when these good ladies imagined they were enacting in real life the para-

ble of the Good Samaritan, they got slightly "off their base;" for in that case the man "went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves." But in this case *the thief* went down from Stillwell's store to the hazel bush all night, and finally fell among the "regulators."

A good deal of that sickly sort of sentimentalism which is always pitying poor prisoners who happen to get caught and well punished, was developed in this case, until they almost made the man out a martyr instead of a felon. But the steady, average common sense of the community felt, if it did not say it, "served the rascal right. If more could be served the same way we'd have less stealing and devilment going on in the community." French broke jail and made good his escape at last; but his partner, Pierce, served his time out in the penitentiary.

THE BOYD WILKINSON TRAGEDY.

This was perhaps the most notable event of a sensational character that has ever transpired in Johnson county. In order to explain what the official records show concerning the trial of those accused of murdering Boyd Wilkinson, a few of the main facts which led to the final tragic drowning of Wilkinson must be stated.

Philip Clark was the man who with Eli Myers, had made in 1836, the first land claims ever made in Johnson county.

April 17, 1850, Philip Clark gave a power of attorney to his brother-in-law, F. H. Lee, authorizing him to rent, lease, mortgage or sell certain specified lands, amounting in all to 742 acres. [See records, deed book No. 8, page 241.] Judge Lee's wife was a sister to Philip Clark. Philip then went to California, gold hunting. After a few years, his wife obtained a divorce on the ground of "desertion," she being then what was currently termed a "California widow." Her lawyer was W. Penn Clarke, a prominent republican, [see sketch of "Old John Brown in Iowa City"], and he, with her consent, and in connection with Philip Clark's attorney, attempted to convey title of this land to other parties, without securing any "consideration" to the real owner. [A good many dark suspicions do inevitably and legitimately arise right here, which Penn Clarke and Lee could never explain satisfactorily in court: hence all their conveyances were ultimately nullified, and the land restored to Philip Clark.]

In 1857 Philip Clark returned, and immediately commenced proceedings for the recovery of his farm. To this end he built a cabin and stable on the land and made his home there: "*possession* is nine points of the law," say the lawyers, and he thus took possession. A notorious bad character named Boyd Wilkinson, had a "possession" cabin on another part of the farm, holding it in the interest of the ex-Mrs. Clark and parties to whom she and the two lawyers, W. Penn Clarke and F. H. Lee, purported to have sold it, but without compensation to Philip Clark.

This Wilkinson was under indictment for grand larceny, having stolen

some rolls of carpeting from the Park House, but was out on bail till June session of court. W. Penn Clarke, as attorney for the divorced woman and those to whom she had sold the land, wanted to oust Philip Clark from his actual "possession" of the land which gave him a good deal of advantage in the lawsuits he had instituted for recovery of his title. From all the circumstances it would seem that Wilkinson was employed to so pester, annoy and injure old Philip as to scare or drive him off from that land. One night Wilkinson and two others attacked Mr. Clark on his road home, beating and bruising him severely. He had Wilkinson arrested for this outrage, fined, and put under bonds to keep the peace; but the lawyer, W. Penn Clarke, obtained his release. And shortly after, to-wit, on the night of May 10, 1858, Philip Clark's barn was burned down, and a pair of horses belonging to Wm. Canot were burned up in it. It was firmly believed by Philip and his friends that Wilkinson had done this, and on the 11th they went to Wilkinson's house in that state of fury and desperation which men sometimes reach when sharp criminal lawyers succeed in baffling the good intent of protective laws, until there is left no reasource of redress but the bad and dangerous lynch power. From Wilkinson's general bad character, his previous known crimes, and the circumstances under which he was living on Philip Clark's land, they had abundance of "mob-reason" to believe him guilty. They first tried to frighten him into a confession, but failed; then they tied his hands behind his back, boosted him into a hack and started off, most likely with the intention not of killing him outright, but of "playing hang" with him until he confessed; though in fact they went directly to the river bank, and may have intended to duck instead of choke. At any rate they were out on a lynching bee; they were terribly in earnest; and they meant to use him rough. There was no kid-glove delicacy in that crowd; they told him they were going to hang him, *and he believed it*. But instead, he was drowned, and those who had him in charge at the time, always claimed that he jumped from the hack of his own accord, to get away from them, and ran or jumped into the river. He was noted as a good swimmer, but his hands were tied, and he sunk at once. It might easily be, however, that in the intense excitement of the moment he forgot this, and thought if he jumped into the river he could swim across and get away from them. We think it quite probable that this was really the fact; but whether it was or not, *Wilkinson was drowned.* This occurred about two miles below the city, on May 11th, 1858. The body was not found until May 21st, ten days afterward.

The body had drifted a mile and a half down from where he went in and was found about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by John Quaintance first; he immediately called some others, who were also searching for it. The body was floating close to the shore. They got a long pole and twisted one end of it into the rope with which Wilkinson's hands were tied, and

thus guided the floating corpse half a mile further down the river before they reached a suitable place to pull it out of the water, which was a little below the widow Walker's residence, and about four miles below Iowa City.

Charles C. McGovern was the coroner; he summoned J. Norwood Clark, J. R. Hartsock and J. N. Seydel as a jury—and the inquest was held that afternoon. The witnesses sworn were: John Quaintance, who first found the body; Garrett D. Campbell, a cousin of the drowned man; John L. Gordon, Charles D. Smith and Alexander Beever, who were present when Wilkinson was taken from his house.

A post mortem examination was made by Drs. J. C. Stone, John J. Sanders, Frederick Lloyd, J. H. Boucher, Henry Murray and E. W. Lake. They reported no marks of violence found; death solely from drowning.

On May 12, an information was filed before Judge George W. McCleary, accusing of the crime of murder the following named persons: Thomas Casey, Michael Freeman, Frederick M. Irish, Henry Gray, Peter Conboy, Alfred Curtis, James Kennedy, Philip Clark, Joseph Stutsman, Charles Dow, Samuel Shellady, John O'Neil, William Canot, Charles Brown; John Mitchell, Daniel Marshall, William Clear, John McGuire, James Welsh, George W. Rawson, James Nolan.

Of course there was intense excitement over the matter, the whole community taking sides one way or the other, and considerably on the party lines of republican and democratic divisions of the time. Old Captain Irish, who was a prominent and representative democrat, had been sort of leader in the affair, on behalf of his friend, Philip Clark; while W. Penn Clarke, a prominent republican, had been the smart lawyer and chief manipulator on the Wilkinson side of the contest about that seven hundred acres of land. [The land was ultimately restored to Philip Clark by decree of court.] The next day after Wilkinson's drowning, a counter mob in Iowa City set out to hang Capt. Irish, and he was glad to go to jail for safety. He was aided in getting away from the mob by Jacob Ricord, who stood stoutly for law and order, and against any mob work.

THE INDICTMENT.

June 15, 1858, a true bill of indictment for murder was found against Frederick M. Irish, Peter Conboy, Charles Dow, Daniel Marshall, James Taylor, Michael Freeman, Philip Clark, Samuel Shellady, John McGuire, Patrick McCraith, Henry Gray, Alfred Curtis, Charles Brown, Geo. W. Rawson and Dennis Hogan.

The grand jury which indicted the above men for the murder of Wilkinson consisted of Rolla Johnson, Edwin A. Brown, John Mendenhall, John F. Hampson, James H. Gower, L. T. Reno, Robert Walker, Ambrose Campbell, Thomas Patton, S. A. Fulton, Cornelius Lancaster,

Charles Cartwright, B. F. Dennis, Samuel J. Hess, and George F. Andrews.

Rolla Johnson was foreman of the grand jury; and a list of forty-seven men is given as "material witnesses for the state." There were fifteen members of the grand jury, and fifteen men indicted—just a man apiece all around.

The trial began August 12, 1858. Conboy, Curtis, Irish and Shellady asked for separate trials. Clark, Freeman, Marshall, Rawson, Dow, Brown, McGuire and Hogan were tried together, and acquitted. Gray, Taylor and McCraith ran away—the sheriff never found them.

On February 5, 1859, Shellady was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. He was an old man, about eighty years of age. He was taken to Fort Madison; but Gov. Lowe pardoned him, unconditionally, on June 23, 1859.

On January 12, 1859, Capt. Irish secured a change of venue to Scott county. He was tried there in May, 1859, before Judge John F. Dillon, and acquitted.

On May 24, 1859, the cases against Conboy and Curtis were dismissed and they went free.

If any person wishes to investigate this affair further, they will find reading enough to last them a month at the county clerk's office, in original papers filed away, and also in books F and G of the court records. But if you depend on the newspaper accounts, you'll get fooled.

John P. Irish was a big bare-footed boy with the mob at the time Wilkinson was drowned, and was also with his father in jail during his trial at Davenport. In after years, when John had become a prominent democartic politician, these old matters of his boyhood days were raked up as dirt to throw at him; but it did not seem to have much effect, for he was elected to the legislature three times in spite of it—to-wit: in 1867-69-71.

March 2, 1858, Wilkinson had been arrested by sheriff Harrison; indicted March 9, by grand jury for grand larceny. Had stolen two rolls or eighty yards of carpeting, from the Park House, property of Samuel Workman and Richard L. Tucker. "Material witnesses for the state," were Workman, Tucker, A. J. Casady, Henry Gray, Sam. H. Fairall.

Some horse stealing also was charged to Wilkinson, but not proved; nevertheless it was commonly believed that he belonged to a regular gang of thieves.

CHAPTER III.—PART 1.

PUBLIC STRUCTURES.

Court House and Jail—County Poor Farm—Complete List of County Bridges, 1876 to 1881—Early Roads and Ferries.

FIRST COUNTY JAIL AND COURT HOUSE CONTRACTS.

The first records made in regard to a county jail occurred July 8, 1841. Jesse Berry and James Herron are allowed $12.50 for drafting a plan for the jail, and Berry is allowed an additional sum of $15.00 for preparing the specifications and bond for the contractor, who was James Tremble. All of these bills were stipulated to be paid from sale of lots in the county seat.

The above is the first mention that occurs any where in the records, with regard to a county jail, and we learn from old settlers that this first county building stood on Clinton street a little south of the present court house, the jail being built on the west side, corner of Clinton and Prentiss streets, and the temporary court house afterwards on the east side of the street. On October 9, 1841, it is recorded that $1,200 were allowed to James Tremble, in part payment on his contract for building the county jail, and the amount was to be made up by the clerk in fractional orders, to be paid only out of funds accruing from the sale of lots in the county seat.

On April 8, 1842, Mr. Tremble was again allowed the sum of $358.00 on his jail contract.

At the same date it was ordered, that F. H. Lee, agent for the county of Johnson, be instructed and authorized to receive proposals, from this date until the second day of May next, for the erection of a court house on lot No. 8, in block No. 8, in the county seat of said county. The house to be of brick, 56x28 ft., two stories, and to be finished according to the plan of said building in the hands of said agent. And that said agent be required to give notice of the receiving such proposals, in the newspapers of Iowa City, until the time of opening the same. The payment to the contractor will be from the proceeds of the sales of lots in said county seat after payment is made for the jail. The house must be completed by the first day of October, A. D., 1843. The contractor will be required to give bond with approved security, for the faithful performance of his contract.

On June 17, 1842, Mr. Tremble is allowed $500 on his contract to build the court house; and this is the first clue we get to the fact that the same man had the contract for both of the county buildings. On October 6, 1842, he was again "allowed the sum of nine hundred dollars on his contract for erecting the temporary court house."

Prior to the erection of these buildings, the county had rented various

rooms and buildings, such as could be obtained when necessary, for court and jail purposes, and the use of county officers.

April 13, 1848. Ordered, that James Tremble and John Mathews, his security, are hereby required to proceed immediately to complete the jail according to the contract by them entered into for that purpose, so that the same shall be completed before the next term of the district court of this county, otherwise legal steps will be taken to enforce the obligation of said contract.

JAIL REPAIRS.

On the first day of the October session (Oct. 3), 1848:

Three sealed proposals were received for repairing the jail and were opened on this day, when it appeared that the two lowest bids were a tie; whereupon the board notified the bidders who appeared at half past two o'clock, P. M., and the job was set up at public outcry, by the sheriff, to be let to the lowest bidder, and being cried some time, Thomas Snyder bid two hundred and fifty dollars, the roof to be put on with pine shingles, and that being the lowest bid, the job was struck off to him.

The following items from county court proceedings of June 6, 1864, are of interest:

The special committee on the material of the "old jail" reported that they had sold the same to C. H. Berryhill for sixty dollars. Report adopted.

The special committee on sale of real estate in Iowa City, belonging to Johnson county, reported that they had sold the property known as the "jail lot," for one hundred and fifty dollars, to C. H. Berryhill, and on motion it was *Resolved*, that the clerk of this board be authorized to execute a deed to Chas H. Berryhill of lot number six (6) in block number seven (7) county seat, upon payment of sum agreed upon.

THE FIRST COUNTY "NECESSARY."

"Despise not the day of small things," is a wise old saying; and future generations would not number us among faithful chroniclers if we should omit so important a small thing, as the following county order of November 1, 1848—the first of its kind:

Ordered, that Hiram Watts be authorized to erect and build a "Necessary," at or near the southeast corner of lot eight, block eight, of the county seat; the pit to be seven feet long, five feet wide and eight feet deep, the building to be eight feet by six, and seven feet high, shingle roof, weather-boarded, two rooms, two doors, two windows, one seat with two holes in each room. To have the same completed in a decent and workmanlike manner by the first Monday in January next, and if so completed this board will pay him thirty-five dollars in county orders at said January session.

FIRST MOVE TOWARD THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

Feb. 20, 1856. "The subject of the erection of a new court house and jail for the county of Johnson, Iowa, being under consideration; and the county judge therefore being satisfied that there is great want of public buildings of the kind above named, therefore hereby

Orders, that an election be held in the county aforesaid, at the usual place of holding the same in the several townships in said county, to take

the sense of the people of said county upon the questions, whether money shall be borrowed by said county to be expended in the erection and completion of a court house and jail, on the block of ground known as the court house square, in that part of Iowa City known as the county seat of said county; and also, whether that portion of the proceeds of the sales of swamp lands which may belong to said county, not required to reclaim them, shall be applied toward the payment of the money so borrowed by said county; and also whether a tax shall be levied on the taxable property of said county to pay the interest on said loan, together with the principal or any part of the deficiency there may be after the proceeds of said swamp lands shall be applied."

The vote on the above propositions was taken April 7, 1856, and resulted as follows:

	Court House.		Swamp Lands.	
Township.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
Iowa City	395	216	389	199
Oxford	5	33	5	33
Jefferson	18	3	22	3
Union	1	36	1	36
Newport	25	49	28	48
Pleasant Valley	12	77	13	76
Cedar	2	36	2	34
Monroe	9	48	15	44
Liberty	0	77	0	77
Big Grove	25	39	26	37
Clear Creek	0	46	0	46
Washington	17	56	17	55
Penn	15	68	15	68
Scott	22	30	24	29
Total	546	814	557	785

INSURANCE ON COURT HOUSE.

Jan. 13, 1875, Supervisor Nelson reported as follows:

To the board of supervisors of Johnson county, Iowa:—

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the instructions of the board, I have placed $30,000 insurance on the court house, at a cost of 1¼ per cent., as follows:

Home, of New York	$ 5,000
Ætna, of Hartford	3,000
Royal, of England	3,000
Fireman's Fund, of Cal	1,000
Ins. Co. North America, of Phil	3,000
Continental, of New York	5,000
Niagara, of New York	2,500
Phœnix, of New York	2,500
St. Paul, of Minnesota	2,500
American Central, of St. Louis,	2,500

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. NELSON.

The first man regularly appointed as overseer of the poor was Andrew D. Stephen, Oct. 9, 1841; but of course many pauper bills had been paid

prior to this. At this time the office of overseer was made, specifying its duties, and Mr. Stephen appointed to fill it.

VOTE TO ESTABLISH A COUNTY POOR FARM.

The subject of the erection and establishment of a poor-house, and the purchase of a tract of land for the county, on which to erect said poor-house, being under consideration, and the judge of the county court of Johnson county deeming said measure advisable, it is hereby

Ordered, That a tract of land for a poor-farm, not less than 160 acres, nor more than 320, be purchased, and a suitable building and improvements be erected thereon, for the poor within said county, not to exceed in the whole a cost of five thousand dollars; provided the same shall be approved by a vote of the people of the county, at the April election, 1855.

F. H. LEE, *Judge County Court.*

February 24, 1855.

The vote was taken on the second day of April, and resulted as follows:

Township.	For Poor House.	Against Poor House.	Township.	For Poor House.	Against Poor House.
Iowa City	527	16	Liberty	2	47
Big Grove	63	19	Pleasant Valley	46	9
Cedar	32	2	Scott	7	18
Jefferson	30	1	Newport	71	2
Monroe	4	6		——	——
Penn	62	2	Total	987	146
Clear Creek	53	0			——
Washington	66	8	Majority for poor house		841
Union	24	16			

COUNTY POOR FARM REPORT.

From county board proceedings of January 9, 1875, the following is of permanent interest and value as showing how well the institution was administered for one year at least:

Supervisor Spurrier, chairman of committee on poor and poor-house for 1874, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

To the Board of Supervisors:

GENTS:—Your committee on poor would make the following report:

There has been expended for permanent improvements	$ 175.15
For farm implements and household furniture	132.20
For clothing and bedding	224.66
For groceries	398.86
For contingent expenses	88.85
For outdoor help	140.00
Total	$1,367.62
There has been produce sold for cash to the amount of	$ 947.27
There has been raised 2,200 bushels of corn, at 45 cents	990.00
There has been raised 35 tons of hay, at $10	350.00
There has been raised 316 bushels of wheat, at 70 cents	221.20
There has been raised 290 bushels of oats, at 48 cents	139.20

There has been raised 200 bu. potatoes @ 40c	80.00
There has been raised 600 heads cabbage @ 5c	30.00
There has been raised various other products	40.02
Increase in horses, 1	25.00
Increase in cattle, 8 @ $7	56.00
Increase in hogs, 50 @ $5	250.00
Total	$3,128.78

There were at the beginning of the year 18 inmates. There have been received during the year, 11. Discharged 14. Leaving now in the house, 15. There has been an average attendance of a little over 15½. There have three deaths occurred; the general health, considering the age, has been good. The present steward and matrons have not abated (since our last report) any in their zeal, fidelity or succefs; we would heartily recommend their retention in their present position, and in view of their meager allowance in comparison with their toil and grave responsibility, would recommend a further allowance for the past year's services of $100. All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL SPURRIER,
THOS. COMBE.

The next day the board made the following order for an insane hospital.

On motion, ordered that the committee on poor-house be instructed to either construct a new building or remodel rooms in the poor-house, as in their discretion may seem best, for the purpose of providing suitable accommodations for the insane of this county, not admissable to the insane hospital of the State, said improvement to be completed as soon as possible.

COMPLETE RECORD OF COUNTY BRIDGES.

It is claimed for Johnson county that she is the best bridged county in the State. The location, kind and cost of these bridges is a matter of permanent interest and importance to the people who use and pay for them:

REPORT OF BRIDGE COMMITTEE FOR 1876.

Length of span.	Location of Bridge.	Cost.
40 ft.	Long's patent combination bridge on Burlington road in Pleasant Valley twp., including iron piling	$481.05
	Riprap for the same	145.20
40 ft.	Long's patent combination bridge over Snyder creek on line between Scott and Lucas twps., including iron piling	565.00
	Crossing over branch near same	74.20
	Grading approach to same	65.00
40 ft.	Long's P. C. bridge over Soufal creek, Jefferson twp	340.00
40 ft.	Long's P. C. bridge over Justice creek in Monroe twp.	340.00
	Stone abutments, bend quarries for No's 3 and 4	1,987.67
	Riprap and approach to No's 3 and 4	219.83
	Eleven Long's patent combination as follows:	
36 ft.	Bridge over Knapp creek, Monroe twp	
44 ft.	" " Berry Branch, Oxford "	
80 ft.	" " Old Man's creek, Liberty twp	

44 ft.	Bridge over Stream, Fremont twp.....	
40 ft.	" " Wapsie, Scott twp.....	
36 ft.	" " Jones creek, Graham twp.....	
40 ft.	" " Mill creek, Cedar twp.....	
36 ft.	" " Single creek, Big Grove twp.....	
30 ft.	" " Spring Run, Madison twp.....	
36 ft.	" " Near Dalton's, Lucas twp.....	
40 ft.	" " Brierton road, Hardin twp.....	
	Including the foundations for seven of the foregoing....	4,000.00
	Stone abutments, Iowa City quarries, for Berry Branch bridge, Oxford.....	1,104.48
	Riprap and grading approach to same.....	152.50
	Abutments, Iowa City quarries, for Dalton bridge.....	371.55
	Temporary crossing here.....	12.45
	Stone abutments, bend quarries, for bridge over Spring Run.....	532.95
	Stone culvert near Phil. Clark's, Newport twp.....	83.00
	Bridge on Saxton road, Hardin twp.....	193.50
	Grading approaches to new bridges.....	327.50
	Repairing old bridges and approaches.....	224.90
	Bridge timber, lumber and sundry minor repairs.....	119.97
300.	Stone abutments, pier, foundations and ripraps for bridge across Iowa river, Iowa City, one-half payments as per contract.....	3,186.63
	Wrought iron bridge company, Canton, Ohio, for Iowa river bridge, one-half as per contract.....	3,900.00
	Total	$18,427.38

By the above report it will be seen that it has been necessary to carry over deferred payments in the sum of $7,086.63, provided for in the contracts, and made payable in March next.

Our estimates for the ensuing year are:

Cash in hand.....	$ 1,463.31
Taxes for 1876 now being collected.....	18,507.01
Bridge fund for 1877	$19,970.32
Deduct deferred payments to be made.....	7,086.63
Balance for bridges for 1877.....	$12,883.69

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. STEPHENSON, J. H. CLARK,
THOMAS COMBE, HENRY SULLIVAN,
G. W. NELSON,
Committee on Highways and Bridges.

BRIDGE BUILDING AND EXPENSES.—1877.

		Cost.
50 ft.	span, on county line, Oxford, half, pile foundation	$200 00
40 "	" Washington, " " "	200 00
60 "	Liberty township, pile foundation.....	480 00
36 "	Scott " " "	246 00
30 "	Newport " " "	220 80

36 ft.	span,	Big Grove	twp.,	pile	foundation	264 96
30	"	Big Grove	"	"	"	220 80
18	"	Cedar	"	"	"	138 48
18	"	Lucas	"	stone	"	132 48
40	"	Union	"	pile	"	294 40
46	"	Union	"	"	"	338 56
30	"	Fremont	"	"	"	220 30
40	"	Pleas. Val.	"	"	"	294 30
30	"	Madison	"	"	"	220 80
40	"	Scott	"	iron	"	294 45
30	"	Clear Ck.	"	stone, N. B.	"	180 00
40	"	Penn	"	pile	"	294 40
36	"	Lincoln	"	"	"	264 96
46	"	Monroe	"	"	"	338 56
50	"	Monroe	"	"	"	[county line]. 368 00
36	"	Clear Ck.	"	stone, N. B	"	216 00
60	"	Clear Ck.	"	"	"	441 60
40	"	Wash'n	"	pile	"	294 40
50	"	Wash'n	"	"	"	368 00
25	"	Oxford	"	"	"	264 96
26	"	Oxford	"	"	"	294 40

The contracts heretofore required three piles for each foundation, giving one central support to the planking for the earth fill; this was found to be insufficient; the committee, therefore, ordered two extra piles for each bridge at a cost of $165.60

STONE WORK.

Abutments, Foster Creek, Lucas twp., blue stone, including riprap	$ 691 50
Abutments at Wolf's, Clear Creek, North Bend stone	705 43
Abutments at Watson's, Clear Creek, North Bend stone	782 73
Abutments at Tiffin, Clear Creek, North Bend stone	1,102 95
Iron pile, Scott township	80 00
Raising pier of Free Bridge, North Bend stone	275 00
Riprap, sundry bridges	166 00
Macadam to approach to new iron bridge	121 62
Grading approaches and ditching	517 40
Lumber, material and repairs to old bridges	531 14
Road change, Monroe township	40 00
Committee work, expenses and supervising work	405 65
Driving piles at Oxford	20 00
Balance payment on new Canton bridge	8,256 10
The bridges built during the year are 'Long's Patent,' except the two 'strain beam' specified	
Total cost of work completed	20,966 24
Total amount paid	19,607 46
Balance due	1,358 78

There are now in this county fifteen wrought iron bridges, three of which span the Iowa river, and fifty-two of Long's Patent Combination, making a total of sixty-seven first class, durable bridges, upon which in

five years past there has been expended for repairs less than $100, nor has the county lost one by defect or high water.

REPORT OF BRIDGE COMMITTEE FOR 1878.—BRIDGES BUILT.

Townships.	Length.	Foundation.	Location.	Cost.
Washington	40 feet	pile.	Deer Creek near Bender's,	$320
Hardin	30 "	pile.	North Fork O. M. Creek	240
Lucas	36 "	stone.	Ralston Creek, near Irish's	268
Hardin	30 "	pile.	Branch O. M. Creek, near Seeny's	240
Hardin	40 "	pile.	Branch O. M. Creek, near Callagy's	320
Fremont	60 "	iron.	Buck Creek, near Raynor's	484
Lincoln	46 "	pile.	Stream, near Heath's	368
Scott	30 "	pile.	Stream, near Hinman's	240
Pleasant Val'y	30 "	pile.	Stream, near Bales'	240
Madison	36 "	pile.	Stream, near Bealer's	288
Madison	30 "	pile.	Stream, near Anderson's	240
Hardin	50 "	pile.	North Fork O. M. Creek, nr Healy's	400
Hardin	36 "	pile.	Stream, near Flanney's	288
Union	30 "	pile.	Stream, near Hufman's	240
Monroe	30 "	pile.	Stream, near Carr's	240
Jefferson	36 "	pile.	McAllister Creek, near Anderson's	288
Monroe	60 "	iron.	Knapp's Creek, near Wavera's	468
Penn	36 "	stone.	Pardieu Creek, near Zeller's	268
Clear Creek	30 "	pile.	Stream, near Bond's	240
Oxford	60 "	pile.	Clear Creek, near Barry's	480
Sharon	30 "	pile.	Stream, near Brenneman's	240
Liberty	30 "	pile.	Stream, near Gross'	240
Union	80 "	stone.	O. M. Creek, near Welch Church	620
Union	50 "	pile.	O. M. Creek, near Carson's	400
Newport	50 "	pile.	Turkey Creek, near Plashel's	400
Clear Creek	30 "	pile.	Stream, near McCraith's	240
Clear Creek	30 "	pile.	Deer Creek, near Hogan's	240
Graham	50 "	pile.	Rapid Creek, near Holland's	400
Big Grove	36 "	pile.	Mill Creek, near Conklin's	288
Big Grove	40 "	pile.	Lengle Creek, near Fuhrmeister's	320
Big Grove	36 "	pile.	On line Johnson and Linn counties	288
Liberty	30 "	pile.	Old Channel, O. M. Creek	240
Union	75 "	pile.	O. M. Creek, at Kaufman's mill	600
Union	34 "	pile.	Old Man's Creek, near Sehorn's	288

Masonry—Abutments, Ralston creek bridge and riprap	$ 686.50
Masonry—Abutments, O. M. creek and riprap	1,690.75
Masonry—Abutments, Pardieu creek bridge and riprap	566.26
Masonry—North Bend stone coping on R. and O. M. Creeks	106.00
Iron—Eight iron columns, two iron pile caps, Buck creek bridge	165.00
Iron—Eight iron columns, two iron pile caps, Knapp creek bridge	165.00
Cost of new work	$14,343.51

RIPRAP, GRADING, MATERIAL AND REPAIRS.

Riprap stone work built in prior	$ 266.00
Grading approaches to thirty-four	885.38
Lumber and other material for repairs	84.05
Repairs to Hamilton's bridge abutments	149.25

Repairs to Robert's ferry bridge abutments	82.00
Temporary crossings	15.50
Removing old Buck creek bridge	12.00
Moving bridge, Monroe	25.00
Extra piling in Hardin and Union	44.20
Repairs on old bridge, Clear creek	29.75
Repairs bridge, Oxford	14.31
Sundry minor repairs	61.95
Committee work to bridge account	21.00
Total new work, repairs, etc	$16,033.90
Balance to E. J. C. Bealer on account of 1877	22.50
Balance to Richard Long on account of 1877	1,358.78
Total for 1878	17,415.81
Less one-half cost of county line bridge to Linn county	164.00
Net expenses to bridge fund, 1878	17,251.18
At the close of 1877, there were, 'Permanent Bridges'	67
There now are, 'Permanent Bridges'	101
On stone abutments and piers	31
On iron foundation	6
On pile foundation	64
There is due Long on contract	3,003.32
Balance cash on hand	1,888.84
Amount carried over	1,114.48

Iowa City, January 1, 1870.

REPORT OF BRIDGE COMMITTEE.—1879.

To the Board of Supervisors—GENTLEMEN: The committee on bridges and highways submit herewith their annual report, showing the amount of work done during the year 1879, and the cost of the same:

Township.	Length of span.	Cost.
Oxford	50 feet	$375
Oxford	60 feet	450
Fremont	30 feet	675
Pleasant Valley and Lucas	40 feet	300
Pleasant Valley and Lucas	30 feet	225
Washington	50 feet	375
Washington	30 feet	675
Hardin	40 feet	300
Hardin	50 feet	375
Jefferson	30 feet	450
Jefferson	36 feet	540
Monroe	30 feet	225
Monroe	40 feet	300
Big Grove	30 feet	450
Big Grove	40 feet	300
Big Grove	50 feet	375
Madison	30 feet	450
Clear Creek	30 feet	225
Penn	30 feet	205

Cedar	30 feet	450
Liberty	60 feet	450
Union	40 feet	300
Total		$8,470

These bridges are Long's Patent Combination, and were built by Richard Long, of Iowa City.

There were also built:

One common strain beam bridge in Pleasant Valley One common strain beam bridge in Lucas	$ 118.00
Masonry and riprap	625.80
Extra piling	28.65
Iron abutments	750.00
Grading	658.00
Repairs and painting	897.09
Expenses board charged to bridge	884.54
Total new work and repairs	$ 12,433.33
Paid Long balance, 1878, account	$ 2,997.32
Total expenses to bridge fund	$ 15.430.65
The contracts are paid in full except a few claims included and uncalled for	$ 15.91
Due from bridge fund	$ 15.91
Balance cash on hand January 1, 1880	$ 1,723.30

Of the bridges built during the year, five have iron, one stone, and twenty-five wood pile foundations.

Bridges at the close of 1878	101
Added in 1879	31
On stone	32
On iron	11

REPORT OF BRIDGE COMMITTEE.—1880.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Johnson County—Gentlemen:

The committee on highways and bridges herewith submit their annual report of the work under their supervision for the year 1880:

BRIDGES BUILT.

Township.	Length of span.	Foundation.	Cost.
Fremont	30 feet	pile	$ 240.00
Lincoln	30 "	"	240.00
Pleasant Valley	30 "	"	480.00
Newport	16 "	"	60.00
E. Lucas	30 "	"	240.00
Liberty	30 "	"	480.00
Liberty	40 "	"	320.00

Sharon	30 feet	pile	465.00
Washington	40 "	"	320.00
Union	30 "	"	450.00
Union	70 "	iron	700.00
Clear Creek	40 "	pile	300.00
Clear Creek	30 "	"	225.00
Clear Creek	Arch	stone	989.60
Madison	30 feet	pile	450.00
Monroe	30 "	"	450.00
Jefferson	30 "	"	675.00
Big Grove	36 "	"	270.00
Big Grove	50 "	"	375.00
Oxford	30 "	"	225.00
Graham	30 "	"	225.00
E. Lucas	30 "	stone	300.00
Cedar	30 "	pile	900.00
Total			$9,379.60

Of the above bridges twenty-nine are Long's patent combination arch and were built by Richard Long, of Iowa City. Two are iron bridges, "Whipple type," one combination truss bridge and were built by Geo. T. Baker. One stone arch, and one common wooden bridge.

Abutments	$ 490.00
Repairs and extra piling	322.89
Grading	711.40
Riprap	150.50
Expenses board of supervisors charged to bridge	863.73
Total new work and repairs	$11,918.12

The contracts are paid in full except a few claims included and uncalled for, as follows:

Due from bridge fund	$ 40.43
Balance cash on hand Jan. 1, 1881	$1,217.04

Of the bridges built during the year two have stone, one iron, and thirty-two wood pile foundation.

Bridges at the close of the year 1879	132
Added 1880	34
Total No. bridges	166
On iron foundation	12
" stone "	34
" pile "	120

Respectfully submitted,

Jan. 1, 1881. JAMES B. STRONG, Chairman Bridge Com.

REPORT OF BRIDGE COMMITTE—1881.

To the honorable Board of Supervisors of Johnson county:

GENTLEMEN: The committee on highways and bridges, herewith submit their annual report of the work done under their supervision during the year 1881.

Township.	Length of span.	Foundation.	Cost.
Union	50 feet	Pile	$ 345.00
"	30 "	"	205.50
"	70 "	"	479.00
"	40 "	"	280.00
Oxford	40 "	"	280.00
"	30 "	"	205.50
"	36 "	"	246.60
Lucas	30 "	"	616.50
"	30 "	stone	205.50
"	20 "	pile	90.00
Clear Creek	30 "	"	411.00
Scott	30 "	"	205.00
On county line between Cedar and Johnson counties	30 "	"	205.50
Graham	30 "	"	205.50
"	20 "	"	105.00
Newport	30 "	"	205.50
"	16 "	"	95.00
Lincoln	30 "	"	205.50
"	36 "	"	252.00
On line between Lincoln and Fremont townships	30 "	"	205.50
Fremont	30 "	"	205.50
"	30 "	"	205.50
On the line dividing Muscatine and Johnson counties	30 "	"	205.50
Sharon	30 "	"	411.00
Pleasant Valley	30 "	"	616.50
Washington	40 "	"	554.50
"	30 "	"	205.50
Hardin	30 "	"	411.00
"	36 "	"	252.00
Madison	60 "	"	411.00
Penn	16 "	"	90.00
Monroe	36 "	"	252.00
Jefferson	30 "	"	411.00
Liberty	30 "	"	411.00
Big Grove	36 "	"	252.00
" "	18 "	"	70.00
			$10,013.10

Of the above bridges, twenty-six are Long's patent combination arch, and two common wooden bridges, and were built by R. Long, of Iowa City. Fifteen are Jayne's patent combination arch, and two common wooden bridges, built by Jno. E. Jaynes, of Iowa City. Also one common wooden bridge, built by W. A. Palmer, of Solon, Iowa.

Appropriation to Iowa City for bridges	$ 400.00
Care of Iowa river bridge at Iowa City	68.00
Abutments	997.25
Repairs, material and extra pilings	1,768.48
Grading	1,240.70
Riprap	353.43
Expenses board of supervisors charged to bridge	886.79
Total new work and repairs	$15,727.75

The contracts are paid in full, except a few claims included and uncalled for as follows:

Due from bridge fund	$ 74.18
Balance cash on hand January 1, 1882	177.20

Of the bridges built during the year, one has stone foundation and forty-five have wood pile foundation.

Bridges at the close of the year 1880	166
Added, 1881	46
Total number bridges	212
On iron foundation	12
On stone "	35
On pile "	165.

Respectfully submitted,
BRUCE PATTERSON,
Chairman Bridge Committee.

THE IOWA CITY BRIDGE.

Sept. 7, 1864. The undersigned bridge committee, to whom was referred the matter of the free bridge across the river at Iowa City, report:

1st. That said bridge has been completed and accepted.

2d. The cost was as follows:

Building new span	$4,290.00
Repairing old bridge as per contract	1,200.00
Extra work and material not in contract	162.06
Lumber furnished by Close & Gant	78.00
Boomer for right	250.00
Interest on sums borrowed, and stamps	250.21
Total	$6,230.27

Which was paid as follows:

Note to state bank, due Oct. 18, 1864, for	$5,972,42
Proceeds of old material	257.85
Total	$6,230.27

Contract and vouchers are respectfully submitted.

[Signed.] JOHN P. HUSKINS, SAMUEL H. FAIRALL, } *Committee.*

EARLY ROADS AND FERRIES.

The first ferry that was ever started in Johnson county, was by Benjamin Miller, in the winter of 1838–39, and was located just below the old mouth of Ralston creek, and a little below where the B., C. R. and N. R. R. now crosses the Iowa river. It was just at or near the upper edge of the old Napoleon town site.

The first record of a ferry license issued by the county board is of date March 6, 1840, to Sturgis & Douglas—license to keep a ferry for one year, at the place on the Iowa river, known as Sturgis' ferry. They were charged five dollars for the license, and the following was fixed as the toll rates for all ferries in Johnson county:

For a footman	12½ cents
One horse and wagon	37½ "
One yoke of oxen and wagon	50 "
One span of horses and wagon	50 "
One horse and man	25 "
Each additional horse or yoke of oxen	12½ "
Each head of neat cattle in droves	6¼ "
Sheep and hogs per head	3 "

At the same date license was issued for "Andrew D. Stephen and others" (the old *original* record says "& Co.") to keep a ferry where the National road crossed the Iowa river; and they were charged fifteen dollars license fee—just three times as much as the Sturgis' ferry. That was the main line of travel in this region at that time. But this Stephen license was revoked October 13, 1840, because, as the record states, "the said A. D. Stephen having neglected an unreasonable time to erect the same." And the fifteen dollars license fee received was paid back to Stephen.

The next ferry license was issued October 12, 1840, to F. A. A. Cobbs, for a ferry at Napoleon, the one first started by Benj. Miller. He was required to pay ten dollars per year, and give a bond for two hundred dollars with free-hold security. This was the first *bonded* ferry license; and the bill of toll rates which had been ordered in March for the whole county was now changed for this ferry in the following particulars:

Footman, 6¼ cents, instead of 12½.

Man and horse, 12½ cents, instead of 25.

Horse and carriage, 25 cents, instead of 37½.

Two horses or oxen and wagon, 37½ cents, instead of 50.

Each additional horse, 6¼ cents instead of 12½.

The younger readers of this history will wonder how change was made for one-half cents, and one-fourth cents in paying the above ferriage rates. And it is proper here to explain that in those days the silver coin used in the United States was mostly of Spanish or Mexican product; and they furnished a 12½ cent piece, which was called by various names in different parts of the country, such as "bit," "levy," "'levenpence," "shilling," etc.;

while the 6¼ cent piece was called "fip," "fippenny-bit," "six-pence," "picayune," etc. This was before the days of "dimes" and "nickels." There was also occasionally a copper half-cent coin met with, but they never got into common use. One cent pieces, or "coppers" as they were called, were common; and very often in making change one party or the other had to give off the half cent.

The first ferry license at Iowa City was issued October 13, 1840, to John Abel, who was to pay fifteen dollars per year. The toll rates were fixed the same as at Napoleon, but there is no mention of any bond in the case.

But it appears that Mr. Abel relinquished this ferry the next year, and on Oct. 4, 1841, a license was granted to Pleasant Arthur to keep a ferry at the same place. The license fee was raised to twenty-five dollars, and this was paid by Dr. Ballard, on October 8th.

FIRST COUNTY ROAD.

The first mention that appears of record in regard to any road, is of date, May 15, 1839, where the "court orders that Samuel H. McCrory be appointed as a commissioner on the part of the county, to locate a territorial road leading from opposite Oquawka, Illinois, to Napoleon."

The next road item recorded is of date January 1, 1840, when the following appears:

"Ordered, that John Gilliland be allowed ten dollars and fifty cents for services as surveyor on the territorial road from Oquawka to Napoleon." At the same time, Jacob S. Rinearson and Daniel Brewer were allowed nine dollars each for services rendered the county as road commissioners. The record does not show that McCrory ever acted on his appointment.

The next is March 6, 1840, when a petition was presented for a county road running northwesterly from Iowa City ten miles after crossing Clear creek. John Eagan, Warren Stiles and Jonathan Harris were appointed to locate this road; and this was in fact, *Road Order No. 1*, of all that have ever been issued in Johnson county.

The next road record occurs July 4, 1840, and pertains to the Johnson county part of the road from Iowa City to Burlington, on which Michael Ritner was the surveyor, and J. Larton and Luke Douglas the road commissioners. Any roads prior to these were either the old Indian trails or the hap-hazard ox wagon tracks, wherever they could find a dry and level passage across the prairies. And any work done toward fixing a way to cross any brook, ravine, or creek, was a private matter, and no thanks to the county.

After this, road matters crowd on rapidly. It appears that Johnson county joined interest with the Bloomington people, to make a good wagon road between the two points, for on October 13, 1840, the county

board paid sundry claims for work on a new road from Bloomington [Muscatine] to the west line of Washington county, as follows:

Name.	Amount paid.	Service rendered.
Cyrus Cox	$1 50	commissioner.
A. H. Haskell	1 50	commissioner.
I. B. Davis	2 50	surveyor.
Isaac Reeder	1 25	chainbearer.
Cyrus Cox again	1 25	chainbearer.
Samuel Cooper	3 50	self, oxen and wagon.

The same day a lot of claims were allowed for services to the county in locating "the road from Bloomington to Iowa City;" and this is the *first mention* in the records of Iowa City in connection with any road. The claims in this case were:

Name.	Am't.	Service.
T. L. A. Boalsby	$ 3 75	chain carrier.
William A. Bagley	3 75	axman.
J. G. Lane	7 50	with team.
William Grear	5 00	chain carrier and preparing stakes.
Robert Stuart	7 50	surveyor.
Samuel H. McCrory	16 00	commissioner.

On the same day bills were allowed for services on the road from Wyoming to Iowa City, as follows:

John Sherfy	17 50	commissioner and surveyor.
John Hesser	8 25	commissioner.
John G. Lane	1 25	with team.
A. Bagley	62½	marking out the road.
William Grear	62½	chain carrier.
William B. Snyder	13 50	with team, etc.

FIRST ROAD PLAT.

The first plat, map or diagram of a road that was recorded and preserved was made by William McCormick, surveyor, of a road from Iowa City, which kept on the east and north side of the river, to the west line of the county. The road was located by James Cavanagh, John Eagan and C. S. Foster, February 18, 1841. On this plat Rapid creek is marked *Rabid* creek.

In connection with these first county roads comes up the case of the old National or Military road between Iowa City and Dubuque. The "old settlers" of Johnson county differed among themselves somewhat in regard to it; but there was no records or official source within our reach, so we wrote to Hon. Edward Langworthy, of Dubuque, for a sketch of his recollections in regard to it, as he was one of the contractors who built it, and received the following reply from the aged veteran:

MR. LANGWORTHY'S LETTER.

DUBUQUE, Aug. 3, 1882.

H. A. Reid, Esq.,—DEAR SIR: In replying to yours of July 31, I have taken a part of my seventy-fourth birthday for that purpose, as it calls to

my mind the very many pleasant days I have spent in your beautiful Iowa City and the many acts of kindness I have received from the citizens of that place. In its darkest days it was in my power to render your town some service in hastening the construction of the capitol when almost a majority of the territorial legislature were determined on stopping its progress; and I received a very cordial invitation to partake of a public dinner there—which my duties compelled me to decline. But I told them I would spend an evening with them on my return trip home—and a happy evening it was to me, as the whole city met me with kindly greeting and very complimentary addresses. I also had the pleasure of a residence, or stay, in your city, as a member of the first constitutional convention; but we made the state too large (northerly) to suit our southern friends, and it failed before the people. But my stay there was made very pleasant by my old-time friends.

Regarding the military road from Dubuque to Iowa City, I can give you some information. My brothers, James L. and Lucius H., and myself had the contract to make the road from Dubuque to the Cedar river, and at the risk of taking something from the romance of the late publications, I will give the facts according to my present recollection of them. There was an appropriation for that object and it was placed in charge of a Mr. Tighlman, a U. S. engineer, who made a thorough survey of the whole route and let the contracts, after which he directed Mr. Lyman Dillon, of Cascade, to plow a furrow on one side the whole length of the road, which he did under the personal superintendence of the engineer, as a guide to the contractors.

The road was sub-let by us in small sections from here to Cascade, and the balance was done by my oldest brother, James, who had a large force of men and teams all the season at work on the road, and completed the same to the entire satisfaction of the engineer. I remember driving my carriage with some eastern friends on that road to Iowa City while the work was progressing, and after looking over the city and its surroundings we returned one afternoon and camped with my brother James and his men on the east end of the renowned Linn Grove, and reached Dubuque next day by early moonlight. In those early days the counties of Johnson and Linn were intimately connected with Dubuque in all their business relations; it was here they sold their pork and produce, and here they found moneyed men to enter their land for them at twenty per cent. interest, and here they found their political friends who, joined with the people of Lee and other southern counties, located the capitol in Iowa City as against the united voice of Burlington, Fairfield and the balance of then Central Iowa; and when removed it was *west*—not *south*.

I am, dear sir, yours,

EDWARD LANGWORTHY.

CHAPTER III.—PART 2.

Railroad Bond Votes—Frauds—Swindles—Lawsuits—Big Taxes to Pay—Etc., Etc.

The original records of the Davenport and Iowa City Railroad Company are before us, of which the Secretary, H. W. Lathrop, of Iowa City, writes:

This was the first railroad company organized in the State, (Oct. 14, 1850,) and although it has ceased to exist, the Mississippi & Missouri Company, phœnix-like, has risen from its ashes. The stock subscribed never amounted to more than $15,000, and only sufficient was paid in to procure a survey of the route from Davenport to Iowa City, and a publication of the engineer's report and accompanying diagram.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors, the record of which was lost, a transfer of all the rights, privileges, benefits, franchises, etc., etc., in the possession of the company, was made to the Mississippi & Missouri R. R. Co. The meeting was held late in the afternoon, and at its close, Dr. Henry Murray was dispatched immediately to Davenport with a transcript of the proceedings, that he might lay it before the directors of the latter company at a meeting to be held in that place the next day. Traveling on horseback most of the night, he reached Davenport in time to lay before the directors at the commencement of their meeting the proceedings in relation to the transfer. The grant was accepted and the conditions complied with by making Iowa City a point on the M. & M. road.

We next present all the votes ever given in the county to aid railroads by bonds, tax levies, land grants, etc.

TAX VOTED FOR THE LYONS I. C. R. R.

In June 1853, the people voted on a proposition to aid this railroad enterprise, the main features of the proposition as voted upon being as follows:

That the county of Johnson will aid in the construction of the Lyons' Iowa Central Railroad within the limits of said county, in case Iowa City be made a point in said road, by subscribing fifty thousand dollars stock; that county bonds shall be issued therefor bearing interest, and payable within twenty years; that an annual tax of three mills on the dollar be levied for the payment of the interest annually on said bonds; that after ten years the rate of tax for such purpose be increased to an amount not exceeding one per cent on the taxable property within the county for the purpose of paying off said bonds and interest thereon, to be continued until said bonds and interest are all paid.

The vote on this proposition, on June 16, 1853, is shown by the following returns:

Townships.	For R. R Tax.	Against R. R. Tax	Townships.	For R. R. Tax.	Against R. R. Tax
Cedar	16	2	Liberty	30	6
Washington	22	1	Newport	31	6
Penn	29	6	Big Grove	39	7
Pleasant Valley	16	10	Union	11	2
Monroe	11	2			
Scott	17	4	Total	453	46
Iowa City	231	..	Majority for railroad tax, 407.		

VOTE ON THE M. & M. R. R. TAX.—AUGUST, 1853.

The main features of the proposition in this case were as follows:

That the county of Johnson will aid in the construction of the Mississippi and Missouri railroad, within the limits of said county, in case Iowa City be made a point in said road, by subscribing fifty thousand dollars stock; that county bonds shall be issued therefor, bearing interest, and payable within twenty years; that an annual tax of three mills on the dollar be levied for the payment of the interest annually on said bonds; that after ten years the rate of tax for such purposes be increased to an amount not exceeding one per cent on the taxable property within the county, for the purpose of paying off said bonds and interest thereon, to be continued until said bonds and interest are all paid.

The following shows the vote of each township, August 6, 1853:

Township.	For the Railroad and Tax.	Against the R. R. and Tax.	Total.
Iowa City	371	1	372
Big Grove	52	23	75
Washington	47	2	49
Penn	38	..	38
Pleasant Valley	31	5	36
Liberty	20	6	26
Newport	55	1	56
Clear Creek	28	..	28
Scott	32	..	32
Union	15	2	17
Cedar	16	9	25
Monroe	5	38	43
Total	710	87	797

Majority for the railroad and tax, 623.

On September 1 the $50,000 of county bonds were issued, and "placed in the hands of Ebenezer Cook, of the city of Davenport, Iowa, (of the banking firms of Cook & Sargent, at Davenport, and Cook, Sargent & Downey, at Iowa City,) to be by him negotiated in the city of New York, upon the best possible terms, for the said county of Johnson, for the payment of said stock."

$225,000 RAILROAD BONDS VOTED.

On April 6, 1857, a vote was taken on two railroad bond propositions, at the same time. One was to subscribe one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars ($175,000) to the capital stock of the "Iowa Union Railroad Company," in the name and by the authority of Johnson county; and the other was to subscribe fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) to "the Great Western Railroad Company, or to such other company as shall first succeed in constructing a continuous line of railroad from the Mississippi river, via Dewitt, in Clinton county, and Tipton in Cedar county, to the east line of Johnson county, and make Iowa City a point in the continuation of such road."

The result of this vote was as follows:

Township.	Union Railroad. For.	Against.	G. W. Railroad. For.	Against.
Iowa City	840	19	830	17
Cedar	8	48	8	48
Big Grove	6	83	3	85
Jefferson	18	16	2	26
Monroe	10	52	12	49
Clear Creek	2	45	1	45
Penn	25	88	28	84
Newport	19	18	25	14
Graham	7	23	26	17
Scott	17	43	19	41
Union	1	52	1	52
Washington	1	115	3	103
Liberty	6	90	3	90
Pleasant Valley	41	6	30	8
Fremont	47	6	6	12
Total	1048	704	997	691

IOWA CITY RAILROADS IN 1857.

To show the glowing prospective of railroad matters in 1857, we copy from the City Directory, published in that year for the first time, the following items:

There are two railroads in contemplation, that, if completed, make the future prospects of Iowa City truly encouraging.

The first is the GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD, running from Camanche, on the Mississippi river, in Clinton county, by the way of Tipton, in Cedar county, to Iowa City. The company was incorporated and permanently organized, by the election of the following officers: President and Chief Engineer, Chas. B. Stuart, of New York City; Vice-President, S. J. Crew, of Tipton; Secretary, Geo. W. McCleary, of Iowa City; Assistant Secretaries, N. H. Parker, of Camanche, and J. B. Betts, of Tipton. The road is under contract, and whenever the weather permits the work progresses.

The second is the IOWA UNION RAILROAD. It has also been incorporated and organized by the election of the following officers: President, Legrand Byington, of Iowa City; Vice-President, Geo. Greene, of Cedar Rapids; Treasurer, M. L. Morris, of Iowa City; Secretary, Geo. W. McCleary, of Iowa City; Executive Committee, Legrand Byington, *ex-officio*, John Clark, of Iowa City; D. H. Downey, of Iowa City. This road is to run north and south, through the State, intersecting the Keokuk road in the south, and the Dubuque road in the north, thus forming a link in the great chain extending from St. Paul, in Minnesota, to St. Louis, in Missouri.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

January 4, 1866, the county board appropriated $1,200 to aid the St. Louis and Cedar Rapids R. R. Co. in making a survey through Johnson county. On June 5, 1866, the board voted to transfer this $1,200 donation to the Iowa Northern Central R. R. Co., and at the same time they

donated another sum of $1,300 for the same purpose, making $2,500 in all, to aid the I. N. C. Co. in making its surveys.

THE IOWA UNION RAILROAD.

Proceedings of a Railroad Meeting held at Iowa City, Oct. 14, 1865.

Hon. S. J. Kirkwood was elected chairman, and N. H. Brainerd and Jno. P. Irish secretaries. Report of St. Louis committee and correspondence was read for information of the meeting. On motion, the chair appointed a committee of five, consisting of Geo. Boal, W. B. Daniels, Cyrus Sanders, Jesse Westenhaver and Jas. B. Edmonds, to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting upon the matter under consideration.

Mr. Byington moved the reference to that committee of the following resolutions:

1. That a committee of five citizens of Johnson county be appointed and charged with the duty of procuring such action of the Iowa Union R. R. Co. as will insure the building of a road from Cedar Rapids via Iowa City to Mt. Pleasant.

2. That a committee of five citizens of Johnson county, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to consult with the directors of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company, and ascertain to what extent and upon what terms said company will aid in building a railroad from Cedar Rapids to Iowa City.

3. That a like committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to consult with the directory of the Keokuk & Mt. Pleasant Railroad Co., and ascertain to what extent and upon what terms said last named company will aid in building a railroad from Iowa City to Mt. Pleasant.

These resolutions were referred, as asked in motion. Committee reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, the citizens of Johnson county should and will aid liberally in building a north and south railroad through Iowa City.

The resolutions of Mr. Byington were reported back, with recommendation that the committees asked by them be appointed. Report adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed by the chair: Under the first resolution, G. E. DeForrest, P. A. Dey, Cyrus Sanders, W. H. Hubbard and Jas. McConnel. Under the second resolution, R. S. Finkbine, Jno. Williams, E. Clarke, T. S. Parvin and Geo. J. Boal. Under the third resolution, Jno. R. Van Fleet, N. H. Brainerd, Thomas Hughs, Geo. Paul, M. T. Close.

On motion of Capt. F. M. Irish the chair appointed W. B. Daniels, C. W. McCune and E. T. Seymour, a committee to confer with the citizens of Cedar Rapids and the officers of the C. R. & S. S. R. R. as to the terms upon which Iowa City can secure a position upon this line.

E. Sheppard and R. S. Finkbine were appointed a committee to confer

with the business men of Washington as to the aid they will give the proposed line.

Mr. Boal introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the business men of St. Louis, interested in this road, and secure, if possible, their co-operation in locating the road down the Iowa Valley, via Iowa City, and report to some future meeting at this place.

Which was adopted, and Geo. J. Boal, Jno. Powell and Jas. B. Edmonds appointed as such committee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to Saturday, Oct. 21, 1865, at two o'clock P. M., at which time and place all of the above committees, save the last named are expected to report.

JNO. P. IRISH, S. J. KIRKWOOD, *President.*
N. H. BRAINERD, *Secretaries.*

PROCEEDINGS OF ADJOURNED RAILROAD MEETING.

Meeting convened in pursuance of adjournment.

The committee appointed to confer with the I. U. R. R. Co., reported through Mr. Dey. Had consulted with officers of that company, and thought there would be no difficulty in constructing a road from Iowa City to Columbus City, but there would be on that part of the line from Iowa City to Cedar Rapids. Mr. Dey thought it was only necessary to make a proper effort to present our advantages fully to Mr. Angle and his company, and we would have but little trouble in getting a position on their line.

Committee appointed to confer with the C., I. & N. R. R. Co. reported through Mr. Brainerd that nothing had been done.

Committee of conference with S. L. & C. R. R. Co. reported through its chairman, Mr. Daniels, most favorably. Efforts had been made by gentlemen from Cedar Rapids to secure for Iowa City a representation in the late convention at the former place. Mr. Angle was strongly in favor of the road coming to Iowa City, and would be here himself in a few days for a personal inspection of the route, conference with citizens, etc.

Committee to confer with business men of Washington county reported that nothing had been done.

Mr. Byington moved that a committee, consisting of six members from Iowa City township, and two from each of the other townships in the county, be appointed and charged with the duty of ascertaining the amount of money that can be raised in Johnson county by donations, or stock subscriptions, or both, to be expended under the direction of the C. R. & St. L. R. R. Co., upon condition that Iowa City shall be made a point upon said route; and that said committee make report to an adjourned meeting on Saturday, the 28th day of October, 1865. Adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed:

Iowa City—John Powell, Wm. B. Daniels, Joseph McConnell, James H. Gower, E. Clarke, Sylvanus Johnson.
Clear Creek, George Paul, Bryan Dennis.
Big Grove—C. W. McCune, Cris Pratt.
Pleasant Valley—B. B. Boydson, G. F. DeForrest.
Penn—D. A. Shafer, Capt. Stewart.
Scott—John Parrott, L. W. Lee.
Oxford—Luther Doty, Squire Hartwell.
Liberty—M. B. Cline, Wm. L. Figg.
Graham—W. H. Boyce, Jesse Westenhaver.
Union—Phineas Harris, M. A. Humphries.
Madison—David Wray, James Chamberlain.
Jefferson—A. Sulek, Capt. Shuey.
Newport—H. Felkner, Brad Henyon.
Monroe—W. W. Kirkwood, Wesley Dean.
Cedar—Allen Sutliffe, Squire Collins.
Sharon—Joe. P. Miller, S. H. Bonham.
Washington—Elias Howell, T. R. Fry.
Hardin—A. D. Packard, Squire Hardin.
Fremont—Richard Huskins, H. Welch.

Committee appointed to solicit subscription in contiguous points in Cedar county, Robert Gower, W. Gonsales, W. C. Atwater, Ed. Wright.

The meeting was addressed upon the various questions before it, by Robert Gower, Wm. B. Daniels, N. H. Brainerd, John Williams, Legrand Byington, F. M. Irish, James B. Edmonds, Capt. Gaston, Judge Miller, P. A. Dey, and many others, all manifesting the warmest interest in the object in view. On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Gov. Kirkwood, F. M. Irish and Wm. B. Daniels, was appointed to draft an address to the people of Johnson county, and procure publication of same for distribution.

On motion, the chair appointed Wm. B. Daniels, N. H. Brainerd, Jas. B. Edmonds, P. A. Dey and John P. Irish, a committee to confer with and entertain President Angle during his visit to Iowa City.

On motion, the chair appointed P. A. Dey, Cyrus Sanders, and John R. Van Fleet a committee to carefully examine the proposed route south from Iowa City, in order to be prepared to report upon the same to Mr. Angle, and also to a future meeting.

C. W. Hobart and Robert Hutchinson were appointed a finance committee to raise funds immediately to defray current expenses involved in these initiatory steps.

S. J. KIRKWOOD, *President.*

JNO. P. IRISH, *Secretary.*

THE RAILROAD LAND GRANT VOTE.

At their June session, 1866, the county board of supervisors—

Resolved, That we hereby give to the Iowa Northern Railroad Company, all the indemnity lands of Johnson county, located with the swamp land scrip of said county, to aid in constructing said railroad on the line purposed by said company, such grant to be first submitted for ratifica-

tion to the electors of said county, at the general election, in October, 1866, on due legal notice given by the clerk of this board.

Resolved, That the grant of said lands be made to Jeptha Cowgill, as trustee for said I. N. C. R. R. Co., to be by him granted and conveyed to said company, as follows: twenty-five per cent of said land, immediately upon a ratification of this grant by the electors at said election; twenty-five per cent when one-fourth of the grading of said road in Johnson county is completed; twenty-five per cent when one-half of said grading is completed, and twenty-five per cent when the railroad is graded ready for the ties.

Resolved, That on the completion of said I. N. C. R. R., said Cowgill, trustee as aforsaid, shall be required to distribute the full amount of stock that may have come into his hands in pursuance of the provisions of all the foregoing resolutions, pro rata, among all the individual stock holders of said Johnson county.

The announcement or official notice for this election was a lengthy document, the main points of historic value being the three resolutions above quoted. The remainder of the document recited various incidental details of the manner of carrying out the general purpose intended. The result of the vote in the county on this proposition was as follows: In favor of the land grant, 2168; against it, 380.

ELECTION ON COMPOUNDING R. R. DEBT.

October, 1869, after various votes and counter-votes in the county board at different sessions on the matter and manner of settling up the county's railroad bond debts, a popular vote was finally ordered on the following proposition:

WHEREAS, heretofore, to-wit: on or about the first day of September, 1853, the sum of fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each, payable on the first day of September, 1863, at seven per cent per annum, was issued by the County of Johnson, State of Iowa, to the M. & M. R. R. Co., with coupons attached, payable semi-annually, and,

WHEREAS, afterwards, to-wit: on the first day of December, 1853, fifty thousand dollars in bonds, of one thousand dollars each, payable on the first day of December, 1873, with seven per cent per annum interest, payable semi-annually, was issued by said Johnson county, to the Lyons Iowa Central Railroad Company, and,

WHEREAS, after all of said bonds were issued as above recited, a disagreement arose between the holders of the same and the authorities of said Johnson county as to the value of said bonds, and the legal right of the holders to compel the payment of either principal or interest of said bonded indebtedness, thereby causing vexatious and interminable litigation, and,

WHEREAS, the 12th General Assembly of the State of Iowa, at its session begun and holden at the city of Des Moines, on the 13th day of January, 1868, enacted the following law, to-wit: An Act to enable public corporations to settle indebtedness. * * * * *

Shall the county of Johnson settle its debts under and by virtue of the provisions of the act as follows, to-wit: "An act to enable municipal and public corporations at their election to settle, adjust and compound their indebtedness, and to provide for the issue of new bonds, and for the pay-

ment of such new bonds by the levy of specific taxes, and for this purpose altering and amending existing charters and laws." Passed April 2, 1868.

The result of the vote upon this question was as follows, (October 12, 1869):

Township.	For or against the propositon. For.	Against.	Township,	For or against the proposition. For.	Against.
Big Grove	58	102	Hardin	59	56
Pleasant Valley	30	97	Oxford	42	86
Scott	63	44	Cedar	46	49
Monroe	26	57	Sharon	7	101
Jefferson	60	21	Union	37	59
Newport	17	73	Fremont	29	87
Madison	35	70	Washington	1	105
Clear Creek	24	69	Iowa City	326	655
Liberty	50	37			
Graham	38	65	Total	948	1833

IOWA CITY VOTES A RAILROAD TAX—1878.

June 18, 1878, Iowa City voted in favor of a tax within the city limits, of three per cent on the assessed valuation, "to aid in constructing the Iowa City and Western Railway from the south line of Iowa City, to the south line of Johnson county."

In 1870 and '71, Iowa City township (then including Lucas township and the city) had voted a tax to aid in constructing the Iowa Southwestern Railroad. But that project went dead, and its assets, consisting of the above promise of aid, which never became due at all, besides a small record book, an ink bottle, a wooden ruler, and several rusty steel pens, all fell into the hands of E. F. Winslow, as trustee: and on May 1, 1879, he formally and officially transferred, sold and made over all of this valuable property to the Iowa City and Western Railway Company—"for and in consideration of *the sum of one dollar* in hand paid by said Iowa City and Western Railway Company, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged," etc. This latter company went dead too, and its proposed road was never built.

WRESTLING WITH THE RAILROADS.—THE BIG FIGHT BEGINS.

As early as 1855–'56, Johnson county began to struggle with her pet railroad-bond anaconda, which had ungraciously commenced tightening upon her and squeezing out blood. We have carefully traced through the county records and gleaned such points from time to time as will serve to show how they struggled with the monster, and finally played the drama of "the lion and the lamb shall lie down together"—*with the lamb inside of the lion.*

February 1, 1861, a report was made to the county board which covered the whole ground of the county's railroad "investments" up to that time. Hence we preserve it here:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Johnson County, Iowa:

Your committee on railroads, to whom was referred all questions pertaining to the railroad interests of the county, respectfully report—

That September 1, 1853, Johnson county, after vote submitted to the people, subscribed fifty thousand dollars stock to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, payable twenty years from date, with semi-annual interest at seven per cent, the interest coupons being attached to the bonds, and payable at the office of E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co., New York City; that said bonds are all out, and the interest has all been paid up to September 1st, last, and that seventeen hundred and fifty-eight 58-100 dollars, with the exchange thereon, will be needed to meet the interest now accruing, and due the 1st of March next. The county at the time of issuing the bonds received certificates of stock (500 shares of one hundred dollars each) for an amount equal to the bonds issued, and have since received certificates of stock for interest on the bonds prior to the declaring of any dividends, to the amount of one thousand three hundred and forty-three dollars. No litigation has grown out of our connection with this company, which is the only company which has built a road, or any part of a road within the limits of this county. The committee desire to represent that no revenues have been derived to the county, arising from dividends of the company, or taxation of the road, other than one dividend of four per cent.

Your committee further report, that Dec. 1, 1853, the county subscribed fifty thousand dollars stock, to the so-called Lyons Iowa Central Railroad, and bonds of a like character were issued and certificates of stock received. These bonds are all out, and in existence, held in the hands of third parties who claim to be innocent purchasers, while no portion of the road has ever been built. In consequence of the bad faith of the company, our county has not paid the interest on the bonds as it accrued, so that numerous suits have been preferred against the county on interest coupons matured, the history and condition of which will appear by accompanying documents from the attorneys of the county.

Your committee have ascertained that one judgment of $5,000.00 has been rendered against the county, after appeal to the Supreme Court, and a tax required by mandamus of the court, of two mills, levied on assessment of 1858, which has in part been collected and a small amount paid to the company. This judgment was obtained by Paul B. Ring and assigned to H. P. Dox, and there seems to be no legal method of avoiding the payment of the tax levied. A similar judgment of $455.00 has been obtained by S. Whitaker against the county, to be paid out of the tax levied to pay the judgment assigned to H. P. Dox. No other judgments have been obtained which are now binding on the county. Several cases have gone up to the Supreme Court on argument of counsel, and some cases are still pending in the District Court of Muscatine county, as will appear by the accompanying document. Your committee are of the opinion that these suits have been properly resisted by the county, and that there is a prospect of decisions of the Supreme Court in our favor. We would therefore recommend that the committee or some other person or persons be authorized by your board to continue the suits now in court until some final decision shall be rendered for or adverse to the county, which shall definitely determine the liability of the county upon these bonds. Your committee are informed that doubtless these bonds could be bought up by

the county at prices of from twenty-five to forty cents on the dollar if deemed expedient.

Your committee have further ascertained that upon a vote of the people, subscribing $175.000 to the Iowa Union Railroad, $3,500.00 of bonds were issued on Oct. 30, 1857, one half of which (in October, 1860,) has been paid and certificates of indebtedness for the remaining half issued to the said company. This road nor any part of it has been built, and from want of time your committee are unable to decide whether the certificate of indebtedness is a legal claim against the county or not.

Fifty thousand dollars of stock in the Great Western Railroad were also voted, but no bonds were ever issued, and there is no prospect of any difficulty arising from that direction.

Your committee would state that but little time or opportunity has been afforded them up to the present time, by which to make the necessary investigations in this behalf. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ABEL BLACK,
G. STEINBERGER, } Committee.
S. H. MCCRORY.

At the same time the above report was made, the county attorneys, Edmonds & Ransom, made a report, which looked fair enough then, but in the light of later events, it looks very gauzy, and seems to have been really a mere makeshift, to gain time for their own profit as in secret joint interest with the railroad magnates and manipulators of the east. On the same day, at the afternoon session, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on railroads be instructed to confer with the board of supervisors, or committee thereof appointed for like purposes, of the counties of Scott, Muscatine, Washington, Iowa and Poweshiek, with a view to ascertaining the extent of the actual interest and ownership of said counties in the Mississippi and Missouri railroad, and whether eastern stockholders have paid in their proportion of stock subscribed, in accordance with the requirements of the charter and by-laws of said company, and have a legal title to the shares held by them, by which they control the action and policy of said company. Adopted.

On January 10, 1862, this report appears of record:

Your committee on railroads to whom are referred all matters pertaining to the railroad interests of the county, respectfully report that they find that there has been no interest paid on the bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri railroad for the past year; there will be due on said bonds on the first of March, $3,500, with the exchange to be added.

Your committee have ascertained that the judgment obtained by Paul B. Ring against the county has been paid.

[This was the judgment on demurrer, for want of coupon seal, that estopped all inquiry into the consideration of these bonds.]

Your committee find that no benefit has accrued to the county by its connection with railroad companies. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN P. HUSKINS, S. H. HAZZARD,
BRADFORD HENYON, JAMES FAGG.
J. A. SHUEY,

This report indicates that the county had got heartily tired of paying

this profitless interest; and they shortly afterwards refused to levy for that purpose, in toto.

On June 9, 1864, we have this "report of a special committee on railroads:"

Tothe Board:—The special committee to whom was referred the matter of the railroad indebtedness of Johnson county, respectfully report that they took no steps relative to the Lyons Iowa Central railroad bonds, as they were in litigation, and, unless compelled to pay, we felt no desire to pay a cent.

As to the bonds issued to aid in the construction of the first division of the M. & M. R. R., we find that there was due about March 1, 1864, principal and interest, about $61,602.50. As the county held two certificates from the officers of the last named company, purporting to be certificates of stock, amounting to $51,300, and a scrip certificate of $43, it was deemed advisable by the committee, as the stock of the M. & M. R. R. Co. was up to 64, to sell, and with the money, compromise with the bondholders, or to compromise by transferring stock in payment of bonds and interest. It was attempted by correspondence to accomplish this result, but it was tedious and uncertain. In April it was deemed expedient for one of the committee to go east and see what could be done. Accordingly in April the chairman went east and met with several parties holding bonds, but nothing could be done with them short of payment of dollar for dollar, in view of the action of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the validity of the bonds. An attempt to sell at .64, .66 and .68 was made, and with fair success, when suddenly the stocks declined to .50 and even lower. This was fortunate for the committee, as it afterwards proved that the county had control of only $1,343 of stock. On a careful examination of the books of the company, it appeared that the certificate of stock of $50,000 was not issued directly to the county, but to one Fagg, as trustee. Beyond this nothing could be there ascertained. The chairman immediately went to the person who was the agent of the county in the transaction, and there learned that the bonds were held by the trustee in security for the payment of the bonds. This destroyed all hopes of a sale. We are now negotiating a compromise by payment of so much in stock, and to do this requires a united or concerted action of all of the bondholders, which is now being effected. We are in hopes that during the summer, the matter can be closed. The stock now ranges from .40 to .50.

The chairman has been lately informed that a compromise can be made with most of the bondholders, but at what rate they will accept the stock we do not know.

S. H. Fairall,
E. Carroll.

January 4, 1865, we have this record :

Resolved, That the County Attorney is hereby authorized to examine the records of the M. & M. R. R. Co., either in Iowa City or Davenport, and report to this board at its next regular meeting what legal impediments there are, if any, which prevents Johnson county from having at her disposal the stock which she owns in said road, and secondly, if the M. & M. R. R. Co. is now, or has been declaring dividends on that section of the road between Iowa City and Davenport, and if so, what paid

in, and if such pay is in accordance with the charter of said road, granted by the State Legislature.

Sept. 8, 1868, a committee on county indebtedness made report:

That we purchased of Mr. E. E. Lewis two bonds issued to the Lyons Iowa Central Railroad Co., at $750 each, a fraction less than sixty-eight cents on the dollar; raised the money of the Iowa City National Bank, by giving our note to said bank for $1,500, and paid the money to Mr. Lewis, thus saving the county $710. We also purchased one bond from J. W. Birch, for $750, and borrowed the money from the First National Bank, giving our note for the same. Other bonds can be purchased, as per offer in the hands of committee, if thought advisable by the board.

Your committee having received information of the whereabouts of eighteen bonds that could be purchased at reasonable rates, deemed it advisable and to the best interest of the county to send Mr. Paul to New York to attend to the purchase of said bonds, and any others that might be found. He was not successful, the parties owning said eighteen bonds purposing to sue on the same. We gave our note to Iowa City National Bank for $150, to cover expenses of Mr. Paul.

REFUSAL TO LEVY R. R. TAX.

Sept. 10, 1868. Your committee on finance, to whom was referred the petition of citizens of Johnson county, asking the board to refuse to levy a tax to pay railroad bonds, would respectfully recommend the adoption of the accompanying preamble and resolution, in answer to the prayer of the petitioners.

A. H. Humphrey, John R. Vanfleet, Elias Howell,
Committee.

Whereas, heretofore, to-wit: At divers times, from the first day of May to the first day of September, 1868, peremptory writs of mandamus issued out of the supreme court of the United States, to the board of supervisors of Johnson county, Iowa, commanding said board of supervisors to pay certain judgments obtained in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Iowa, in favor of Marcus C. Rigg and George Bliss; and,

Whereas, heretofore, to-wit: at the October term, 1864, of the district court of said Johnson county, a perpetual injunction was granted by said district court, commanding the lawful officers of said Johnson county to forever refrain from levying, or attempting to levy, any tax for the purpose of paying the bonds, and interest thereon, of the M. & M. railroad, and the Lyons Iowa Central railroad, on which the above recited judgments are based; and

Whereas, they are advised that said injunction is still in full force and effect, and that no steps have been taken by said judgment creditors, or others, to have the same removed or vacated, and that the levy of such tax would be in contempt of said injunction. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in view of the continued and existing force and effect of said injunction, we believe that we are legally disabled from making said levy, as commanded, and therefore decline making a levy at this present time.—Adopted.

This action of the board in "declining to make a levy" was approved

by a public meeting held January 5, 1869, the proceedings of which are given hereafter.

June 9, 1869, it is recorded:

Your committee herewith also submit a statement of the Lyons and Mississippi & Missouri railroad bonds; the original amount thereof; the amount paid as principal, and also the amount of interest paid by the county; which statements are marked respectively "C" and "D."

W. J. Huff, A. J. Beuter, John K. Van Fleet, E. Howell,
Committee.

The above statements marked "C" and "D" were not recorded, although eight or ten other reports or "statements" made at the same time were duly spread upon the minutes. And after a diligent search of all the original papers of that year filed away, it could not be found.

September 8, 1869, we find this report:

The committee on railroads would beg leave to report, that under the authority vested in them by resolution of the board, passed at the June session, 1869; the committee, assisted by the Hon. Ezekiel Clark and James H. Gower, purchased six bonds of Johnson county, issued to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, number 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, with five coupons each, due Sept. 1, 1863, and amounting in the aggregate at the date of purchase, to $10,011, (ten thousand and eleven dollars) for which we paid the sum of $4,800, being forty-eight cents on the dollar. The committee as authorized, borrowed the money to pay for said bonds, of the Iowa City National Bank, and have given a note signed by the committee, for the sum of $4,826.95, exchange and express charges included in the transaction.

PUBLIC MEETINGS TO RESIST THE RAILROAD FRAUDS.

There was a moral certainty that wrong and injustice was being done the people, but just how to prevent or stop it was not so easy to find out. The body taxable was sick. The air was full of proposed remedies; but the doctors differed, and who should decide? On January 5, 1869, a public meeting was held at the court house in Iowa City, and the following report of its doings was published at the time:

James Remley was called to the chair and N. H. Brainerd appointed Secretary. The call for the meeting being read, Col. John Williams, county attorney, was called on to state the position in which the bond question stands.

He said the Lyons R. R. bonds were issued Dec. 1, 1853, and but little interest had been paid on them. One judgment had been obtained in favor of Rigg for $25,000 and another for other parties for $5,000, and a writ of mandamus had been issued, ordering levy of taxes to pay these judgments. The M. & M. bonds were also issued in 1853, to run ten years and were, therefore, all long past due. A judgment for $25,000 has been obtained on these, for which a writ has been issued. Other judgments have been obtained, but no more writs. The entire amount of all these bonds, with accumulated interest, was not far from $300,000. The board of supervisors must determine at its coming meeting whether or not it will obey these writs of mandamus and levy the taxes as ordered,

and must make return in October to the United States Circuit Court, at Des Moines. He had learned that Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Louisa and other counties would refuse to levy the taxes.

Legrand Byington was called for and said he had given the subject no thought for years. He had regarded the bonds as null and void for many years, because none of the stipulated consideration had been received, aside from the question of legal authority to issue them. He went into a history of their issue and stated the pledges given by the railroad men.

Capt. Gaston, E. C. Lyon and J. A. Smith were appointed a committee to draft resolutions.

The committee on resolutions here reported as follows:

Resolved, That the Mississippi & Missouri railroad bonds and the Lyons Iowa Central railroad bonds, were obtained fraudulently and without consideration from Johnson county, and are in justice and equity null and void, and that their collection of the people of Johnson county is an outrage and a swindle, to be resisted to every possible extent.

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of Johnson county should not levy any tax to pay judgments already obtained on said bonds or coupons attached thereto, and even insist upon their resisting to the bitter end, by all legitimate means in their power, the payment of said judgments.

Resolved, That the people of Johnson county will actively and effectually support the Board of Supervisors in maintaining their interests by resisting the payment of said judgments.

A discussion arose upon the resolutions. J. B. Edmonds, Esq., made some remarks in reply to what he regarded as personalities from Mr. Byington, and said there was no escape from the payment of the bonds.

Mr. Byington replied and said Mr. Edmonds was not a safe counselor for the county, as he was the regularly paid attorney for the railroad company and for the bondholders.

Mr. Byington offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the Board of Supervisors of Johnson county, as a municipal body, with limited powers, received wholly from State authority, can derive no legal warrant from any federal judge to levy county taxes for any purpose whatever.

The meeting thereupon adjourned.

JAS. REMLEY, *Chairman.*

N. H. BRAINERD, *Secretary.*

Thus it will be seen that Johnson county "resolved to resist." Things went on in this fashion for some months, and in the fall of 1869, a call for a convention of the people of all the resisting counties was made, to be held at Muscatine, on the 15th day of December of that year. To this convention it was determined that Johnson county would send a very strong delegation. Accordingly, on the 4th day of December, a county convention was held at Iowa City, and the following among other proceedings were had thereat, viz:

IOWA CITY, Dec. 4th, 1869.

The meeting was called to order and John Williams, Esq., appointed temporary chairman. On motion Col. S. C. Trowbridge was appointed president of the meeting, and Henry N. Berry, secretary. The following named were appointed vice-presidents:

J. H. Westenhaven, Graham township.
Robert Hutchinson, Iowa City.
J. F. Struble, Scott township.
J. Switzer, Liberty township.
Charles Gayman, Newport township.
Amos Cherry, Pleasant Valley township.
D. A. Shafer, Penn township.
Chas. H. McCune, Big Grove township.

A committee of five, consisting of Hon. Rush Clark, Capt. Gaston, N. H. Brainerd, Robt Walker and D. A. Shafer, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and to present names for delegates to the Muscatine convention. During the absence of the committee Mr. Byington addressed the meeting on the subject of railroad bond indebtedness.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions, etc., made the following report:

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of Iowa has solemnly decided that the bonds issued by Johnson county to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Co., and the Lyons Railroad Co., were issued without authority of law, and are wholly void—and that no man can by possibility be an innocent holder of said bonds; and, whereas, the Circuit Court of the United States is now attempting to enforce their collection, upon a judgment rendered in open and undisguised violation of repeated precedents made by itself, therefore,

Resolved, That the attempt of the bondholders to enforce the collection by federal authority, through our State and county officers, is the attempted perpetration of a most villainous fraud and swindle upon the people of this county, and determined resistance to its consummation should only end when all remedies known to the law shall have been honestly and earnestly appealed to in vain. And we do solemnly declare that it is no less the privilege than the imperative duty of the people of this county to leave no honest effort unmade which gives promise of foiling the designs of our oppressors.

Resolved, That in this contest, in addition to the right of a tax-payer to hold and own his property, free from illegal and unwarrantable taxation, there is involved a vital principle of public and general interest to the people of the whole State—namely, the principle of right in the citizens of the State, (well settled by judicial precedents throughout the country, and only lately put in question,) to have the ultimate construction of their State constitution by the State court recognized by the Federal court as binding and final.

Resolved, That the attempt to compel the county officers of this or other counties to levy a tax on the individual citizens of the county to pay railroad subscriptions by the county, in face of want of constitutional authority to levy a tax for such purpose, and in defiance of the decisions of the State Supreme Court, is an attempt to enforce by judicial authority a mere act of usurpation.

Resolved, That we approve the call for a meeting of delegates from counties in a like condition with Johnson, to meet at Muscatine on the 15th inst., to confer together as to the best means to be taken to avoid payment of such bonds, and we do hereby appoint the following named gentlemen to represent us in said convention:

S. J. Kirkwood, Rush Clark, W. C. Gaston, D. A. Shafer, L. B. Patterson, Jeptha Cowgill, S. C. Trowbridge, E. Clark, E. Shepard, R.

Hutchinson, John Williams, Legrand Byington, M. W. Davis, Jas. Lee, C. W. McCune, C. H. Berryhill, Bryan Dennis, J. Switzer, J. G. Blackwell, W. A. Morrison, J. R. VanFleet, N. H. Brainerd, A. B. Cornell, E. C. Lyon, Jas. H. Gower.

The report was adopted unanimously. Mr. Byington offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the railroad bond tax, which has been forced upon the county levy for 1869, by duress of our county authorities, is illegal and oppressive—and we pledge ourselves, one to the other, not to pay the same, and to countenance no man who will either voluntarily pay it or advise others to do so.

Resolved, That the delegates this day appointed to the Muscatine convention are hereby instructed to co-operate with the people of the ten eastern counties of Iowa, in any effort that may there be inaugurated to resist the payment of said illegal tax, to the last extremity.

Resolutions adopted unanimously.

This sketch of Johnson county's vigorous action would not be complete without a report of the Muscatine meeting, at which Ex-Gov. Kirkwood and Hon. Rush Clark took a prominent part.

MUSCATINE, December 15, 1869.

At 10:30 o'clock the convention was called to order by Attorney General O'Connor, who nominated Hon. G. G. Bennett, Senator from Washington county, for temporary chairman.

John Mahin, of Muscatine, and L. B. Patterson, of Johnson county were nominated temporary secretaries.

J. P. Ament, of Muscatine, moved that a committee of one from each county be appointed on permanent organization, to report the number of votes to be cast by each county. Carried.

The following were appointed as said committee:

Gen. H. Scofield, of Washington county.
Hon. E. Clark, of Johnson county.
Hon. Charles Negus, of Jefferson county.
Hon. John A. Parvin, of Muscatine county.
J. H. Lusk, of Lee county.
Robert Gower, of Cedar county.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Poweshiek county.
Col. W. W. Garner, of Louisa county.

On motion of Hon. Samuel McNutt, of Muscatine, a committee of one from each county was appointed on resolutions.

The members of the committee were suggested by delegates and appointed as follows:

Ex-Gov. S. J. Kirkwood, of Johnson.
A. L. Courtwright, of Lee.
Hon. S. McNutt, of Muscatine.
A. W. Chilcote, of Washington.
I. P. Ketchum, of Iowa.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Poweshiek.
Charles Negus, of Johnson.
Ira Ford, of Cedar.

Hon. Rush Clark, of Johnson county, was then called on for a speech. He came forward and spoke about half an hour.

On the recommendation of a committee, the permanent officers of the convention were,—President, Hon. J. B. Grinnell; Vice Presidents, Rush Clark, A. L. Courtwright and Wm. Marshall; Secretaries, John Mahin and L. B. Patterson.

At one and one-half o'clock, the committee on resolutions, through Ex-Governor Kirkwood, reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The recent decisions of the Federal courts involving corporation railroad bonds in this State seem to us subversive of the authority and dignity of our State courts, and dangerous to the rights and privileges of citizens of the States, if not positive and unwarranted encroachments upon the jurisdiction of the State courts; therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly protest against the exercise of such authority by the Federal courts, and hereby pledge our sympathy and support to the State courts in the maintenance of their rightful authority.

Resolved, That this convention earnestly call upon the General Assembly of Iowa to take notice of the late decision of the Federal Supreme Court and apply to congress and the other States to take the necessary steps to protect our citizens against similar encroachments on their rights.

Resolved, That this convention regards the provision enacted by the 12th General Assembly, commonly known as the Doud amendment, as the reservation of the rights of the State to control certain railroad companies in regard to their charges for freight and passengers as a most precious and valuable right, and ought to be preserved unimpaired and unrepealed.

Resolved, That the property of railroad corporations in this State should be taxed as our constitution provides, the same as other property, and the General Assembly is earnestly requested to provide by law for such equal taxation.

Resolved, That this convention recommends to the citizens of the several counties and cities interested in this railroad bond question to pay all their taxes except the railroad bond tax, to refuse to pay that until all legal and practical remedies are exhausted.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of one from each county, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to maintain a correspondence between the several counties, with a view to harmony and unity of action, and that we recommend to the counties here represented not to pay or compromise said indebtedness, nor any part of the same, without general consultation; and that we further recommend that each county keep at Des Moines, during the coming session, one or more competent agents, to furnish information to members of the General Assembly and to attend to the interests of their respective counties on this question.

Robert Gower moved to amend by adding a resolution that all bonds or securities issued by muncipal corporations be adjudicated on their merits—on the value received therefor.

Mr. Negus explained that section of the law which has been construed to authorize municipalities to aid railroads. He was a member of the legislature which enacted it, and bore testimony that no such authority was intended. He also explained the decisions of the courts, and declared that under no circumstances ought we to pay more than the bonds were sold for.

Ex-Governor Kirkwood said all will admit that we have a right to make our State constitution and laws just as we please, provided we do

not trench upon the constitution of the United States. What value is this right if our court cannot interpret the meaning of our constitution and laws? He spoke at some length in explanation of the resolutions, and in favor of their adoption.

At 4 o'clock the question was called on the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted.

Hon. Rush Clark was again called to the floor to address the meeting. He said there was no opportunity for the tax-payers to test this question till the tax was levid by duress of a mandamus. Our own supreme court must decide that there was no authority to levy the tax. If we can set aside that levy, the federal court can go no further. Our court having original jurisdiction, it must hold its ground. The fight has, therefore, just commenced. We can get no compromise without contesting. It is not a hopeless case. My recommendation is that the levy of tax in each county be contested.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee on correspondence, in accordance with the last resolution:

David Miller, of Jefferson.	H. Scofield, of Washington.
N. B. Holbrook, of Iowa.	A. B. Cornell, of Johnson.
O. H. Buchanan, of Henry.	John Mahin, of Muscatine.
Robert Gower, of Cedar.	Judge Clagget, of Lee.
Col. S. F. Cooper, of Poweshiek.	G. W. Edwards, of Des Moines.

On motion, John Mahin was appointed chairman of the committee.

Such was the wisdom of the hour. It was the old story of Laocoon and his sons in the coils of the python, re-enacted on the shores of the Mississippi river. The resolutions were clear and just, but they had no *bowels of compulsion* to stay the ravenous greed of the bond-headed beast with railroad switches in his tail, and taxes by the million in his insatiable belly.

In 1870 and 1871 the county made strong efforts to lift its great burden and vexatious load of railroad debt, and in June, 1871, the railroad bond fund account stood thus:

Balance on hand January 1	$ 1,392.43	
Tax collected to June 1	22,507.52	$23,899.95
By payment on judgments	15,417.35	
By purchase of bonds	6,918.90	
By balance	1,563.70	$23,899.95

R. R. BOND PAYMENTS, 1874.

The following from proceedings of county board of supervisors, January 8, 1875, explains itself:

Supervisor Nelson from finance committee of last year, made the following report, which was approved:

To the Board of Supervisors, Johnson county:

GENTLEMEN.—Your committee of finance respectfully report that they have paid Lyons railroad bonds as follows:

April 4, 1874, to P. A. Dey, president of the First National Bank of Iowa City, bonds Nos. 2, 4, 10, 18, 20, 25 and 27. Principal, interest and

exchange amounted to $8,493.62, and August 18, 1874, to T. J. Cox, cashier of the Iowa City National Bank, Nos. 32, 42, 44 and 50, principal, interest and exchange amounting to $4,339.16. There are still outstanding three Lyons bonds upon which no coupons have been paid, the holders of which have not been found, notwithstanding all efforts in that direction.

G. W. Nelson, T. Comb, J. Overholser, Committee.

RAILROAD BOND JUDGMENTS.

On September 10, 1872, George B. Corkhill, clerk of the United States District Court for Iowa, certified to the correctness of the following statement of judgments rendered against Johnson county, on her coupon bonds issued to aid in building railroads:

Name of Plaintiff.	Date of Judgment.	Am't of Judgment.	Remarks.
Marcus C. Rigg	May 12, 1864.	$ 5,189.26.	Satisfied.
Marcus C. Rigg	May 15, 1867.	20,583.26.	"
John A. Dix	May 15, 1867.	1,521.54.	
Henry Vandeveer	May 16, 1867.	6,094.15.	Satisfied.
George Bliss	May 12, 1866.	25,427.00.	"
F. L. Burch	May 27, 1868.	3,599.82.	"
Theo. L. Minear	Oct. 26, 1868.	33,486.21	Reduced by Court to $26,411.25.
C. F. Blake	Oct. 26, 1868.	7,627.70.	Satisfied.
John Weber	May 15, 1869.	3,780.11.	"
C. E. Parker	May 15, 1869.	1,696.90.	"
John Weber	May 12, 1870.	2,387.30.	"
Theo. Minear	May 12, 1870.	2,015.10.	"
Samuel C. Weed	Oct. 19, 1870.	3,897.74.	"
Theo. Minear	May 10, 1871.	651.36.	"
Theo. Minear	May 10, 1871.	673.73.	"
Henry Amy	Oct. 20, 1869.	5,125.10.	"

JOHN A. DIX'S COMPLIMENTS.

Ex-Governor, ex-Major General, ex-"shoot-him-on-the-spot" John A. Dix of New York, held $12,000 of Iowa City bonds, and had often laughed in his sleeve at the infantile struggles of the corporations in swaddling clothes out on the prairies of Iowa, when he and other "innocent percussers" of their bonds tapped them for interest. Well, the infants having kicked and rebelled lustily till there wasn't an ounce of kick left in them, cried "quit." In 1874, Moses Bloom was Mayor of the city, and he wrote the General to see what he would do about selling his bonds to some Iowa City capitalist so they could be taken up in small sums and stop interest whenever there were funds on hand to do it with. What the people had been denouncing and resisting as a swindle—he sweetly terms "their honest obligations;" and here is his historic reply:

State of New York, Executive Chamber,
Albany, 14th July, 1874.

Gentlemen:—I have so high an appreciation of the desire on the part of corporations, as well as individuals, to meet their honest obligations

with fidelity that I cannot refuse your request, and I will take pleasure in surrendering the bonds I hold against your city as soon as I can find some object of investment for the proceeds. I think this need not delay the arrangement more than two or three weeks.

I have $12,000, of your bonds, numbered as follows: 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 22, 23, 24, 25, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 82, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98,—$500 each.

Truly yours, JOHN A. DIX.

IOWA CITY IN THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

In January, 1875, a decision was rendered in the United States Supreme Court, in which Iowa City was a party litigant; and we preserve here so much of the document as pertains distinctly to the Iowa City case, omitting a lengthy discussion of certain Kentucky and Wisconsin cases cited by counsel for the plaintiff.

Supreme Court of the United States in error to Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Iowa:

Luther C. Clark *vs.* Iowa City.

James Grant, attorney for plaintiff.

Robinson & Patterson, attorneys for defendant.

Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the court:

In 1856, Iowa City issued certain bonds in sums of five hundred dollars each, payable to the bearer in the city of New York, on the first day of January, 1876, with annual interest at the rate of ten per cent a year, payable on the first day of January of each year. For the different installments of interest, coupons were annexed.

The bonds were taken up and canceled before the commencement of this action, but previous to such cancellation the coupons for interest due on the first of January, 1860, upon which the action was brought, were detached and negotiated to other parties, until by purchase they came to the possession of the plaintiff. In bar of the action the defendant pleaded the statute of limitations of Iowa.

That statute prescribes the limitation of ten years to actions on all written contracts, whether under seal or otherwise. The simple question, therefore, presented for our determination is, whether the statute is a bar to an action upon the coupons detached from the bonds, and transferred to parties other than the holders of the bonds, when it would not be a bar to an action on the bonds themselves had they not been canceled.

Most of the bonds of municipal bodies, and private corporations in this country are issued in order to raise funds for works of large extent and cost, and their payment is, therefore, made at distant periods, not unfrequently beyond a quarter of a century; coupons for the different installments of interest are usually attached to these bonds, in the expectation that they will be paid as they mature, however distant the period fixed for the payment of the principal.

These coupons when severed from the bonds are negotiable, and pass by delivery. They then cease to be incidents of the bonds, and become in fact, independant claims; they do not lose their validity, if for any cause the bonds are canceled or paid before maturity; nor their negotiable character; nor their ability to support separate actions; and the amount for which they are issued draws interest from its maturity. They then possess the essential attributes of commercial paper, as has been held by this court in repeated instances. Every consideration, therefore, which

gives efficacy to the statute of limitations when applied to actions on the bonds after their maturity, equally requires that similar limitations should be applied to actions upon the coupons after their maturity.

Coupons, when severed from the bonds to which they were orginally attached, are in legal effect, equivalent to separate bonds for the different installments of interest. The like action may be brought upon each of them, when they respectively become due, as upon the bond itself when the principal matures; and to each action—to that upon the bond and to each of those upon the coupons—the same limitation must upon principle apply. All statutes of limitation begin to run when the right of action is complete, and it would be exceptional and illogical to hold that the statute sleeps with respect to claims upon detached coupons, whilst a complete right of action upon such claim exists in the holder. We answer, therefore the question certified to us, that the statute of Iowa, which extends the same limitation to actions on all written contracts, sealed or unsealed, began to run against the coupons in suit from their respective maturities; and accordingly affirm the judgment.

R. R. VALUATION, 1861.

On June 6, 1861, the county board of equalization made this record:

The assessment upon the M. & M. R. R., having been made in the several townships through which it runs at unequal amounts, verying from $7,000.00 to $30,000.00 per mile, your committee recommend that the valuation of $10,000 per mile be fixed as the uniform rate, making the total assessment upon the road for twenty-seven miles, the estimated length of the road in the county.....$270,000 00

Freight depot at Iowa City estimated	3,000 00
Engine house and tank	2,000 00
Passenger depot and ticket office	5 00
Three locomotives	20,000 00
Two passenger cars	1,000 00
Twenty-five freight cars	5,000 00
Total assessment	$301,005 00

The valuation of "Five Dollars" on depot and ticket office seems to have been a "figure of contempt" for the failure of the railroad company to comply with their agreement in regard to passenger depot.

RAILROAD ASSESSMENT—MARCH 30, 1882.

Name of Road.	Miles.	Val.	Total.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern	16.05	$5,550	89,077
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, Iowa City Div	19.59	2,000	39,180
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, Muscatine Div	7.06	2,500	17,650
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	27.16	12,700	344,932
			490,839

BYINGTON'S RAILROAD HISTORY.

Legrand Byington, Esq., was a prominent actor in the early railroad schemes of Johnson county. Several years ago (1874) he published a

series of trenchant newspaper articles under the title of the "*Secret History of Railroads in Johnson County.*" There is no doubt that Mr. Byington had some personal objects to serve in making his publication, but that does not alter the historical facts and matters of record which he made public. His writings and papers were frankly and generously placed at our service, to use or not, just as we might deem best, after searching the public records and other sources of information. His sketches present many facts of historic interest not elsewhere found, and we select from them such as serve well to show the workings of public sentiment and public endeavor in regard to securing railroad connections, in the days before any of these nest-eggs of railroad fraud had hatched out, and shows what gigantic sort of beastly birds they were, to tramp over and devour the county. Mr. Byington says:

The earliest railroad projected in Iowa, was to have run from Dubuque through Iowa City to Keokuk. Anterior to the first State constitution, congress was memorialized by the territorial legislature, for a grant of public lands in aid of its construction. When I came to the State in 1849, it divided public attention with the scheme of slackwater navigation of the Des Moines river (which controlled the politics of Iowa for years) and was so pretentious that in a State railroad convention called in its interest at Iowa City, in 1850, the utmost efforts of Judge James Grant and myself were unavailing to have a resolution in favor of a road from Davenport to Council Bluffs, attached as an amendment to a petition on behalf of the Dubuque and Keokuk project.

It was always vehemently opposed by all the influences which the aspiring young cities of Burlington and Muscatine could marshal against it, which led to a protracted newspaper and convention controversy over it, between the latter and the interior towns along its projected line.

The most notable incident of this sectional contest, was the defeat of Judge Lincoln Clark, for congress, by John P. Cook, of Davenport. The district contained a large majority of the political friends of Clark, but he was regarded as so much under the influence of Burlington, though resident at Dubuque, that political considerations were almost entirely ignored by the people of the counties interested in the Dubuque & Keokuk road, who held a protesting convention at Cedar Rapids, and voted very generally for Cook, on that consideration alone.

Burlington, however, always found effectual means of defeating the land grant, and eventually, the road itself, in whatsoever shape it afterwards presented itself.

As early as 1850, the Davenport and Council Bluffs road found earnest advocates. Defeated in first state convention, the people of Johnson county, under the inspiration of the late James P. Carleton and myself, took *practical steps*, in the summer of 1850, in its behalf, by organizing a company under the style of the Davenport & Iowa City R. R. Co., of

which J. P. Carleton was made president; H. W. Lathrop, secretary; Legrand Byington, treasurer, and Henry Murray, M. J. Morsman, Sylvanus Johnson, Samuel Workman, and some others, were directors.

In August, 1850, a public meeting upon the subject raised a committee of correspondence, who immediately dispatched to Davenport the following letter to Judge Grant, Mr. LeClaire, Ebenezer Cook, and other prominent citizens of that place, viz:

IOWA CITY, Aug. 25, 1850.

GENTLEMEN:—A public meeting of the citizens of Johnson county, which recently assembled at this place, devolved upon the undersigned the duty of endeavoring to secure the co-operation of the people of your county, in some measure which will be likely to secure the location and early commencement of a railroad from Davenport to Iowa City. The entire proceedings of the above named meeting are enclosed to you, to elicit from you and others upon the line of said road, either co-operation in our plans, or a suggestion of such other measures as you may deem preferable, to accomplish the end in view. It is confidently expected of your interest and zeal in this matter, that you will immediately take such order in the premises as will present us at an early day with an expression of wishes and determination of your community.

Very respectfully yours,

LEGRAND BYINGTON, JAS. MCINTOSH,
ANSON HART, W. H. HENDERSON,
JAS. HARLAN, G. D. PALMER,
SAMUEL WORKMAN, THOS. HUGHES,
Corresponding Committee.

September 5, a response came back from Davenport in the form of the following resolutions, adopted in a public meeting at that place, viz:

Resolved, That we concur with the people of Iowa City in the propriety of the immediate survey of the proposed road from Davenport to Iowa City, and that a committee of such number as the chairman of this meeting thinks advisable, be appointed to solicit subscriptions for that purpose, and correspond with the committee at Iowa City.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the public spirit and enterprise of the citizens of Johnson county in their laudable efforts to immediately survey and locate the route of a railroad from Davenport to Iowa City, and that we will do all that in our power lies to aid them in this great work.

Judge Grant also wrote me an enthusiastic letter upon the subject, commencing as follows:

DAVENPORT, August 19, 1850.

LEGRAND BYINGTON, Esq.:—I don't know that any public demonstration in a long time has given me so much satisfaction, as your Iowa City meeting to build a railroad from that place to this. The best way in the world to accomplish any great thing is to go at it in earnest.

In deference to rival projects already started by Lyons on the one side and Muscatine upon the other, an immediate survey and location of the Davenport and Iowa City line was deemed essential. Accordingly, the record shows:

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Davenport & Iowa City Railroad Company, called by the president, and held at Iowa City on the 21st of October, 1850, a quorum being present, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That Legrand Byington be and he is hereby authorized and required to proceed to Davenport and Rock Island for the purpose of procuring stock, etc., in the Davenport & Iowa City Railroad Company,

and the services of an engineer to commence an immediate survey of said road. JAMES P. CARLETON, *President.*
H. W. LATHROP, *Secretary.*

This journey to Davenport was made by myself and Dr.W. H. White, in a buggy, direct, by the way of Moscow, occupying two and a half days (no house being then visible between Cedar river and Blue Grass, near Davenport), and resulted in the following contract, viz.:

In consideration of the undertakings of the Davenport & Iowa City R. R. Company, hereinafter mentioned, I, Richard P. Morgan, of Kendall county, Illinois, agree with said company to make a survey and estimates of a railway route, upon the most practicable ground, from the town of Davenport, in Scott county, to Iowa City, in Johnson county, in Iowa. Said survey and estimates to be completed and a report thereof, accompanied by the field notes and suitable maps or diagrams, to be made to said company on or before the tenth day of December next. In consideration whereof said company agree to pay to said Morgan, for said survey and estimates, after the same shall have been completed, the sum of four hundred dollars. Said survey is to be made by said Morgan with such care, judgment and accuracy that a locationof the bed of said road may be made thereon, and the right of way, with reasonable certainty, obtained upon the basis of such survey and location. In witness whereof, said company, by Legrand Byington, their authorized agent, and said Morgan, have hereunto set their hands this 26th day of October, 1850.

THE DAVENPORT & IOWA CITY R. R. Co.
by LEGRAND BYINGTON, *Agent.*
RICHARD P. MORGAN.

Capital stock being minus, volunteer subscriptions were started to meet the expenses of this survey, and from one of them, now before me, I find the following "old settlers" down at an average of five dollars each, to-wit:

Theodore Sanxay, Jesse Bowen, H. D. Downey, Eastin Morris, John Crummey, John Powell, Henry Murray, Isaac Bowen, Franklin Kimball, Jacob Ricord, G. Crosthwait, John M. Colman, Enoch Lewis, M. J. Morsman, Legrand Byington, C. H. Berryhill, E. C. Lyon, Anson Hart, Samuel H. McCrory, John M. Kidder, Thos. H. Benton, Jr., Wm. Allman, A. H. Thompson, Peter Roberts, Morgan Reno.

At this distance, the foregoing would seem to be the day of small things, but in the actual surroundings, and in the midst of the fierce war over the question of *routes*, which raged for several years, it was the leverage which finally fixed the line of the existing Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road, through Iowa City; for the tier of counties south of us were very active, on behalf of their rival line, and possessed decided advantages in much greater population and wealth, &c.

This survey was completed and Col. Morgan made his report to me in November, 1850. It was printed as an eight page pamphlet, with an engraved map, showing the route and its future connections, and exten-

sively circulated throughout the country, as far as New York and Boston. After detailing the local characteristics of the route, Col. Morgan says:

If this railroad is considered simply as a medium to hasten the settlement of the country, it is quite plain that it will exercise an immense influence, but it will also contribute to the wealth and progress of the State, with still more particular effect, by forming the first division west of the Mississippi, of the great National Avenue, which is, eventually, to stretch across this immense continent. This first effectual impulse which is given to the rapid development of the resources of Iowa, will soon be followed by a second, which will not stop short of the Missouri. * * * There is another reason which militates greatly in favor of this route. It is exactly adapted for the extension westward of the Rock Island and Chicago railroad, to be connected at first by a ferry, but within a few years, by a high bridge across the Mississippi, opening an uninterrupted communication at all seasons of the year, with the great system of railroads in Illinois and other States, and in consequence, establishing the Davenport and Iowa City railroad as part of the great national trunk railroad from the Atlantic by way of Council Bluffs, the Platte Valley and the South Pass to the Pacific.

[It is interesting to note the prophetic forecast in this report, made thirty-two years ago, and then think how wonderfully it is now fulfilled.] HISTORIAN.

May 25, 1853, it was announced, that preliminary steps would be taken at Chicago, to organize a company to construct an east and west road through the State of Iowa, as an extension of the Rock Island line.

In the midst of the fierce warfare upon routes, then raging, through newspaper and convention media, between rival towns, it was determined that Iowa City must be represented at this meeting, and be prepared to throw therein the best card for her line of road. Accordingly, the Davenport & Iowa City company, the city council, and prominent citizens of the county, all took harmonious action, which resulted in the selection of Wm. Penn Clarke and myself, as delegates, clothed with plenary powers in the premises,—the great object being to secure Iowa City as a fixed point in the road that now loomed in the immediate future.

The following are the credentials under which we acted:

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Davenport & Iowa City Railroad Company, held at their office of business in Iowa City, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1853, a quorum (Messrs. Carleton, Byington, Murray, Morsman, Workman, Johnson and Lathrop), being present and the president in the chair.

On motion, it was resolved, that in the final organization of the Mississippi & Missouri R. R. Co., or in any necessary proceedings preliminary or subsequent thereto, at the proposed meeting of the incorporators at Chicago on the 25th day of May, 1853, or at any other suitable time and place, Legrand Byington as the authorized agent of this company may negotiate with said Mississippi & Missouri railroad company or any authorized agent or committee thereof for the sale or transfer or surrender to said last named company of all the rights, franchises, property, stock and muniments belonging or appertaining to said Davenport & Iowa City railroad company, on condition that said Mississippi & Missouri railroad

company shall make Iowa City a point in the construction and operation of their railroad. JAMES P. CARLETON, Pres't.

[L. S.] H. W. LATHTOP, Sec'y.

At a special meeting of the city council of Iowa City, called by the mayor, and held at their council chamber on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1853, the mayor being absent, on motion of Alderman Snyder, H. W. Lathrop was chosen president *pro tem* and Ald. Van Fleet recorder *pro tem*, whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, By the city council of Iowa City, that in the final organization of the Mississippi & Missouri railroad company or in any necessary proceedings preliminary or subsequent thereto at the proposed meeting of the corporators at Chicago, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1853, or at any other suitable time and place, Legrand Byington and Wm. Penn Clarke delegates to said meeting on behalf of the people of said Iowa City, are authorized in their discretion to subscribe to the capital stock of said company in the name of said Iowa City ———— thousand dollars, upon condition that said city is made a point in said road by irrevocable order of the managing board of said railroad company, and upon further condition that said stock shall be payable in the bonds of said city, bearing interest at the rate of —— per cent. per annum and subject to the approval of a majority vote of the electors of said city at an election which may be hereafter held for that purpose.

Resolved further, That in the event of any subscription of stock being made undur the terms of the foregoing resolution upon which any votes may be predicated to said Chicago meeting, the said Byington and Clarke are hereby authorized to cast the said stock votes for and in the name of said Iowa City. H. W. LATHROP, Pres. *pro tem.*

JOHN R. VAN FLEET, Rec. *pro tem.*

[L. S.] Witness our hands and the seal of said city hereto attached this 20th day of May, A. D. 1853.

To Chicago we went and there for three eventful and anxious days fought again the battle of the routes with the chosen men of Muscatine, Cedar Rapids and Burlington. The Mississippi & Missouri railroad company was organized, with some six hundred thousand dollars of capital subscribed, mostly by Henry Farnum, T. C. Durant, Mr. Sheffield, Mr. Wolcott, Wm. B. Ogden, N. B. Judd, and some others, as principal stockholders and officers.

These men professed to have money sufficient to build, indefinitely; and without then fixing any intermediate points, they gave us moral assurance that Iowa City should be upon the main line, but that Muscatine and Cedar Rapids must have branches, to keep them quiet and head off rival projects. They also astonished us their with pretentions,that they could build *three* lines through Iowa easier than *one*.

Probably fearing that we could not very clearly demonstrate this latter proposition, they also determined that they would accompany us on our return to the state and make the thing clear to our people.

Arrived at Iowa City, in a public meeting assembled, these railroad magnates unfolded their plans and honey-fugled as follows:

1. They assumed to build the first division of the main line to Iowa City in two years.

2. To extend a branch from Iowa City to the Minnesota line, through Cedar Rapids.

3. To construct and operate another branch from Iowa City through Washington to the Missouri at St. Joseph.

4. To pay all interest on county and city bonds issued until the road paid dividends at the rate of 10 per cent.

In consideration whereof they required local stock subscriptions in money and bonds to the extent of $2,500 per mile, estimated at one hundred and fory thousand dollars, and second, a gift of the right of way from the east line of the county to Iowa City.

About thirty thousand dollars of individual subscriptions were then made by our citizens, and the propositions for county and city bonds were voted on and carried.

The Lyons company, by a fraudulent *ruse* practiced upon Judge Lee, of which he was amply forewarned by Messrs. Byington, Murray and others, got possession of their bonds, without doing any work of consequence; and the M. & M. company laid their last rail to Iowa City, by the light of burning tar barrels at midnight, on the last day of December, 1855.

In anticipation of the event, a grand celebration had been inaugurated, and an illuminated card of invitation, sent broadcast over the land, of which a preserved copy, now before me, reads as follows, viz:

GRAND RAILROAD FESTIVAL.

Iowa City and the Atlantic cities connected by railway! The National Trunk road half completed to the Pacific!

IOWA CITY, Dec. 18, 1855.

You are respectfully requested to attend a celebration at Iowa City, of the opening of the Mississippi & Missouri railroad to the capital of Iowa, on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1856. We hand you, herewith, a card, which will serve you as a pass over the Chicago & Rock Island railroad, over the Mississippi & Missouri railroad to and from Iowa City, and to the hospitalities of our citizens.

LEGRAND BYINGTON, GEO. W. MCCLEARY,
H. D. DOWNEY, SAMUEL WORKMAN.
H. W. LATHROP, R. H. SYLVESTER,
Committee of Invitation.

This festival occurred with many hundreds of guests from abroad, and thousands of delighted citizens, at the old capitol building, on the coldest day I ever experienced anywhere; and was closed with a feast and ball, under the auspices of Iowa City ladies of the olden time.

So liberal had been the contributions to the reception festival that upon its brilliant close, the committee of management found themselves in possession of quite a surplus of cash, after all bills had been paid.

At their final meeting they enthusiastically resolved to appropriate this with the hearty assent of all the contributors, to an immediate re-inauguration of a north and south road, to-wit: The old Dubuque and Keokuk, under another name. Accordingly we summoned the counties upon the line thereof, to a convention at Iowa City, and effected the organization of the *Iowa Union R. R. Co.*, the details and meagre results of which will require a separate chapter of this history.

A short space of time elapsed, however, before the aspect of affairs began to appear less encouraging. Dr. Murray, Col. Trowbridge, Sam. Workman and myself had obtained from the county judge, T. H. Lee, a solemn pledge that no bonds should be issued to the Lyons Central company until the road was operated to Iowa City according to stipulation, but he early succumbed to the influence of its champions, and the Adamses secretly and fraudulently fobbed $50,000, after doing a little surface work on the high knolls above town, and then "petered out," as most of us apprehended at the start. *

[Remnants of this old skin-deep grade can still be seen (1882) on the Reno property, on Brown street between Linn and Gilbert streets; also in spots along on Brown street and out northeastward in Dewey's addition. Remnants of the digging done for the first abutment of the projected bridge are also still visible. This bridge, according to the grade established and the point fixed for crossing the river, would have had to be *seventeen hundred feet long*, from bluff to bluff, and *one hundred and fifty feet above the surface of the water*—which was a project of railroad bridge building so utterly preposterous and impracticable at that time, and especially by that company, that this fact alone showed the fraudulent character and the egregious folly and impudence of the whole scheme. Yet many good citizens were deceived by its flaming and high-sounding pretentions, for the county voted $50,000 to it, by 407 majority. This was the tune they danced to, and *this they paid the fiddler.*]—HISTORIAN.

The M. & M. company refused to allow the county or city any voice in its management, failed to inaugurate their promised branches, which were to contribute so largely to our prosperity—misapplied to private use the large earnings of the road, that had been pre-pledged to the payment of the bond interest—borrowed money on our credit, to make a sham dividend to favored stockholders (themselves) so as technically to escape their assumed liability for interest, and cast the burden upon county and city—exacted higher passenger and freight rates, to and from river points, than stage coach and lumber wagon charges—and in every conceivable manner, evinced their settled purpose to *bleed* this community to the utmost extent possible, and especially to pocket the $130,000 of our stock, without conceding us any just equivalent therefor, either in accommodations or coin.

Their contract bound them to finish their road *into* Iowa City by Jan-

uary 1, 1856. Also, to apply its net earnings inviolately, to dividends on the *first division* thereof, (extending from Davenport to Iowa City) to meet interest so as to increase the value of the stock of *that* division. Instead thereof, they made their terminus outside of the town, for more than three years, and have perversely kept their depots there to this day—and have always used the revenues which were pledged to the interest fund, to promote private coal-mining and hotel speculations, and to build plug roads in the State of Illinois.

In a word, instead of managing to make our stock marketable at par and productive and self-sustaining, the purpose early became manifest and successful, to reduce it as near to a nonentity as possible, so that the Rock Island & Pacific Company (themselves in disguise) could gobble it up for less than a mere song.

And when the apple was ripe they plucked it, in this way:

Although the Rock Island road was doing the most profitable business of any road in the United States, with two exceptions, and its stock was at the head of the Wall street market—(away up to 30 premium) and although *our* "division" was earning as much, in proportion to cost, as the Rock Island,—and although the managers of the latter were principally owners of the former—*they voluntarily defaulted in the payment of their mortgage bond interest*, foreclosed against themselves, and bought in their own property, (and ours) for a few cents on the dollar.

As debtors and sellers, they were the M. & M. Company—as creditors and purchasers, they were the C., R. I. & P. Company. As both, they were Tracy, Durant, Farnum & Co., experts in Credit Mobilier swindling, obtaining large sums of other people's money for nothing.

Whilst this interesting process was going on the city treasurer's books show that the hard-working people of Johnson county were paying more than seven thousand dollars a year, in the shape of interest to these sharks, to supply the place of the road earnings which belonged to us, but were purposely withheld, so as to destroy the marketable value of our stock, to suit their ulterior designs.

Finally, the county government became restive, and cast about for effectual means of escape. Suits had been brought for delinquent interest, on the municipal bonds, and pettifogging defences upon such utterly insignificant technicalities as the non-appearance of the county seal upon coupons, had stuck us for considerable sums, but had left the merits of our cause untouched. Still, as was doubtless intended by the pettifoggers, or some of them, the ever odious doctrine of estoppel began to be mouthed in respect to the principal and remaining interest of these bonds.

Two or three specimen facts may be appropriately stated here, to illustrate the way in which Johnson county was always treated as a principal stockholder in this corporation. The bonds were issued about September, 1853, in full payment of an equal amount of company stock, upon assur-

ances that the company would pay the interest thereon, until dividends from road earnings equaled, interest. Nearly eleven years afterwards, and after the people had paid more than sixty thousand dollars of interest on the bonds, without receiving a cent of cash dividends, a special committee of the Board of Supervisors (S. H. Fairall and E. Carroll), were instructed to proceed to New York and sell the stock; and were compelled to report at the June session of 1864, that their mission was a total failure, because said stock *had never been subject to the control of the county, and was then wholly unavailable*, for the reason that the certificates had been placed by the company "in the hands of one Flagg," who told the committee that he held them as *trustee* for the bondholders!!! Johnson county had never appointed any such trustee, and knew nothing of the transaction! This "man Flagg," I take to be no other than Azariah C. Flagg, whom I well knew as treasurer of the M. & M. Company, and the shadow of President Dix, and who had been a member of the ald "Albany regency" in the days of Marcy and Silas Wright—(see supervisor's record, book 1, page 396.)

Four years afterwards, the mysterious embargo upon this stock seems to have been removed, for Edmonds & Ransom, railroad lawyers, gobbled it, at less than six cents to the dollar.

The efforts of Johnson county to defend herself, in the multiplied suits brought on the railroad bonds, were entirely unsuccessful. Taxes and costs accumulated to such a fearful extent, that bankruptcy of the community seemed inevitable. At the same time, the roads became more unconscionable in their tariffs and discriminations, whilst enjoying invidious exemptions from equal taxation with the citizens upon their property.

The Iowa courts—inimical at first—had at last reached a final decision, that these bonds were not within the commercial law, and that the levy of taxes to pay them, unauthorized by legislation, would be perpetually enjoined. Nevertheless, it was observed that the bondholders were stiffening in their demands, and that they could find purchasers for their bonds, even under the shadow of our own court house. Finally, the supervisors determined that they would not further levy, and the community, almost to a man declared that they would no longer pay.

The process of *mandamus* from the U. S. Circuit Court to compel the county boards to levy exorbitant taxes, was then invoked upon the one side; while measures were taken to enlist the legislature and judiciary of the State, upon the other.

In the course of a decision, lately promulgated by our Supreme Court, [in 1868] Mr. Chief Justice Dillon makes the following declarations in reference to these bonds:

"I believe the bonds are *void*—that there was no semblance of *power* to issue them—that there can be no such thing as an *innocent holder* of such paper—that it is the settled adjudication of this Court, having before it the question, as a Court of last resort for the State."

Railroad bond matters worked along in this mysterious way, until the month of May, 1869, when the conspirators having everything in readiness, pounced down upon the non-levying supervisors and city councilmen with a warrant for contempt, and took them bodily before the U. S. Circuit Court at Des Moines.

[Here Mr. Byington adds many personal and partisan matters, which we omit. But the upshot of it all was, that the board of supervisors went home and *levied the railroad tax*, (Byington says "a quarter of a million"), as required by the Federal Court.]—HISTORIAN.

The cry then became universal that the payment of the taxes thus levied, could not and should not be enforced.

Mr. Cloud of Muscatine (who had been Attorney General), issued a programme of resistence, for the people of that county, who were in the same boat with us. Men of all occupations, and every persuasion, declared they would not voluntarily pay; and such was the pressure, that county treasurer Hershire announced that he would take no measures to enforce payment, or charge up delinquent interest. This feeling became contagious, and spread to nearly every county in eastern and central Iowa. Among others ex-Governor Kirkwood put himself upon record, in several masterly essays, in which he upheld the non-tax-payers' purposes with the most irrefragable arguments.

[See article headed wrestling with the railroads.]

From this time until after the ensuing session of the legislature, the bond battle raged all along the line with unabated fury.

In a foot note in his history, dated June 18, 1874, Mr. Byington says:

NOTE.—Mr. county treasurer Swisher certifies to me that from the manner in which the books of his office were kept, he cannot, without immense labor, ascertain the amount of levies for railroad bonds previous to 1869, but that for '69, '70, '71, '72 and '73 the county levies for that purpose aggregate $228,093.64, and the city levies, same years, amount to $82,814.67. Total for five years, *three hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and eight dollars!*

NOTE BY THE HISTORIAN.—This historian found the same difficulties which Mr. Swisher alludes to, in trying to get hold of connected, systematic and complete data in regard to the railroad impositions practiced upon the county. They are not to be found; but the people *had to pay the money*, all the same. Johnson county, in common with many others, has suffered the gravest and deepest wrongs through the greed and chicanery of railroad speculators, who took advantage of the trusting eagerness of the people to do anything that was proposed which promised to secure them a railroad. Johnson county, or more especially Iowa City, seems always to have had more "leading men" to the square acre than was healthy for her; hence they jostled and crowded and elbowed each other to death, while some were blind leaders of the blind, and leader and led

all fell into the railroad ditch together. Some had political or financial axes to grind for themselves; some were ignorant or stupid in such matters, and easily used as tools by others; some were enthusiasts, over-zealous, over-confident, and missed their aim; some were jaundiced, sour, suspicious, off-ox sort of men, always croaking and hindering; some were narrow, short-sighted, pig-headed, but honest; some were cunning and far-reaching plotters for personal gain; some were public-spirited, discreet, and true to the public trust reposed in them. But each is accused of being *to blame* for some swindle upon the county, or the loss of some railroad which Iowa City paid for but never got. We will "never, never tell," the dozen or more names which have been given us confidentially as *the* particular scape-goat of the county or city's woe in particular cases. We assume that each man did what *he thought at the time* would be best. But of course when a man in public position makes a big mistake, though perfectly honest in his intention, the whole community suffers by it. An honest mistake can be forgiven, for the best and wisest are liable to err in judgment; but for complotters, connivers or perpetrators of fraud, LET NO GUILTY MAN ESCAPE, in Johnson county.

CHAPTER III.—PART 3.

FINANCIAL HISTORY.

First Tax List, 1838—First Taxes Collected, 1839—First County Orders—Financial Reports—A Loan Voted—A Lost Record—Financial Troubles in 1861, Etc.—Statistics of 1881—Finances in 1881-'82.

FIRST TAX LIST OF JOHNSON COUNTY.

The capital of Wisconsin Territory was in 1837 the same as now—the city of Madison. But the act to organize Johnson county was passed at a special session of the Wisconsin Territorial legislature, held at Burlington, [then in Wisconsin Territory] commencing June 11, 1838.

Johnson county had been formed or designated as to name and boundaries, by an act of the Wisconsin Territorial legislature, approved December 21, 1837; but it was not "organized," or given a system of county government of its own, until the act passed at the Burlington special session above mentioned had taken effect. Meanwhile, it was nominally under the authority of Cedar county, or "attached to Cedar county for civil purposes." Accordingly, the sheriff of Cedar county, James W. Tallman, brought the tax list for 1838 to S. C. Trowbridge, deputy sheriff of Johnson county, for collection, the business of assessing and collecting taxes being at that time part of the public duties devolving on sheriffs. While looking up the men named in this list, Trowbridge had the special object secretly in view, of showing to the legislature that Johnson county

had enough population to entitle it to be organized as a civil jurisdiction by itself; hence the hunt for *noses to count* was made very thorough, for home use, but no names were reported to the Cedar county authorities except those who had some taxable personal property. There could not be any real estate tax, for no man had yet obtained title to his land claim. But the people of Johnson knew that they were soon to be in shape to "run their own machine," and they were not willing to pay in as taxes a lot of money to be carried off to the coffers of Cedar county. Hence that tax was never collected. However, the list as made out, has a rare historic value, for it shows who were property owners in Johnson county at that time, being the first tax list that was ever made here; it shows what personal property and live stock there was in the county then, and what valuation was put upon them. We are indebted to Col. Trowbridge for the use of the original paper in the handwriting of Robert G. Roberts, clerk of Cedar county, which he had preserved among his own private relics of the pioneer days; and here we print it for preservation as a choice bit of Johnson county history. It has never been published before:

TAX LIST OF JOHNSON COUNTY, PREPARED IN MAY, 1838, BY AUTHORITY OF JAMES W. TALLMAN, SHERIFF OF CEDAR COUNTY, WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

PROPRIETOR'S NAME	Value of household goods and merchandise.	No. and value of working cattle	No. of cows and stock cattle over 3 years old.	No. and value of horses over 3 years old.	No. and value of clocks.	No. and value of watches.	Cash on hand and at interest.	No. cattle under 3 years old.	Amount of property taxed.	Amount of taxes
Wheten Chase	$ 200	10 $ 375	$ ..	3 $ 195	.. ..	1 $ 30	$ ..	....	$725 00	$ 3.63
Philip Clark	50	8 200	.. ....	3 35	.. ..	1 10	....	....	245.00	1.23
Wm. C. Massey	50	.. ..	1 18	.. ..	.. ..	1 5	20	....	43.00	22
Wm. Devall	.....	10 350	.. ....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ....	....	....	350.00	1.75
Benjamin Miller	60	8 285	4 80	1 50	1 6	.. ....	....	4	455.00	2.28
Nathaniel Fellows	50	2 80	1 25	.. ..	.. ..	.. ....	....	....	105.00	.53
Thomas Bolster	.....	2 75	.. ....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ....	....	....	75.00	.38
Yale Hamilton	50	8 200	2 40	.. ..	.. ..	.. ....	....	3	265.50	1.33
Jacob Witter	100	.. ..	2 40	1 75	1 10	.. ....	....	2	167.00	.84
William Ward	60	6 190	.. ....	1 40	.. ..	.. ....	....	....	230.00	1.15
James W. Massey	50	10 325	1 25	.. ..	.. ..	.. ....	....	1	358.50	1.79
Pleasant Harris	200	14 455	3 75	2 180	1 10	1 20	....	3	828.50	4.14
Jacob Earhart	60	8 200	2 40	.. ..	.. ..	....	....	1	248.50	1.24
Joel Dowd	50	.. ..	1 20	1 30	.. ..	....	...	....	50.00	.25
Jas. S. Wilkinson	20	7 245	.. ....	.. ..	.. ..	....	....	....	245.00	1.23
Elias Secor	30	4 100	.. ....	.. ..	.. ..	....	....	....	100.00	.50
Elijah Parsons	60	6 150	2 40	.. ..	.. ..	....	....	1	98.50	.49
Salem Taylor	50	2 50	1 25	.. ..	.. ..	....	....	1	83.50	.42
Robert Walker	50	6 180	3 60	.. ..	1 10	.. ....	....	2	292.00	1.46
Isaac N. Lesh	125	2 60	2 40	. .....	.. ..	....	....	3	175.50	.88
John Morford	75	8 200	3 60	.. ..	.. ..	.. ...	....	5	302.50	1.51
Joseph Weaver	50	4 160	2 40	.. ..	1 10	.. ....	....	2	227.00	1.14
Joseph Stover	175	8 300	4 80	2 80	.. ..	.. ....	....	1	536.00	2.68
Samuel Walker	40	4 120	.. ...	.. ..	.. ..	.. ....	....	....	120.00	.60
James Walker	.....	2 60	.. ....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ....	....	....	60.00	.30
John Smith	60	4 200	1 22	.. ..	.. ..	.. ....	....	1	230.50	1.15
John A. Cain	75	4 100	2 35	2 55	1 10	.. ....	....	4	234.00	1.17
Geo. W. Hawkins	60	1 30	1 20	1 30	.. ..	.. ....	....	2	97.00	.49
Wm. Sturgis	.....	5 150	1 20	1 50	.. ..	1 7	.. ..	....	227.00	1.14
Wm. Kelso	50	6 170	3 60	2 100	.. ..	.. ....	....	5	363.50	1.82
David Sweet	50	5 110	1 20	1 70	.. ..	. ....	100	....	290.00	1.45
Wm. Howe*	.....	.. ....	.. ....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ....	....	....	.....	.....
Michael Ritter	50	4 130	1 25	.. ..	1 10	.. ....	....	1	173.50	.87
Benjamin Ritter	.....	4 130	.. .	.. ..	.. ..	1 10	....	....	140.00	.70
John McLucas	75	4 120	2 40	.. ..	.. ..	.. ....	....	2	177.00	.89
Abraham A. Street	40	6 150	.. ...	.. ..	.. ..	.. ....	....	....	150.00	.75
Green Hill	50	8 170	2 40	1 75	1 10	.. ....	70	1	375 00	1.88
Henry Felkner*	.....	.. ....	.. ....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ....	....	....	.....	.....
Eli Myers	.....	16 480	.. ...	.. ..	.. ..	1 10	....	....	490.00	2.45
John Gilbert*	.....	.. ....	.. ....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ....	....	....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.. ..	.. ....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ....	....	....	.....	$46.74

*Property not listed.

In addition to what is printed in the foregoing table, Robert Walker had five hogs, valued at $25; Joseph Stover had one horse under three years old; and Wm. Kelso the same.

It is singular to note that for some reason or other Sheriff Tallman did not put Samuel C. Trowbridge's name on the above list.

FIRST TAXES COLLECTED.

The first collected tax list for Johnson county was made by S. C. Trowbridge, county assessor, appointed by the board of county commissioners, April 1, 1839, and was based upon the assessment of personal property only, for territorial purposes, as no one had any title to land then, other than "squatter's claims." The following is a list of all the taxpayers in the county at the time of the assessment, May, 1839, together with the amount assessed against each person. The rate of levy upon this assessment was fixed by the board of county commissioners at its meeting July 1, 1839, thus:

Ordered by the Court: That the rates per cent to be laid for tax should be one half per cent on the dollar:

Green Hill, $423; Charles Jones, 559; John I. Burge, 245; Joseph Stover, 600; Jonathan Harris, 182; John Eagan, 325; Joseph Eagan, 50; Asby D. Packard, 5; Joel Dowell, 97; John Williams, 10; Robert Walker, 313; Yale Hamilton, 205; Peter Crum, 33; John Trout, 175; William Ward, 324; Stephen Brown, 10; Thomas B. Mulholland, 10; John A. Sweet, 170; John Moore, 50; Stephen Chase, 60; Knight & Wilson, 450; Ebenezer, Douglass, 294; Wheton Chase, 588; William C. Massey, 85; Henry Hart, 85; John Morford, 228; John G. Coleman, 34; Samuel Walker, 302; Joseph Walker, 110; James Walker, 68; William Kelso, 414; James Magruder, 15; David Sweet, 249; William Sturgis, 168; George W. Hawkins, 95; Isaac McCorkle, 242; William Wolef, 180; Henry G. Reddout, 10; John Gardner, 42; William M. Harris, 10; Pleasant Harris, 577; Henry Earhart, 10; Abner Wolcott, 6; Allen Baxter, 10; David Switzer, 462; Samuel Sprague, 31; James L. Wilkinson, 70; Jacob Earhart, 427; John Earhart, 67; Nathaniel McClure, 374; Lewis Ranzhan, 287; James Smith, 280; John Royal, 35; Eliza Seacor, 179; William Morris, 212; James Scahorn, 443; McPherson Davis, 332; Josiah Davis, 114; Charles H. Berryhill, 400; Isaiah P. Hamilton, 50; William Brown, 128; Thomas B. Brown, 60; James Duglass, 160; John Shoup, 5; Benjamin Miller, 373; Patrick Smith, 21; William Dupont, 435; John Hawkins, 220; Mrs. Mary Ann Dennis, 65; John N. Headly, 281; Jonathan Sprague, 349; John Guilor, 311; Alonzo C. Dennison, 230; Joseph Dennison, 170; George L. Dennison, 190; Addison Chapman, 50; Martin Harless, 262; Jesse McCart, 205; Nathaniel Fellows, 103; John Mathews, 436; Elijah Hurley, 11; James Harden, 281, John Morris, 235; William Jones, 333; Eli Myers, 175; Harry Tyman, 122; Jesse McGrew, 431; Abner Arrowsmith, 244; Samuel Conlogue, 180; Warren Stiles, 445; Josiah Lyman, 50; Jahial

Park, 169; Presley and Lewis Conley, 370; Warren Spurrier, 78; Daniel Slone, 88; Andrew Binegal, 15; Marge Belford, 225; Ebenezer M. Adams, 150; Peliezene C. Brown, 120; Thomas B. Prague, 95; John Agy, 85; John Rickman, 20; James Buchanan, 325; Isaac V. Dennis, 30; Samuel B. Trotter, 40; Allen C. Sutliff, 335; Thomas Maxwell, 35; Thomas G. Lockhart, 407; Samuel M. Lockhart, 290; Benona Haskin, 50; Thomas Fitz, 15; Thomas Ford, 165; Elias Rogers, 155; Wiley Fitz, 35; Henry Rogers, 110; William McGinnis, 25; David A. Burns, 40; Isaac Cox, 20; John S. Hollar, 275; Abner States, 20; Elijah Cox, 243; Edwin Brown, 55; Orestes Lovett, 100; Robert Mathews, 301; Isaac Bowen, 365; John Parrott, 545; Philip Clark, 570; William Morford, 125.

The foregoing list contains 128 names, each of whom reckoned as the head of a family, would, in the ratio of five to each family, give a population of 640. It will be observed that the highest assessment was given to Joseph Stover, $600, upon which he paid a tax of three dollars; and the lowest assessment was given to Asby D. Packard, five dollars, upon which he paid a tax of two cents and a half. The record—two sheets of foolscap paper, musty and browned in the lapse of forty-three years, shows that the tax was closely collected, every amount being marked paid except three; eleven marked removed out of the county, and four—Benona Haskins, Thomas Fitz, Thomas Ford and David A. Burns, were found to be over the line in Linn county. The tax was collected by John Eagan, deputy under Sheriff Trowbridge, and the aggregate amount on the list is shown by the following return:

Amount on duplicate for 1839, one hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty-five cents.

JOHN EAGAN, Deputy Collector, J. C.

This is supplemented by the following: "Duplicate of taxes for 1839. Settled satisfactory to us.

HENRY FELKNER,
PHILIP CLARK,
ABNER WALCOTT,
} *County Commissioners.*

Attest: LUKE DOUGLASS, Clerk B. C. C.
Iowa City, Jan. 7, 1840.

FIRST MONEY ORDERS.

On the first organization of the county its public business and expenditures was managed by a board of three county commissioners; and the following is the first money order ever issued, and the first bill ever paid by Johnson county, for the services of a county officer:

No. 1.—Treasurer of the county of Johnson pay to Samuel C. Trowbridge, forty-three dollars out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as remuneration for services rendered at the commissioners' court, and for summoning venires of grand and pettit jurors in and for the county of Johnson. By order of the board of county commissioners, issued this 20th day of June, 1839.

$43.00 LUKE DOUGLASS, C. B. C. C.

On motion of Henry Felkner, the eagle side of a ten cent piece was to be used for a county seal until further orders.

By a new law known at the time as "Mason's Code," the system of county business was changed from the board of three commissioners to a judgeship, or county court, consisting of one man elected for the purpose. This law took effect in 1851, and the first financial transaction of Johnson county, under this system was the following:

No. 1. OFFICE OF COUNTY JUDGE, IOWA CITY, Aug., 18, 1851.

State of Iowa, Johnson county, ss:

The treasurer of Johnson county will pay to Peter Ewing, two dollars and fifty cents out of any money in the county treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Given under my hand, with the seal of the said county of Johnson, hereunto affixed.

{ Seal. }

F. H. LEE, County Judge.

The next change in the mode of county government for Iowa was to abolish the judgeship and adopt the system of electing one supervisor from each township. This gave Johnson county a court or parliament of twenty members to transact its public business. The first money order issued by this new body was the following:

No. 1. STATE OF IOWA, JOHNSON COUNTY, }
OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, }
Feb. 2, A. D. 1861.

The treasurer of Johnson county will pay to James Fogg or bearer, eleven and twenty-eight one-hundredths dollars, out of any money in the county treasury, not otherwise appropriated. By order of the board of supervisors. Witness my hand and seal of this office hereunto affixed.

H. E. BROWN, Clerk.

This system of county government proved too expensive and cumbersome; and in a few years the law was changed so as to have only three supervisors, the same as at first; but afterwards two more were added, making a board of five, and that is the law we are now working under.

COUNTY FINANCES.—1841–42.

The first published report of the county finances found in the old newspaper files, was the following; which is valuable to compare with the amassed bulkiness of similar reports for 1881–82:

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the County of Johnson, from the 1st day of April, 1841, to the 3d day of May, 1842.

RECEIPTS.

Received from	merchants and peddlers	$ 341.39
"	" grocers	611.33
"	" fines	253.24
"	" ferry and auction licenses	30.00
"	" supervisors of roads	80.79
"	" collector revenue for 1841	1,193.01
Total		$ 2,509.96

EXPENDITURES.

For county and territorial roads	$ 393.87
For criminal prosecutions	412.20
For constables, bailiffs, and witnesses	39.28
For stationery, room rent, furniture, &c	207.63
For clerks of district, and commissioners' court	155.81
For sheriff " "	167.17
For expenses of elections	79.14
For wolf scalps	103.00
For support of the poor	239.59
For pay of county commissioners	243.71
For treasurer's fees and charges	94.45
For assessing the revenue	130.56
For recorder for transcribing deeds, &c	67.87
For printing	40.00
For lawyers for counsel, &c	25.00
For coroner's inquests	33.75
For R. P. Lowe, prosecuting attorney	300.00
For pay of supervisors	22.65
For outstanding orders on the 1st of April, 1841	751.31
Total	$3,506.99

JOHN PARROTT, JAMES CAVANAGH, PHILIP CLARK,
Commissioners.

Attest: S. B. GARDNER, *Clerk.*

VOTE FOR A COUNTY LOAN OF $15,000.

On June 28, 1858, a vote was taken to decide:

Whether the county shall borrow the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent per annum, to pay indebtedness of the county, and also to aid in the erection of the new court house and jail, and also authorizing the levy of a tax within the limits prescribed by law, upon the taxable property of said county, to pay the principal and interest of said loan in ten years from the date thereof.

The following table shows the result of the vote by townships:

Township.	For the Loan.	Against the Loan.
Iowa City	601	13
Big Grove	44	3
Cedar	5	17
Clear Creek	17	7
Fremont	10	47
Graham	24	12
Hardin	17	4
Jefferson	29	1
Liberty	29	2
Monroe	11	36
Newport	18	10
Oxford	25	7
Penn	39	25
Pleasant Valley	1	38
Scott	23	5

Sharon	19	7
Union	21	..
Washington	18	39
Total	951	273

Majority for loan and tax, 678.

A LOST RECORD.

Theology has its "Lost tribes of Israel," history has its "lost arts," and Johnson county has its "lost record"—or, more properly, *hasn't got it*—for the record of county board proceedings from Dec. 31, 1859, to Jan. 7, 1861, are entirely missing and cannot be found. And at the same time there is some crookedness in the matter of county treasurer's books. In 1861 Mr. J. W. Stow was appointed a special committee to investigate the matter. Meanwhile the state auditor made inquiry after the "missing link" in the chain of statistics and revenues that serve to hold county and state governments in vital unity. On Sept. 3, 1861, Mr. Stow made a report, from which we extract such parts as show the main points of historic value:

"Your committee asked from the present treasurer the books Mr. Hughes kept during his term of office, but was informed by Mr. Sperry that no such record existed. The only books kept by Mr. Hughes were claimed by him as private property, and removed by him upon the expiration of his term of service. The neglect to keep a full and accurate account of the county finances in books permanently deposited in the county treasurer's office, has made the examination and adjustment required by the auditor a matter of great difficulty, and in some respects, an impossibility.

The following is what your committee gathered from the examination, and the abstract now annexed is the same in substance as that sent to the state auditor as the best that could now be furnished:

Thomas Hughes, treasurer of Johnson county, Iowa, in account with the State of Iowa on state revenue:

DEBTOR.

To cash received from Gardner (probably nothing).	
" levy of 1855 state tax	$ 4,408.40
" " " 1856 " "	6,285.85
" " " 1857 " "	11,669.19
" " " 1858 " "	8,281.73
" " " 1859 " "	7,255.63
" Additional assessments in 1855–56–57–58–59	95.13
" Interest received during term	
" Amount received from peddlers' licences	
" " " " sale of laws	
" " of state revenues from other sources	

(*Note.*—There is no possible way of knowing anything respecting these last items except through Mr. Hughes, no records of such receipts being kept in the office. Your committee applied to Mr. Hughes for these items, but he stated that he could not furnish them. Your commit-

tee knows of no way in which the amount properly chargeable to Hughes from these sources can be known.)

CREDIT.

By unavailable taxes of	1855	$ 105.01
" " " "	1856	176.62
Delinquent taxes of	1857	838.47
" " "	1858	1,939.92
" " "	1859	6,663.81
Treasurer's receipts for payments made		
Auditor's mileage certificates		
Refunded for erroneous assessment		
Cash paid to successor		

As before stated, the foregoing has been forwarded to the auditor of state as the best statement practicable.

A. J. Hershire [now editor of the *State Press*], was county treasurer from 1869 to 1873; and auditor from 1875 to 1879. He took pains while in office to gather up and preserve in proper order all the loose papers and records of county business that he could find. He found such papers tucked away in pigeon-holes and on shelves without any classification or labels; also found a lot that had been thrown into the wood-box and lain there for months or years as waste paper, but which, on examination contained matters quite important to the public records, and that had not been copied or preserved anywhere. But he could never find any clue to that "lost record" of the county business transacted during the year 1860.

For many years the county business was done in such chance rooms as could be hired for the different officers. There were no vaults or safe storage provided for the books. The offices were occasionally moved; and there were several changes made in the laws governing county offices —such as changing from three commissioners to the one county judge system, and then changing back again; also, combining the duties of treasurer and recorder, up to 1864, and then separating them; and combining the duties of county judge and auditor from 1851 till 1869, when the commissioner or supervisor system was restored, and the separate office of auditor established. It is, therefore, not surprising that confusion worse confounded should have crept into some parts of this humpty-dumpty sort of management, and also of the official records pertaining to it. The loss of the county business records of 1860 was probably purely accidental, though from gross neglect or carelessness, for there was nothing in them from which anyone could gain pecuniary benefit by their destruction. But the case of the missing treasury records of course was different.

And in addition to the above cases, the entire record of county tax sales, from the beginning up to 1860–61, was feloniously purloined from the court house, and has never been recovered. One supposition is that it was taken and destroyed by irate parties whose property had been sold for taxes, and they thought thus to prevent consummation of tax title. Another supposition is that some one or more snide lawyers did it, because

its loss would make oceans of tax-title litigation, whereby they might profit. As to which is which, we can only say, in the language of the reliable colored gentleman, "you pays your money and you takes your choice."

FINANCIAL TROUBLES IN 1861.

On June 6, 1861, the following report was made by the committee on finance:

Your committee were instructed to determine and report the amount and condition of the county indebtedness, both of a funded and floating character, and recommend such measures as they may deem expedient for its gradual liquidation.

In the discharge of this duty, they find that the outstanding warrants upon the county treasury, on the first day of June, 1861, amount to the sum of..... $16,354 36
Judgment of McKee vs. County,..... 2,413 85
" " W. Penn Clarke vs. County..... 600 00

$19,368 21

There is besides this an unadjusted indebtedness of the county, which your committee cannot now report—a part of which indebtedness will be audited by the board at its present session.

The funded debt of the county consists of bonds issued to the M. & M. R. R. Co.,..... $ 50,000 00
To the Lyons I. C. R. R.,..... 50,000 00
Bonds for court house buildings,..... 15,000 00

Making the entire liabilities of the county amount to the serious sum of..... $134,368 21
The assets of the county consist of swamp lands unsold 925 00
Amount due from the United States for swamp lands sold..... 30,775 00
[NOTE.—These figures are derived from the statement of the county judge, submitted to the board at its last regular session.]
Delinquent county taxes to 1st inst., estimated,..... 10,000 00

$41,700 00
Excess of liabilities over available assets,..... $92,668 21

The railroad stock held by the county, as well as the real estate belonging to the county, are not included in this estimate, being evidently unavailable for the purposes of this exhibit.

How this board is to provide for the gradual extinction of this ponderous indebtedness, and at the same time reduce the present high rate of taxation, is a question difficult of solution. The accruing interest of this debt, together with the heavy annual expenses of the county, are of themselves serious demands upon the county revenue. This will be more apparent, when it is seen that the assessed value of the taxable property of the county for this year, is only $4,626,251.00, which will, if subjected to the highest rate of taxation allowable by law for county purposes, only

yield a revenue of $18,500.00 per annum. Just what proportion of this revenue will be absorbed by the ordinary expenses of the county, your committee cannot now determine, having no reliable data upon which to base an estimate, which would be approximately reliable. The following abstract derived from the books of the county judge, will serve to show something bearing upon that point, but will, we trust, be no index to the future wants of the county.

From the 15th of September, 1859, to the 1st of January, 1861, a period of 15½ months, there was expended from the county treasury

For grand and petit jury fees,	$ 5,639 83
" witness fees,	630 30
" Attorneys' fees	808 35
" costs in criminal suits,	625 55
" sheriff's and deputy's fees,	1,487 35
" expense of keeping prisoners,	1,329 25
Total judicial expenses,	10,520 63

During the same period there was paid

For support of paupers	5,833 57
" salaries of county officers	6,074 23
" stationery, printing, etc.,	2,938 15
" court house purposes, building, repairs, etc.,	5,269 87
" establishment of roads,	1,098 72
" expenses of election,	481 21
" " " county assessment,	758 65
" miscellaneous purposes,	2,834 05
Total expenditures,	$35,809 08

While your committee are of the opinion that it will be quite practicable to reduce the expenditures of the county very greatly below the sum above stated, they cannot hide from themselves the fact that under the most economical administration, the expenses of the county must be of necessity very heavy, nor can they perceive how these expenses are to be provided for, and any reduction of the county indebtedness effected, except by retaining the highest rate of taxation permitted by law.

Certain it is that as long as the county warrants are current only at a discount of 15 to 20 per cent., your committee do not feel at liberty to recommend any reduction in the rate of taxation. Yet, while forced to this unpleasant conclusion, your committee deem it due to the public that a full explanation of the difficulties, which forbid such a reduction should be given. In view of these facts, your committee recommend the levy of four mills on the dollar for county purposes; and, in this connection, would express the belief that the continuance of this rate, coupled with the most rigid economy in the administration of our financial affairs, will tend to the creation of a sinking fund for the gradual extinction of the floating indebtedness of the county. In the meantime, the tax ridden citizens of Johnson county must endeavor to console themselves with the reflection that while continuing to bear this heavy load of taxation, they are gradually escaping from a no less onerous burden of debt.

The only sources to which the committee can direct the attention of the board, as affording any hope of relief from the funded indebtedness of the

county, are the delinquent taxes and the swamp land fund already alluded to. The estimated value of these assets is $41,700.00, and to these sources the committee would invite the attention of the board.

With respect to the delinquent taxes, your committee would say that, although the apparent amount of these is much greater than is herein reported, the committee for various reasons do not dare to estimate them worth more than the sum named by them. The committee deem it especially important that some action should be taken for the adjustment and recovery of the swamp land fund supposed to be due from the government. That this will be a work of some difficulty, your committee do not doubt. The tedious details necessary for the proper presentation of the claim to the department at Washington, require exact knowledge and the utmost care in preparation, or vexatious delays and perhaps final loss may be the result. As your committee are aware that proposals for the recovery of this fund will be made to the board, they abstain from any specific recommendations.

The total delinquent taxes of the year 1860, amount to the sum of $22,-893.82. This large delinquency is doubtless due to the monetary difficulties which afflict us in common with the whole west. Your committee fear that the collection of this delinquency will be a matter of great difficulty, and that the usual resort of tax sales will not be available for this purpose. The experience of former years also teaches us that unless extra efforts are made, much of the personal tax of the county will be lost. In view of these facts, and that also by a resolution of this board, a special deputy of the treasurer was charged with the duty of collecting the delinquent taxes of the years 1857–8–9, and that in the discharge of this duty, such deputy will be compelled to visit every portion of the county, your committee are of the opinion that this affords a good opportunity for the collection of such delinquent personal tax, without increased expense to the county. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

32. *Resolved*, That the county treasurer be and hereby is requested to cause to be prepared a list of all delinquent personal taxes of the levy of 1860, and that the special deputy provided by this board for the collection of the delinquent taxes of 1857–8–9, be charged with the duty of collecting the same under the supervision of the county treasurer. Adopted.

In addition to the levy for county purposes, your committee would recommend the levying of a general fund school tax of one mill, a railroad tax of one mill, and township school tax as requested by the various townships in the communications herewith submitted.

M. L. Morris, S. H. McCrory, J. W. Stow,
Committee.

June 6, 1863, the committee on delinquent taxes reported:

Your committee in presenting this report would suggest that some method ought to be adopted by which the tax books may be kept in a more intelligible manner. Your committee confess that in their opinion a is not in the power of any man or number of men to make out a strictly correct list of the delinquent taxes of Johnson county.

REPORT OF WARRANTS OUTSTANDING AND CASH BALANCE IN TREASURY JUNE 5, 1864.

ORDINARY WARRANTS.

Outstanding	$ 601.95	
Claims audited and not paid	680.73	
Balance	3,247.87	
By cash in treasury		$4,530.65

RELIEF FUND WARRANTS.

Outstanding	$5,000.00	
Cash in treasury	82.40	
Balance outstanding		$4,717.60

BOUNTY WARRANTS OF 1862.

Cash in treasury	$2,115.52	
Outstanding	2,000.00	
Balance cash in treasury		$ 115.52
Bounty warrants of 1864 outstanding		$ 165.01
Free bridge warrants outstanding		$ 239.80
Warrants issued from Jan. 1, 1864, to June 1, 1864		$5,598.31

CASH BALANCES IN THE TREASURY.

State revenue	$1,070.70
County revenue	4,530.65
Temporary school fund	577.48
Railroad fund	98.28
Township road fund	2,291.16
Permanent school fund	7,687.02
Poor house fund	15.28
County road fund	58.98
Interest on bond fund	341.02
McKee judgment	23.10
War fund	23.08
Federal revenue fund	456.74
Lyons railroad fund	18.36
Free bridge fund	8.19
Bounty fund	2,115.52
Relief fund	282.40
Insane hospital fund	249.22
Dictionary fund	44.00
Temporary school fund interest on notes	1,028.17
Judgment fund	442.16
Contingent school fund	182.48
Teachers' fund	707.70
District fund	480.51
Total	$22,743.28

REPORT OF RELIEF AGENT.

To the Board of Supervisors of Johnson county, Iowa:

Since your meeting of January, I have disbursed eight thousand, sixty-

one dollars and twenty-seven cents to 243 families, in all about 1,000 persons, an average of $33.17 to the family, an increase of about $13 to the family.

Amount received from county treasurer		$8,000.00
Amount on hand Jan. 4, 1864		176.96
Cash disbursed on orders	$7,630.00	
Discount on orders	270.00	
Services at 2 per cent	161.27	
Balance on hand	115.69	
Total	$8,176.96	$8,176.96

I would recommend as the better policy, the issue of bonds for the purpose of replenishing of the fund, as the discount on the relief warrants is 4½ per cent., which, with the 6 per cent. interest, amounts to 10½ per cent., and money can now be had on county bonds at 8 per cent, thus saving 2½ per cent. to the fund.

Respectfully submitted, G. FESLER, Agent.

Jan. 1, 1867, the county clerk, John C. Culbertson, makes a financial statement, showing an excess of liabilities over assets amounting to $2,275.81.

June 7, 1867, a special committee consisting of A. H. Humphrey, John Dillatush and A. D. Packard, reported that they had found on the recorder's books, mortgages, judgments, etc., which had escaped assessment, amounting in all to $90,712. And the board proceeded to assess them according to law.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER STATISTICS FOR 1881.

The following statements have been compiled from the State Auditor's last biennial report, submitted to the Governor, Nov. 15, 1881.

Statement of the balances on the books at State auditor's office due from Johnson county on account of the different funds, on the 30th day of September, 1881: Insane Hospital, county dues, $1,796.76; Orphans' Home, county dues, $325; total $2,121.76.

Statement of the amount of the several State funds in the hands of the Johnson county treasurer on the 1st day of October, 1881, as reported by said county treasurer: State revenue, $2,126.59; War and defense bond tax, $1,049.39; total $3,175.98.

Statement showing the amount of State and local taxes in Johnson county for the year 1880, as returned to the auditor of State by the county auditor, in compliance with section 844 of the Code of 1873: State tax two mills, $14,735.12; county tax, $24,698.31; Insane Hospital tax, $1,842.16; Bridge tax, $24,735.12; County school tax, $7,367.56; District school tax, $43,557.86; Road tax, $3,788.26; Special tax, $11,356.85; Judgment and bond tax, $239.90; Corporation tax, $23,746.32; total, $146,066.90.

Statment showing the nnmber of cattle, horses, mules, sheep and swine assessed and the value thereof in Johnson county, for the year 1881:

Number of cattle 29,229; value $306,843. Number of horses 11,265 value $300,566. Number of mules 780; value $27,682. Number of sheep 9,578; value $10,315. Number of swine 50,450; value $104,603.

Statement showing the number of acres of land assessed, the average value per acre, and the aggregate valuation, after deducting the exemptions (on account of fruit and forest trees planted), and after equalization; also the aggregate value of town property, railroad property, and of personal property, and total valuation of taxable property, and exemptions, in Johnson county for the year 1881: Number of acres of land 389,891; reported value per acre $10.91; equalized value per acre $10.91; reported value of lands $4,251,825; reported value of town lots $1,360,085; personal property, value $1,497,025; railroad property, value $482,814; total value $7,591,749.

Statement of the apportionment of the interest of the permanent school fund made by the Auditor of State on the fifth day of September, A. D. 1881, as provided by sections 66, 1582, 1844, 1881, 1882 and 1884, Code of 1873, on the basis of twenty cents for each youth in the county:

Number of youth, 8,441; interest due as per section 1882, code of 1873, $1,104.17; total interest to be apportioned, $1,104.17; amount of interest apportioned, $2,073.20.

Statement showing the county and district agricultural societies entitled to State aid under section 1112, of the code of 1873, also total receipts of said societies, receipts for membership only, and the amount paid each society for the year 1880: Total receipts, $2,481.10; receipts for membership, $107; amount of State aid, $107.

Statement of resources and liabilities Johnson County Savings Bank, doing business under the laws of the State, up to, and including Septem, ber 30, 1881, made to the Auditor of State, as required by chapter 9, title XI, of the code of 1873:

Resources.—Loans and discounts, $285,730.29; other stocks, bonds, etc., $13,011.67; overdrafts, $20,028.77; real estate, $40,893.82; other instruments, $5,149.87; due from banks, $18,718.20; expenses, $2,391.19; specie, $9,793.55; legal tender, national bank notes, silver and subsidiary coin, $20,701.05; cash items, $4,418.39; total resources, $420,836.80.

Liabilities.—Capital stock, $125,000; unpaid dividends, $4,480; undivided profits, $3,890.56; liabilities of officers and directors, $15,504; total liabilities, $420,836.80.

Statement showing the number of miles of railroad, the assessed value and the aggregate assessed value, in Johnson county, January 1, 1881, as assessed by the executive council, March 3, 1881:

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, number of miles, 16.05; assessed value per mile, $5,000; aggregate asssessed value, $80,250; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, Iowa City division, number of miles, 19.59; assessed value per mile, $2,000; aggregate assessed value,

$39,180. Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, Muscatine division, number of miles, 7.06; assessed value per mile, $2,500; aggregate assessed value, $17,650. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, number of miles, 27.16; assessed value per mile, $12,600; aggregate assessed value, $342,216.

Statement showing the assessed value per mile and the aggregate assessed value in Johnson county of sleeping-cars not owned by the railroads, January 1, 1881, as provided in chapter 114, acts of the Seventeenth General Assembly:

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, number of miles, 16.05; assessed value per mile, $50.00; aggregate assessed value, $802.50.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, number of miles, 27.16; assessed value per mile, $100.00; aggregate assessed value, $2,716.00.

The State Auditor's table of the outstanding indebtedness of the several counties shows that Johnson county HAS NO DEBT; and forty other counties of our State, are in the same happy condition of debtless blessedness.

COUNTY FINANCES.—1881-82.

It would take a "picked nine" of Philadelphia lawyers to unravel all the riddles in the county records, and make a complete exhibit of the county finances for all the years. Of some years the records are well kept and very complete, while of other years they are poorly kept, blind, unexplainable; and some records which should be in the court house are entirely missing, as shown from official authority, elsewhere in this work. But the last report of the county auditor, made January 2, 1882, and covering the fiscal year 1881—together with the treasurer's reports of January and June, 1882, will show the present state of the county funds. The auditor's report is very full and well itemized, as also are the reports for several years back. The general summary of this last report shows what kind of expenses the county has constantly to meet, and the total amount of each kind for that year, 1881:

COUNTY AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR 1881.

Balance on hand January 1, 1881	$ 18,385.31
Received from all sources	177,085.91
Total	$195,471.22
Paid for all purposes	$182,226.52
Balance on hand January 1, 1882	13,244.80
Total	$195,471.22

SUBDIVISION A.

Paid on account of county	$ 26,353.89
Paid on account of poor	10,452.04
Paid on account of State	11,658.53
Paid on account of schools	53,276.09

Paid on account of school loans	4,750.00
Paid on account of insane	4,018.63
Paid on account of bridges	15,727.75
Paid on account of township roads	3,713.28
Paid on account of city taxes	21,057.42
Paid on account of W. & D. bonds	3,596.87
Paid on account of Solon side-walk	10.12
Paid on account of Orphans' home	516.62
Paid on account of school interest	2,813.68
Paid on account of refundings	50.63
Paid on account of Fremont drain	77.82
Paid on account of railroad taxes	24,153.11
Total	$182,226.52

SUBDIVISION B.

Court expenses	$ 9,523.18
Township officers	3,129.90
County officers	4,272.39
Board of Supervisors	1,482.78
Janitor	400.00
Livery	145.20
Wolf bounty	176.00
Taxes Poweshiek county,	31.07
Delinquent tax list	364.00
Gas bills	125.00
Printing, blank books, stationery	2,964.73
Fuel	245.62
Publishing proceedings, etc	1,251.92
Repairs court house	635.00
Miscellaneous items, stone, etc	1,607.20
Total	$ 26,353.89

SUBDIVISION C.

Gross expenses of poor farm	$ 4,067.62
Township trustees for care of poor	83.50
Board of tramps and transportation	374.51
County physician and other physicians	433.70
Support of poor not in poor house	4,642.82
Muscatine, Scott and Blackhawk counties for the support of poor	535.94
Digging graves, and coffins for pauper	170.03
Sundry minor bills	143.92
Total	$ 10,452.04

SUBDIVISION D.

District and circuit court jurors	$ 2,860.00
Grand jurors	651.80
Reporters	478.00
Bailiffs	874.00
Prosecuting attorney	155.00

Board of prisoners	1,660.00
Board of jurors	72.70
Grand jury witnesses	339.10
Fees in criminal cases	1,789.52
Sheriff's fees, salary, conveying prisoners	365.94
Jail expenses	109.81
Attorneys appointed by court	74.00
Sundry expenses, stationery, etc	93.31
Total	$ 9,523.18

RECAPITULATION.

Drawn on county fund	$ 26,353.89
Drawn on poor fund	10,452.04
Drawn on insane hospital fund	4,018.63
Drawn for orphans' home fund	516.66
Total	$ 41,341.22

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT OF 1881.—RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand January 1, 1882:		
State		$ 721.19
School		894.92
Insane hospital		1,513.69
Bridge		177.20
Teachers		2,463.59
School house		281.50
Contingent		675.05
Township road		376.63
School fund interest		285.33
Permanent school		9,679.00
Institute		64.50
Cemetery		35.00
Iowa City & Western Railway 1½ per cent		19.81
Drainage		139.39
Unclaimed fees		70.90
War and defense bonds		20.23
Younkin judgment		36.44
Muscatine Western Railway		9.54
Board of Health		10.88
City general		214.13
City bond interest		91.85
City sinking		47.51
City sidewalk		20.59
County	$ 2,089.08	
Poor	2,480.44	
Total cash on hand	13,244.70	
	$17,814.22	$17,814.22

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT.—RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand June 1, 1882:		
County fund		$ 2,157.56
State fund		2,005.29
School fund		1,151.20
Insane hospital fund		380.75
Bridge fund		10,593.39
Teachers' fund		3,827.65
School house fund		367.68
Contingent fund		1,108.80
Township road fund		447.52
School fund interest		243.26
Permanent school fund		8,389.00
Institute fund		64.50
Cemetery fund		.35
Iowa City & Western Railway, 3 per cent fund		20.75
Iowa City & Western Railway 1½ per cent fund		33.15
Drainage fund		129.39
Unclaimed fees fund		70.90
War and defense bonds fund		1.68
Muscatine Western Railway fund		9.54
Board of health fund		32.58
City general fund		150.90
City bond interest fund		67.90
City sinking fund		33.55
City poll fund		8.09
Poor fund	$ 94.02	
Refunded	117.34	
Cash	31,083.21	
	$31,294.57	$31,294,57

The officers making the above report were A. Medowell, auditor, and C. M. Reno, treasurer, in 1881, and Hugh McGovern, treasurer in 1882.

TAX LEVY FOR 1882.

The following action of the county board, on September 8, 1882, serves to show in part, the present financial condition and tax requirements:

Resolved, That the auditor certify the tax list to the county treasurer, as provided by law:

For State revenue, two and one-half mills on each dollar valuation, and a poll tax of fifty cents.

For county fund, three mills on each dollar valuation.

For poor fund, one mill on each dollar valuation.

For school fund, one mill on each dollar valuation.

For insane hospital, one-half mill on each dollar valuation.

For bridge fund, two mills on each dollar valuation.

And it is further ordered, that for Iowa City corporate purposes there be levied as certified to this board by the city council of Iowa City as follows, to-wit:

For general fund, ten mills on each dollar valuation.

Bond interest fund, three and one-half mills on each dollar valuation.

For sinking fund, two mills on each dollar valuation.

For macadam fund, one mill on each dollar valuation.

Also the several funds assessed by said city council upon certain lots and parcels of ground for sidewalks and repairs, together with the several delinquent poll taxes, and also a *special tax for water works* of three mills on each dollar valuation of certain lots and parcels of ground, etc. [Descriptions here omitted.]

The following was adopted the next day, September 9:

Resolved, That the chairman of the board of supervisors be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow $3,000 for six months, for the use of the county.

The railroads do something toward paying the cost of running the county. They pay taxes for State and county purposes, as follows in Johnson county, in 1882:

B. C. R. & N.	Graham twp	$692.03
	Scott	136.50
	Lucas	168.90
	Iowa City	805.44
	Liberty	192.00
	Total	$1,994.87
C. R. I. & P.	Scott twp	$1,442.47
	Iowa City	1,517.03
	Lucas	632.93
	Coralville	565.53
	Clear Creek	1,832.15
	Oxford twp	1,608.63
	Oxford Village	553.81
	Total	$8,152.56

Making a total paid by these roads $10,147.43, not including school taxes.

In the agricultural division of Chapter V., Part 2, in this volume, will be found sundry tables of real estate and personal property valuations, and the equalized value per acre, by townships.

The total valuation in 1882 was as follows: Realty, $5,563,686; personal, $2,093,318; railroad, $490,839. Total, $8,147,843.

CHAPTER IV.—PART 1.

Mound-Builders—Ancient Mounds—Indians—Etc.,—in Johnson County.

MOUND-BUILDERS AND INDIANS.

Every place has a pre-historic history; and so has Johnson county. Relics of the ancient, pre-historic Mound-builder race of America are found in this county. The reader will naturally want to know who and what were these mysterious people. This is just what scientists have been trying to find out for fifty years past; and we can only say, "*they are gaining on it.*" An eminent scientist, Prof. John S. Newberry of Ohio, delivered a lecture last winter (1881-82) before the Academy of Science of New York, on the ancient civilization of America; and he speaks thus of the Mound-builder peoples:

When the savages were pressed back by advancing civilization between the lakes and the Mexican gulf, it was discovered that they were not autochthonous, for mounds, caves, palaces and remains of cities showed the existence of a race that lived in the highest style of civilization. Investigation and research by historians, geologists and archæologists have brought to light much concerning these wonderful people. They can be divided in two classes which, with local differences, are generally the same. One is the mound-builders, who dwelt in the fertile valley of the Mississippi, following a sedentary and peaceful life. Mounds built by them and instruments and pottery and copper ornaments made by them, have been discovered all through the Mississippi valley. They were miners, farmers, raised tobacco, and remains of their oil wells still exist at Titusville, Pa. In numbers they probably equaled the inhabitants of the region at present and enough is known of their osteology to say they were of medium size, fair proportions, with a cranial development not unlike our red Indian. Their teeth were large and strong.* They buried their dead with great ceremony. When and why, and how the mound-builder disappeared we do not know. Their ultimate fate was probably entire extinction. The second class of these early Americans was the palace-builders of the table-land, a class that was spread from Chili, on the south, to Utah, on the north, reaching their greatest degree of power and civilization in Central America, Mexico and Peru. The Incas and Montezumas were types of this race, and though when swept from the earth by the brutality of Pizarro and Cortez, their glory was already in its decadence, we can scarcely conceive of the extent of their magnificence. This Mexican and Peruvian era far surpassed anything in our day in the construction of public works, roads, aqueducts, palaces and cities. The macadamized road that led from Callao to Lima exceeded in cost the Union Pacific railroad; and if all the forts within our borders were put into one, it would not equal the fortified structure that is yet to be seen on the Peruvian coast. Louis Hoffman, an engineer who was with Maximilian, has described the ruins of a large seaport town on the Pacific coast of Mexico. The Central American country abounds in evidences of the Aztec race, and last winter many archæologists went thither, and from their labors we

*See a Johnson county specimen of jaw and teeth, at M. W. Davis' drug store, in Iowa City.

shall soon learn more of this wondrous people. Their origin is lost in antiquity. They may have come from the seed borne across the sea by Phœnician traders—perhaps they sprang from the fabled race of Atlantis. They were either indigenous or imported in an embryotic state from the oriental archæpelago—the latter the most likely.

Such is a brief summing up of facts regarding the human races that occupied this land prior to our modern Indian tribes. Of these latter we have history enough; but the former are properly pre-historic.

ANCIENT MOUNDS.

The pre-historic remains of an ancient race that once inhabited Johnson county in considerable numbers are fast passing away. Many mounds which were plainly visible when white men first came here are now entirely obliterated by being plowed down in cultivated fields or dug open by relic hunters, and in other ways; and fifty years hence there will scarcely be a mound left to prove that such evidences of a former race ever existed. From M. W. Davis, the druggist, and Col. S. C. Trowbridge, we gather the following points:

There were mounds and evidences of an ancient town near Solon, in Big Grove township.

On section thirty-three in Liberty township there were about fifty mounds visible some twenty years ago, with trees a foot and a half to two feet in diameter growing on top of them.

On section three in Lucas township there were perhaps twenty mounds, some of which are still visible [August, 1882,] while others of them have disappeared. They are on land belonging to Lewis Englert's vineyard.

There are a considerable number of mounds on sections three and four in Lucas township, on land owned by Wm. Burger.

In Newport township, on section 27, there is a large group or neighborhood of mounds, probably fifty or more in number, and all situated on knolls or ridges, from which there is drainage every way. In 1863 and '64 Mr. Davis and others opened several of these mounds. They all contained human bones, arranged in such ways as to show that the body had been buried either in a sitting posture or lying down, but bent in the same way as for sitting; all had their faces toward the west; and all the skeletons were found to have been covered with wood ashes from an inch to an inch and a half deep before the earth which formed the mound had been piled upon them. In one they found a male skeleton which had a prodigiously large and powerful lower jaw, with a comparatively small cranium; these and some of the leg bones of the same individual Mr. Davis still has, preserved in his collection. They also found a child's skeleton, and with it a small jug or bottle. This was of a grayish-black colored earthenware, with a round body about three inches in diameter; on one side were some rude markings, as if a ring with two cross-lines and some dots had been drawn with a fine-pointed stick when the clay was

soft, and then straight marks made from the ring outward in one direction, and this is supposed to have been designed to represent the sun. The top of the vessel was narrowed to a neck, then a head fashioned on it which has some *possible* resemblance to a turtle's beak, and on one side a pout-lipped opening or spout; this was the only inlet or outlet to the vessel, the terminal hole being about the size of a man's finger. The vessel would hold about half a pint. Dr. B. H. Aylworth made a plaster cast of this rare relic, but Mr. Davis still has the original in his collection.

Every mother who has lost a dear child can picture to herself the probable story of this ancient earthen bottle, and realize with what sorrowful and teder care the pre-historic mother fashioned it with her own hands and placed it in her child's burial place, containing a supply of food or drink for its journey to the spiritual sun-land beyond the western sky.

The specimen is one of rare interest to the archæologist, as well as to the student of ethnology and æsthetic evolution in sentiment and art.

INDIAN TOWNS IN JOHNSON COUNTY.

When the first white settlers came to Johnson county there were three Indian villages within its bounds, all belonging to remnant bands of the once powerful Sac and Fox tribe. Poweshiek had a village right where David B. Cox, Esq., now resides, in Pleasant Valley township; and his sub-chief named Wapashashiek had a village about a mile further up the river. Another chief named Totokonock had a village in what is now Fremont township, near where Chas. Fernstrom now resides (1882). These were the Musquaka branch of the Sac and Fox tribe. Totokonock was Black Hawk's prophet, and prophesied success for him in the historic escapade known as "the Black Hawk war," although Keokuk at the same time prophesied failure. Poweshiek also refused to join in Black Hawk's war scheme. [The position of the Poweshiek and Wapashashiek villages may be seen on the diagram on page 207.]

THE OLD "FORT."

In the winter of 1837–38 there was a big scare both among the Indians and their few white neighbors, lest the hostile and warlike Sioux Indians should make a war visit down here to fight their ancient enemies of the Sac and Fox tribe. So the Indians got some of the white men to build them a "fort." Some persons who were knowing to the case have always claimed that the whole business of the "scare" and building the "fort" was a trick of some white men to find employment, in which they succeeded admirably. They took the contract to build the "fort" for the Indians, receiving a few ponies at the time as first payment, and taking the balance out of their government annuities when that was paid to the Indians. These men worked all winter cutting logs and splitting them, hauling them up and setting them endwise deep in the ground so as to make a sort of stockade inclosure. For this job they got $3,000 out of the

government annuities due the Indians. And we are assured that this is all there ever was to the so-called old "Indian fort." The Sioux didn't come, and our Indians made a feast of gratitude and sacrificed three dogs in token of their thankfulness to the Great Spirit for being saved from their enemies.

These Indians cultivated corn, beans, squashes, pumpkins and melons, all the work of cultivation being done by the women, on spots of light, sandy soil that could be easily worked with their rude hand-hoes. Hence, of course, they did not "plow deep." The women scraped green corn (partly boiled) off from the cobs with a clam-shell and dried it for winter use. Then when they boiled a dog or a muskrat and sprinkled a little of this dried corn into the soup, it made a very palatable and nourishing mess for those who could stomach it.

The women wove bark into sacks and baskets to preserve their dried corn and beans and dried meat in, so they could hang it up beyond the reach of the dogs. They also had a way of building a sort of outside cellar by digging a hole in a dry place, making an arch of strong slabs of bark, then piling dead leaves, bark and earth on top. And inside of this they could keep ripe corn and other provisions in strong baskets.

In the spring of 1839 Poweshiek moved up to the Dupont settlement in or on the west line of what is now Monroe township, and planted corn there. But many of his people were sick that fall and winter with ague, and some died. Wapashashiek had moved about the same time to their new agency and trading-post five miles below Marengo; and the following year Poweshiek's people went there also.

The new treaty which required these Indians all to move out of Johnson county had made them all subject to Keokuk as their head chief. This Totokonock refused to submit to, regarding it as a special indignity to himself and Black Hawk. Some of his band therefore went and joined the Poweshiek and Wapashashiek villages, while Totokonock himself and his personal adherents distributed themselves and went north and joined the Winnebago tribe.

In 1843 our ex-Johnson county Indians were all moved to Fort Des Moines, where a company of U. S. troops was stationed to guard the frontier; and on this occasion a party of Iowa City people went up to Marengo to see the Indians start. This party consisted of Hugh D. Downey, Dr. Metcalf and his niece, Miss Higgins, two Mrs. Robinsons (one of them now Mrs. Banberry), S. C. Trowbridge and Micajah T. Williams, who was then a visitor here from the east, but now (1882) resides at Oskaloosa.

In 1845 and '46 most of the Sac and Fox Indians were removed to their reservation in Kansas; but a small remnant of them, or their half-breed descendants, still live in Tama county (1882), and have become civilized people.

THE JOHNSON COUNTY CHIEFS.

POWESHIEK was originally one of the minor civil chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, who inherited their rank by birthright, but could not become war chiefs except by distinguished bravery and success in battle. He is supposed to have been born while his tribe or nation was settled along the banks of the Rock river, Illinois, and probably about the years 1787 to 1790, for he was reckoned to be of about the same age as Wapello, who was born at Prairie du Chien in 1787. When his tribe moved west of the Mississippi after the treaty of 1832, known in history as "the Black Hawk purchase," Poweshiek located on the Iowa river, and still remained here when most of the tribe went further southwest onto the Des Moines river; and Poweshiek's people received the name of the Musquaka band. If they had thrived and prospered, and grown powerful, they would have become in a few years an entirely new tribe or nation—for such is the law of evolution, and that is the way nations arise; but instead of that they dwindled away and became extinct, just as many of the mightiest nations of old times have done. The origin of this name, "Musquaka," is not entirely known; we find that the island opposite Muscatine was formerly occupied by these Indians, who called it Mus-qua-keen, and from this the name of Muscatine City originated and also tne nickname of Poweshiek's band. Poweshiek was one of the chiefs who visited Washington and other eastern cities in 1837, others being Keokuk, Black Hawk, Wapello, Appanoose, and over thirty other chiefs and braves, accompanied by Col. Geo. Davenport, of the Rock Island trading-post. In May, 1838, Gen. Joseph M. Street organized a party to explore the new purchase, and was accompanied by a band of thirty Musquaka braves under the command of Poweshiek.

When Col. S. C. Trowbridge first came to Johnson county, in 1837, Poweshiek's village stood where 'Squire Cox's residence is now standing in Pleasant Valley township, and Trowbridge became quite an intimate friend of the old chief. He says Poweshiek was a large, fat, lazy man, weighing about 250 pounds, and fond of whisky; often drunk. He had a strong sense of justice, and was brave, true to his word and faithful to a friend; his word was sacred; and any gift from a friend was kept with a sacred reverence bordering on superstition. He was rather slow to be aroused, but when fairly aroused to action, showed a great deal of energy and force of character, combined with a fair degree of executive talent and judicial faculty. His word was law in the two villages. He was, on the whole, rather a noble specimen of the American red man.

WAPASHASHIEK was a sub-chief under Poweshiek and was strictly just and honest like his head chief, and had the added virtue of being sober; saw the ruin which whisky was working among his people, and sturdily shunned it. He was a tall, thin, spare man; had far less executive talent and weight of character than Poweshiek; he managed his own vil-

lage very well, but all important matters were reported to the head chief. His age and birth-place are not known.

KISHKEKOSH was a war chief or leader who had won his rank by such deeds of blood as his nation delighted to honor, just as civilized nations give military rank to successful warriors who may not have been born of the ruling class. He was tall, straight, active, wiry; an expert in every athletic exercise engaged in by the men of his tribe, such as running, leaping, dancing, paddling a canoe, climbing, riding a pony, throwing the tomahawk, etc. By this means he won great repute and influence, especially among the younger portion of his people. But he was also a fluent and eloquent speaker in his native tongue, and a man of sober habits. His age was about ten years younger than Poweshiek, from whom he differed in every respect, both of physical and mental quality. He possessed in full measure the natural cunning, shrewdness and trickery which belonged as a race characteristic to the Indian tribes. He had no sense of honor, at least not as toward white men; would lie, steal, cheat, betray, murder, without scruple. He was feared, hated and distrusted by all the whites; in fact it was believed that he committed several murders of white men, although it could not be proven. Kishkekosh was a "bad Injin."

TOTOKONOK—pronounced To-to-ko-nok—was a minor civil chief, who had his village opposite the mouth of the English river, in Fremont township. Little is known of him, beyond the fact that he sympatized with Black Hawk in his war against the whites, and prophesied success for him. And finally, rather than submit to Keokuk's rule, as required by the treaty of 1838, he left his native tribe and went to the Winnebagoes. He seems to have got along very peaceably with his white neighbors in Johnson county.

Sketches of the more prominent Indian chiefs who lived in other parts of Iowa will be found in the fore part of this volume, under the head of "Iowa Indians."

NEWHALL'S "SKETCHES."

Accounts and descriptions of Indian life and character are always fascinating, especially to the younger class of readers who have heard of, but never seen a genuine wild Indian. Newhall's "Sketches of Iowa," which was the first book ever printed as an Iowa historical work, contained a pretty fair account of the very class of Indians who had inhabited Johnson county. And from this work we make some extracts which will further illustrate the sort of life led by our redskin predecessors in this county:

The Sacs and Foxes have been among the most powerful and warlike tribes in the northwest. History finds them fighting their way from the shores of the northern lakes gradually toward the Mississippi, sometimes warring with the Winnebagoes, and at other times with the Chippewas, often instigated by the French. At an early period they inhabited the region of country bordering on Wisconsin river, and planted large quan-

tities of corn. The whole history of their wars and migrations shows them to have been a restless and spirited people—a people erratic in their pursuits, having a great contempt for agriculture and a predominant passion for war. By these ruling traits they have been constantly changing, suffering and diminishing. Still they retain their ancient chivalry, ever ready for war, regardless of the superiority of their foes. Their number, of late years, has been somewhat augmented by the policy they have pursued of adopting their prisoners of war and receiving seceders from other tribes, and at the present time they number about seven thousand souls. Their villages are principally located upon the river Des Moines. The have, however, one large village situated upon the banks of the Iowa, a few miles from the United States boundary line. This is called Poweshiek's village, it being the residence of "Poweshiek," a Fox chief. His village is large, containing many lodges and from seventeen hundred to two thousand souls.

Sometimes, midway between two villages, or perhaps off in the prairie, may be seen a hundred young 'warriors' from each, "picked men," who have won laurels on the battle field. They have met (per agreement) to exercise their feats in the race or ancient games; the prize being, perhaps, two or three horses, a rifle, or a war-club; the old warriors and chiefs of each village looking on as judges. Often these feats of rivalry at the games take place. A challenge from one village is sent to the next. Great interest is manifested on these occasions, and the same ambitious emulation for rivalry is exhibited in these 'children of nature' as among those who play their part beneath gilded domes of the city; and I doubt not the young Sac warrior wears his laurels as proudly as ever did the gladiators of ancient Rome.

"The Sacs and Foxes speak the Algonquin language. This language is still spoken by the Chippewas, Pottawatamies, Ottawas, and several other tribes. It is soft and musical in comparison with the harsh guttural *Narcoutah* of the Sioux, which is peculiar to themselves, having but little affinity to the Algonquin tongue. Their ideas of futurity are somewhat vague and indefinite. They believe in the existence of a supreme Manitou, or Good Spirit, and a Malcha Manitou or Evil Spirit. They often invoked the favor of the good Manitou for success in war and the hunt, by various sacrifices and offerings. Storm and thunder they view as manifestations of his wrath; and success in war, the hunt, or in deliverance from enemies, of his favor and love. Everything of great power or efficacy, or that is inexplicable, is a 'great medicine;' and the medicine men and prophets are next in consideration to the chiefs. At the decease of their friends, they paint their faces black, and the time of mourning is governed by the affinity of the kindred. Their ideas of the condition of the departed spirits, and the ceremony of burial, may be deemed interesting. Often, in perambulating their deserted villages, has my attention been arrested in gazing through the bleached and mutilated slabs, made to protect the dust of a noted chief or 'brave,' who is frequently placed in a sitting posture, his gun and his war-club placed by his side, moccasins upon his feet, his blanket (or remnants thereof) wrapped around his body, his beads and wampum suspended to his neck, where he sits 'like a warrior taking his rest,' in his silent sleep of death.

The Sacs and Foxes frequently visit the towns on the river—Burlington, Madison, &c. The dress of the males generally consists of leggins, sitting closely from the loins to the ankles, usually of smoke-tanned deer-

skin, and often of blue, and sometimes of red cloth, trimmed with fringe and beads in a variety of fantastic forms. They wear a white, and frequently a scarlet-colored blanket, thrown loosely over the shoulders. Their moccasins are of deerskin, often trimmed with extreme taste with beads and porcupine quills. Their headdress is of various fashions, and frequently indescribable. A chief or warrior's headdress consists of a profusion of scarlet-colored hair and long black beards of the wild turkey, connected to the scalp-lock, and, not unfrequently, a silver band, or a richly-beaded turban. Their ears are strung with rings and trinkets, their arms with bracelets of brass, tin, silver, and steel, and their necks are often strung with a profusion of wampum. A tolerably correct idea may be formed of the riches and *caste* of a young Indian by the number of strings of wampum around his neck. This may be considered as their "lawful tender," as no treaty was ever formed, or pipe of friendship smoked, between different Indian tribes, without an exchange of wampum.

The Sacs and Foxes have various dances, and they evince a remarkable fondness in exhibiting themselves. They have the war-dance, the council-dance, the feast-dance, the dog-dance, and the beggars' dance. The people in the large towns of Iowa have learned what the beggars' dance is, long since. Many of the dances and festivities at their villages, as did the dances of olden time, have a religious character. Previous to going to war, and particularly on their return, laden with the trophies of victory and the scalps of their enemies, their dances and revelry are kept up for several days in succession. They have a grand dog-feast; dogs are held in much reverence by them, and on the occasion of a feast, a portion is always consecrated as "medicine." Having visited their villages in June last, I was astonished to observe several dogs recently killed, and suspended to different trees; upon inquiry, I was informed that they had a "dog-feast" on the occasion of their leaving their country to fight the Sioux. For every dog they eat, another was suspended to a tree as a propitiation or sacrifice for some mysterious charm or luck. Upon going to war, their medicine bags are carefully worn about their persons, and better had the Sac warrior be without his gun or his bow, facing his enemy, than that any mishap should deprive him of the magic potency of his medicine bag. No Indians exult more than the Sacs and Foxes in a triumphant skirmish with their enemies, and none more proudly exhibit their bloody trophies. They frequently have several scalps suspended on a spear, or connected with their dress. As an evidence of the value they set upon these emblems of merciless victory, I will relate an incident of my attempt to get one of a veteran Sac brave. While writing these pages, I had witnessed him several days passing my window on a little pony, proudly waving his bouquet of scalps, connected with beads, ribbons, and eagles' feathers, and tied with a rattlesnake skin upon a spear. Having a desire to obtain one, and after three days' unsuccessful egotiation, offering him money, calico, beads, powder, and tobacco, he declined selling it for *one box*, (i. e., 1,000 dollars.)

They place great reliance in dreams; and the intrepid warrior who awakes in the morning from a night of troublesome dreams, is dejected and melancholy. Sometimes they imagine that an evil spirit or sorcerer has inflicted a spell, after the manner of the witches of former times. I think it was last year that Keokuk had an aged squaw killed because she had bewitched or inflicted a spell upon some of his children.

As a nation, the Sacs and Foxes are a noble looking race. They are

generally erect, of fine forms, with few, if any instances of decrepitude and deformity. The feeble infants scarcely survive the threshold of existence. Hence, as Volney says, 'Nature cries to them, be strong, or die.' In their walks and marches across the country, one is generally behind the other, in what is termed Indian file; hence, the frequent 'Indian trails' that stretch across our wide prairies, which are sure to lead the traveler to a good ford, or the site of a former village.

The Indian character is full of interest; and although much has been said and written, still a wide and ample field remains of interesting research and speculation. Some have maintained that the savage state is the only natural state of man, and in no other state can he be happy. Such were the felicitous dreams of Rousseau and Chateaubriand. Volney's description has less of the ideal, and more of the acute and discriminating observation. Mr. Flint, and many modern writers, speak of them as a gloomy, unjoyous race, with little or no susceptibility to the common impulses or affections of life. That they do not so readily sympathize with external objects, I admit; but that the deep emotions of the inner man will often break forth, not only in fiendish passion, but in the elastic gaiety of joyous revelry, I have often witnessed, particularly in the pastimes and the sports of their villages, the outbreakings of unrestrained mirth in the dance, the race, and the games, showing conclusively, feelings susceptible of joyous excitement. Certain it is, the Indian in his intercourse with the whites assumes an affected reserve, generally musing, frequently stern and unsocial. He will not talk English, (even if he understands it,) and if his admiration is excited by the innovations of the whites, his pride conceals the emotion. There are some exceptions to this taciturn mood, particularly on seeing a steamboat, which excites great wonder, and in their opinion a great 'medicine man' must have been the projector. The Sacs and Foxes call a steamboat scoticheman, i. e., fire-canoe. But with all their bravery and exposure to death in a thousand forms, I have often been amused to see their courage falter from the 'sticking point,' and the scene has been most ludicrous—young Indians, and old veteran warriors, and all, scamper for dear life when one of our Mississippi boats is in the act of 'letting off steam;' the hissing noise appearing to strike more terror than the savage yell of a thousand conquering foes.

It is amusing to observe that, widely as the savage character differs from the civilized, their ideas of brave and great assimilate nearly with our own. In meeting a party of Indians crossing our prairies, or at their villages, their first salution in accosting the traveler is "How-de-do? Me big cap-a-tain." They are all "big cap-a tains," or would fain make you think so. Bravery and daring command the first place in their homage; and their whole training, from the dawn of their existence to the latest hour of their life, inculcates this principle. But their military prowess consists in fiendish revenge and blood-thirsty cruelty, and the laurels most triumphantly crown him who dexterously wields the tomahawk and scalping-knife.

Capt. F. M. Irish wrote some reminiscences of the early days in Johnson county, for the magazine called ANNALS OF IOWA, which was published quarterly by the State Historical Society for a number of years. Capt. Irish's sketches appeared in 1868; and of our Johnson county Indians he said:

Up to this time (1837) the red man had held undisputed possession of

this beautiful region. A number of Indian towns were located upon the Iowa river, within what are now the limits of the county; the largest of them was about two miles below Iowa City on the Clark farm, now owned by Jas. McCallester, and contained about one thousand of the Musquaka or Fox Indians, governed by Poweshiek, an Indian of fair ability and rather amiable disposition for a savage. The county of Poweshiek was named after him. The war chief of this tribe was Kish-kekosh, of whom nothing very favorable can be said. These natives were generally well-disposed towards their white neighbors, and save when under the influence of whisky seldom gave any trouble. Their graveyards were near their towns, and they evinced great solicitude for the remains of their dead.

Thirty years ago [from 1868] bands of Indians might be seen every year leaving these towns upon their annual hunt, armed, their ponies laden with mats for tenting, and followed by squads of squaws, whose duty was to drive the beasts, pitch the tents and cook the food when their lords had luck in the chase. And again at another season parties could be seen starting out, their ponies laden with deer and elk skins, moccasins and ornamental work prepared in the manner peculiar to these people, bound to some trading-post to exchange their commodities for food, trinkets and money. And yet again another party, consisting of squaws and children, the latter slung in baskets on either side of the pony, while the mother is perched on his back, each spring took its way by well-worn trail to their corn patches, where with heavy iron hoes they prepared the ground for planting corn and beans. Upon those three resources, the chase, trade and a rude agriculture, the Indian depended for his subsistence. And yet with all his exertions he frequently found himself destitute, although *he thought* he availed himself of every advantage the country was capable of presenting.

In Hon. Henry Felkner's contribution to this history, in another place, will be found a graphic account of "An Indian Battle," and some other reminiscences of our Johnson connty Indian folk.

BRYAN DENNIS' SCARE.

Bryan Dennis relates that when he first came to this county he went to Miller's ferry, at the old Napoleon town-site, and wanted to get across that night, it being then near dusk. The ferry keepers lived on the west side, but had a tin horn hung up on the east side of the river for people to blow when they wanted the ferry. He blowed lustily with the horn, but couldn't make the ferryman hear, for there was a stiff wind blowing from the west which blew the sound all in the opposite direction. After trying in vain a long time he concluded to lie there in the bushes on the river bank all night, and try the ferry-horn again in the morning. Shortly after dark he heard strange noises and saw a great light only a few rods away, and on getting up where he could see more plainly he beheld a group of "bloody In-ji-ins," performing as he supposed their frighful scalp dance, getting ready to pounce down there and lift his hair. He felt the cold chills run over him and each particular hair began to stand out straight, for he knew little about Indians except the current stories about their

tomahawk and scalping-knife bloodthirstiness. However, he hid himself in the brush; they did not find him, and the next day he got across the river and reached his destination with a whole skin.

Without doubt the Indians looked hideous and frightful enough in their wild and frantic gesticulations as seen by the lurid light of a circle of fire; and it is no wonder that the young man, a total stranger and totally alone, falling upon such an unexpected scene should have been considerably frightened. O, you needn't laugh! *You'd have been scared, too!* But the real fact was, the Indians had moved away long before this; and a band of them now happening to be out on some trip up or down the river, had stopped at the site of their former village (Wapashashiek's town) to perform their grotesque funeral dance around the graves of their dead relatives left behind when they were compelled to move further west, in the spring of 1838. Their performance that night was the wail and howl of graveyard lamentation and frantic invocation of the spirits of their ancestors, instead of the demoniac revelry of scalps.

INDIAN JUSTICE.

Col. Trowbridge relates the following incident illustrating Poweshiek's strong sense of justice and strong rule over his village:

One summer a horse had strayed or been stolen from a remote neighborhood. The owner follows his trail into the neighborhood of Indian villages, calls upon the settlers in the vicinity of the villages, but can get no further clue to it. He suspects that it is in possession of the Indians. Calls upon Poweshiek early in the morning, and through an interpreter states his case. The chief knows nothing of it, but will investigate it. *Immediately* he issues an order, which is spread with great rapidity, that no man or person shall leave the village until *further ordered.* Not a soul dared to, or did go. The owner describes his beast; is sent through the camp with an escort, in search of it; finds and points it out very readily. The Indian owner is examined—i. e., the avowed owner—but can give no satisfactory explanation of his ownership. The horse is passed over to the white man, and the Indian made to pay him liberally for his trouble and expense in hunting him, which is assessed upon his annuity from the government. The owner is thereupon dismissed satisfied, and the thief is now taken in hand by the chief and punished for his dishonesty.

WHITE HAWK'S BAND.

Mr. Jacob Ricord, postmaster of Iowa City, furnishes the following interesting sketch of early incidents on Old Man's Creek. The place spoken of would have been about three miles west of the present county line, over in the border of Iowa county. The Ricord brothers were Edward, Elisha and Jacob—all at that time green young men. This was early in 1840.

The first settlers on Old Man's creek, where it crossed the western boundary of what was then called the "New purchase," found residing on the land a band of Fox Indians They were the band of the chiefs named White Hawk and Cocohic. They called on the Ricord boys in all the

pomp of paint and feathers and acrimoniously informed them that they knew their band was still living on the white man's land, but that all the game there belonged to them anyway, and they wanted to stay there until the next spring, so they could take their game from there; but that they, "the Ricords," might have all the deer they could shoot themselves, for they did not think the Ricords were "*much old hunters*." White Hawk informed them that they were not the first white men who had come to live on Old Man's creek, and said, as near as they could understand, that on a time, about the fall of 1836, Cocohic's young men had found a white man on the prairie of Old Man's creek, and he was sick, nearly destitute of clothing, and entirely unable to proceed on his journey.

White Hawk was informed about it, and he went out with his men and brought the white man to his camp, and gave him shelter, food and clothing. He was sick and unable to leave the Indian camp until the middle of winter.

He remained until spring, and one day White Hawk said: My white brother has a cloud on his brow. I am going down to a new trading house, built by some white man on the bank of Iowa river, and you may go along and ride one of my ponies. The offer was eagerly accepted, and the Indians left him at the trading-house.

In the summer of 1843 there came to the Ricord house a white man inquiring for White Hawk's band of Indians. His name was Jeremiah Hawkins, and he was the man whom White Hawk had treated so kindly. On being asked by what misfortune he came on the prairie, his information was given in a few words: He said that he and two other men had been up on the Missouri river trapping, and while coming down the river on a raft constructed to carry the three men and their traps, they encountered a storm which broke the raft, but they reached shore before it went to pieces, and they saved one gun and some ammunition. Hawkins had a pocket compass, and thus equipped, they attempted to cross the territory to the Mississippi, for they knew there were white settlements there.

Everything went well until they encountered the prairie fires. Hawkins kept his course eastward, and there arose a disagreement about the course they were taking. First, the man with the gun left, then the second man lagged behind, and Hawkins never saw him again. He said, when the Indians found him, he was "entirely done for," and that he could not have been treated more kindly at his father's house than he was by the Indians, and he was going to see White Hawk and pay him for his kindness, and stay two or three weeks with him, before the Indians left for the west.

CHAPTER IV.—PART 2.

SUNDRY FIRST THINGS.

The First Trading House—First Settlers—First Babies—First Wedding—First Deaths—First Doctors—First 4th of July—First Hotel and Other Buildings in Iowa City—First Mill Dams.

THE OLD TRADING HOUSES.

The first trading house within the bounds of Johnson county stood on the northeast quarter of section 10, in Pleasant Valley township, on the bank of the Iowa river, just below the mouth of Snyder creek, [originally called Gilbert creek], on land now owned by James Stevens. This trading post was established by the American Fur Company about 1830, or before the Black Hawk war; and John Gilbert was their agent in charge. The buildings consisted of the storehouse proper, and sundry outside cribs for storage of produce, surplus goods, etc.; and a stockade enclosure for protection of the stock from wolves and other depredators by night. As recently as 1880, Mr. Stevens filled up the old cellar of this first trading house, and evidences of it were still visible this year, 1882, although it is now all plowed over and into crop. A little way south of this, or at the lower border of the field, is a raised ring of earth, very much like the ring that remains after a circus has been in town. This old ring was used by the Indians in performing their sacred fire-dance. They would build a lively fire all around the outer edge of the ring, then the chosen ones would jump through the flames into the ring, and there perform the dance, with all the accompaniments of gesture and song that formed their uncouth worship and sacred mysteries.

Trading House No. 2.—In 1837, Mr. Gilbert had got so well acquainted with the Indians, and was on such friendly terms with them, that he thought he could do better for himself to trade on his own hook than to play second fiddle any longer, as merely a clerk or agent for the Fur Company. So he selected a place on what is now the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 35, township 79, range 6, and engaged S. C. Trowbridge and Henry Felkner to build him a trading house there. These men cut and dressed the logs and got Wm. Duvall and Thomas Bradley, with their oxen to haul them up to the place, and they erected the house—two 20x20 log cabins, with an interspace of twenty feet between them, which was also roofed over. This was in 1837, and here Gilbert wen to trading, but died soon after—and it was in this house that the first district court was held. The house stood in what is now [1882] 'Squire David B. Cox's corn-field, just across the road east from his house—his residence, barn, stock-yards, orchard, etc., being on the very ground where Poweshiek's Indian village stood at the time this new trading house was built. [See diagram on page 207.]

Trading House No. 3.—When Gilbert resigned his agency for the

American Fur Company they immediately sent on another man, named Chase, to look after their business. And, as Gilbert had established himself close up to Poweshiek's town, with Wapashashiek's town only about a mile further up the river, Chase thought he must get close enough to watch Gilbert and try to secure at least a part of the trade. So he selected a site less than half a mile south of Gilbert's, built a trading house there, and moved the Fur Company's business up to it. This was familiarly called "Chase's trading house," because Chase was the trader, although the Fur Company built, owned and operated it. It stood on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 2, township 78, range 6, which is in now Pleasant Valley township, while the Gilbert site is in Lucas township; and it also was composed of two twenty-foot cabins, with a twenty-foot interspace. This served as a tavern when Judge Williams held the first term of district court ever held in Johnson county—and it was here that the Judge played the fiddle for "*the said prisoner*" Gregg, to dance a jig, an incident which the Judge has been a little ashamed of ever since, while "the old boys" who were there have always thought it too good a joke not to tell.

Some writers of Johnson county history have talked about the "Phelps trading house," as if there had been another one by that name. But that happens in this way: A man named Sumner Phelps, brother-in-law to Wheten Chase, was a member of the "American Fur Company," so-called, and spent most of his time in going around from one trading post to another to see how the local agents were doing; what goods they were in need of, etc. Mr. Phelps came to Chase's at regular times on his round of posts, and so some folks called it "Phelps' trading house;" but Chase was there all the time; was the responsible agent in charge; he didn't own the house; *neither did Phelps*, except as one of a company. *Chase did the trading there*, and it was commonly called and known by the name of Chase's or the Chase trading house.

Their furs, peltries, etc., were mostly sent down the river in canoes, flatboats, or keel-boats, to the great fur-trading house of Chouteau, Laclede & Co., at St. Louis. Goods suitable for the Indian and frontier trade were returned by keel-boats, which would be towed by some steamboat as far up the Mississippi as the mouth of the Iowa river, then be poled and tow-lined by men, up to the trading houses.

WHO CAME FIRST?

The first "settlers" in Johnson county came from Elkhart county, Indiana. In the fall of 1836 Philip Clark, Eli Myers and S. C. Trowbridge, all young men, started from Elkhart county on horseback, going "out west" to grow up with the country. At South Bend, Trowbridge fell sick and finally had to go back home for the winter. Clark and Myers pushed on. They traveled on horseback through Illinois to Rock Island (then Stephenson's landing), where they met with Mr. John Gilbert,

who, learning that they sought a location, told them that he was an Indian trader from the Iowa river, and that if they would accompany him he would show them a country that had all the advantages they could desire. They accepted his invitation, and found Mr. Gilbert's trading house located in what is now Pleasant Valley township. Mr. Myer's claim, made at that time, now constitutes the farm bearing his name, while that of Mr. Clark is now known as the Morford or Birge farm. The next step of these pioneers was to erect a "claim cabin." This means that they laid four sticks up cabinwise, making an enclosure large enough to sleep inside of; and drove a few sticks in the ground *to swear by* that they had "staked their claim." This, remember, was late in the year 1836 Mr. Gilbert promised to protect their claims until the next spring, so they went back to Elkhart and reported progress. Their glowing accounts of the splendid new country started an "Iowa fever" in their locality, and it spread wide.

Myers and Clark both returned in the early spring of 1837, with their teams and plows, and accompanied by neighbors, did some breaking, and "chopped in" sod corn, potatoes, squashes and pumpkins, that is, chopped a gash through the sod with an ax and dropped the seed in there. That was the way mostly of planting the first crop—though of course sometimes it would be dropped down between the sod; but here the birds and gophers were more apt to find it.

The order of earliest arrivals in 1837 was as follows:

Early in May—Eli Myers, Philip Clark, Samuel Waller, James Walker, Wm. Wilson and Eli Summy.

Later in same month came Henry Felkner, S. C. Trowbridge, Pleasant Harris and his nephew, Wm. Massey, the latter having his wife along, who was sister to the Judge's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Jonathan Harris, and likewise to the Hamilton brothers, all of whom came later.

Trowbridge had started from Elkhart about the same time the rest did. He and three other young men, George Bumgardner, David Darr and Peter Corey, had rigged up a two-horse spring wagon with roll up curtains, to frisk around and see the country. They entered Iowa at Burlington, and then visited Mount Pleasant, which was a village, and also drove through Van Buren, Jefferson, Louisa and Washington counties, before coming to Johnson. Three members of this company dropped out at different places, and Trowbridge only came to Johnson county; however, Bumgardner came later, and died here.

June—During this month the arrivals were: Wm. Sturgis, George W. Hawkins, whose wife borned the first white baby in the county—a girl; Jacob Earhart, whose wife borned the first white *boy* baby in the county—but it was the second birth; John and Henry Earhart; John A. Cain, brother-in-law to the Earharts, and whose wife, their sister, bore the fourth child born in the county—a daughter—(or possibly the third, as the

exact day could not be ascertained, but it was near about the same time that Pleasant Harris' son Loren was born); and S. B. Mulholland.

July—No new arrivals are reported in this month except Wm. Devall and Thomas Bradley. Devall staid several years, but Bradley left the same fall, going farther west.

August—Judge Harris had gone back east, but returned this month with his wife and family, and was also accompanied this time by his son Jonathan Harris, wife and child, and his son-in-law, Isaac N. Lesh and wife. Joseph Walker, brother to the two Walkers, who came in May, arrived during this month. Samuel Bumgardner, one of Trowbridge's traveling companions, also came; and likewise Andrew D. Stephen.

Later in the season there came John Trout, E. Hilton, and a man named Schrick, scattering along. The latter lived with the Walker brothers; he soon took sick and died—and is supposed to have been the first white man who died in Johnson county. The foregoing comprises all who came to the county in 1837. Samuel H. McCrory has been published as arriving in August of this year, but he did not come until March, 1838.

FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN THE COUNTY.

In nearly every county it happens that there are different claimants to this distinction, and differences of opinion about it among old settlers. This historian once had five different names presented to him as the first child born in a certain township, the reports being made by seven different persons; on two of the children two agreed, while on three of them no two agreed. This occurred in Montgomery county, Iowa. In the same county, nine different weddings were reported as the "first wedding" in Walnut township. We mention these facts to show how difficult it is to get accurate information as to names, dates, etc., merely from old people's recollection, and how much patient, persevering and candid inquiry must be made before it is safe to write down in history anything positive or definite upon these disputed matters.

We have found six children claimed by different old people to have been the first white child born in Johnson county. After five months of diligent inquiry, the following appear to be the most reliable facts that can be gathered on this subject:

"*First Baby*," *No. 1.*—In 1836–37 an Indian chief named Totokonock, who was prophet to the great war chief Black Hawk, had a village of 500 or 600 Indians, near where Charles Fernstrom now lives, in Fremont township. Near this place George W. Hawkins had settled early in July, 1837; and in the latter part of August of that year Mrs. Hawkins gave birth to a daughter. This child was afterward known as Lucinda Hawkins. She always claimed to have been the first white child born in the county, and once tried to have the Old Settlers' Association formally endorse her claim to this distinction; but the old people were not agreed upon it, and so nothing was done.

"*First Baby*," *No. 2.*—At the same time that George Hawkins came to the county, also came John A. Cain, the three Earhart brothers—John, Henry and Jacob—Wm. Sturgis, and S. B. Mulholland. They arrived at the trading-house on the 30th or 31st day of June, and from there went out to take their pick of land, stake off claims, build cabins, etc. Jacob Earhart, with Nancy, his wife, settled on what is now section 22 in Liberty township; and here, on Sept. 3, 1837, Mrs. Earhart gave birth to a son, who was afterward known as Lewis Earhart. Henry Earhart was then a young man, and remembers that he was sent to get Mrs. Judge Harris to come and be with his sister-in-law during her confinement, as there was no doctor in the county yet, but Mrs. Harris was so heavy with child herself that she could not go. He then went to Jonathan Harris' house, and found Mrs. Jonathan Harris [*nee* Sybil Hamilton] and Mrs. Wm. Massey [*nee* Betsy Ann Hamilton] there, who both went at once to Mrs. Earhart's; but the baby was born before they arrived. Jacob Earhart, the father of this child, went to California during the "gold fever" of 1849–50–51–52, and died at Sacramento in 1852 or '53.

Shortly after his father's death this boy, Lewis Earhart, went to Indiana to live with relatives there—and that is why so little has been known about him as the first white boy baby born in Johnson county.

"*First Baby*" *No. 3.*—In May, 1837, Pleasant Harris came and made a claim, which is still known as the Harris farm, in Liberty township. He went back east for his family, and returned in August, accompanied by his wife, Hannah, and younger children, and also by his son Jonathan Harris and Sybil Hamilton, his wife; and his son-in-law, Isaac N. Lesh and wife. Jonathan Harris took a claim adjoining his father's, but afterward sold it; and it is now [1882] known as the Switzer farm, in Liberty township. Mrs. Jonathan Harris was a sister to James and Hezekiah Hamilton, now (1882) of Clear Creek township, The two Harris families and the Lesh family having arrived in August, lived awhile in their wagons, until cabins could be prepared for them. And on the 27th day of September, (a little over three weeks after Mrs. Earhart's baby was born,) Mrs. Judge Harris gave birth to a son. There happened to be a doctor named Purinton then at the trading house, so he was called to attend her, and was taken across the river in a canoe. The son born at this time to Judge Pleasant Harris and his wife, Hannah, has since been known as Loren W. Harris, and is supposed to reside near Frank Pierce post office, in Washington township.

"*First Baby*," *No. 4.*—Early in 1837, John Gilbert, the old trader, employed Jonas M. Higley to survey and lay out a town site opposite the mouth of English river—just about where the town of River Junction now lies, in Fremont township. This was in fact the first town site laid out in Johnson county, and was called See-pee-nah-mo. John A. Cain settled here in July, 1837, his wife being a sister to the three Earhart boys;

and in the latter part of September, Mrs. Cain gave birth to a daughter, Elizabeth; but as the family had long since moved away, the exact date of this birth could not be ascertained; and whether it was a day or two before or after the birth of Mrs. Judge Harris' baby, remains unsettled.

The four foregoing "first babies" were all born within the space of about five weeks, and it was a great matter throughout the settlement that so many children were born among the newcomers in so short a time after their arrival. It shows that they were all *good people, and obeyed the Scriptures*, especially that part where it says, "Multiply and replenish the earth." These interesting events proved that they had good populating qualities. But the fact of main interest just now is, that each one of these four children (besides two others) has been claimed and reported as the first white child born in Johnson county. We therefore tabulate the matter in accordance with the above narratives, thus:

No. 1.—Lucinda Hawkins, born late in Agust, 1837, on section 12 in Fremont township, daughter of George W. Hawkins.

No. 2.—Lewis Earhart, born September 3, 1837, on section 22 in Liberty township, son of Jacob and Nancy Earhart.

No. 3.—Loren W. Harris, son of Judge Pleasant Harris and Hannah, his wife, born September 27, 1837, on section 22 in Liberty township.

No. 4.—Elizabeth Cain, daughter of John A. Cain (whose wife was a sister to the Earhart brothers), born late in September, 1837, supposed on section 16 in Liberty township.

"*First Baby*" *Number 5.*—It was reported, and believed by some old settlers, that Mrs. Jonathan Harris was mother of the first baby born in the county; but she had a nursing babe eight months old when she arrived, and this "imported" little sucker evidently got mixed up with the "native stock" in the minds of some of the old folks. Some of them have all these years been mistakenly crediting Mrs. Judge Harris' baby to her daughter-in-law.

"*First Baby*" *Number 6.*—In addition to these children, born in 1837, we found one that was born in 1838, also being supposed by some to have been "the first;" hence we give particulars of the case as it really was.

Early in the summer of 1838, Patrick Smith moved into the claim cabin which stood on the bank of the Iowa river, in the town site of Napoleon, the first county seat. Mrs. Smith was sister to Philip Clark, and she gave birth to a daughter some time in August, 1838, in that cabin. It is remembered that her delivery was lingering and tedious; that she lay in great suffering about two days: Mr. Trowbridge had got onto his horse and started to Bloomington [Muscatine] for a doctor, but was called back by the news that the child was born. Some Indian women of Wapashasheik's village had heard of the "white squaw's" condition, and immediately gathered wild herbs or roots from which they made a decoction and gave her to drink; and in a few minutes thereafter she was safely

delivered. When Trowbridge was going to the stock range to catch his horse he met some of the Indian men and told them why he must hurry and get his horse and ride to Bloomington for a doctor; they told their midwife women about it—and the result was as above stated.

THE FIRST WEDDING.

This interesting and historic event occurred Aug. 17, 1838. Johnson county was still attached to Cedar for civil purposes, and "the boys" went over to Rochester, then the county seat of Cedar county, and procured George McCoy, a justice of the peace, to come and tie the double knot—for there were two weddings at once. He came to the house of Mr. Joseph Stover, in what is now Pleasant Valley township, and there at one job he married Benjamin Ritter to Miss Mary Stover, and Martin Smith to Miss Martha McLucas. Wilson Smith, a son of this last couple, now lives in Pleasant Valley township, on the very farm where his father and mother were married. So, although he was not the first boy born in the county, he was a son of the first wedding in the county.

Benjamin Ritter is still living, and resides in Iowa City.

FIRST DEATHS.

The first death and burial in Iowa City, was that of a little girl, and her grave-stone may still be read in the old or south part of Oakland cemetery. The inscription is: "Dedicated to the memory of Cordelia Swan, daughter of Chauncey and Dolly Swan, who died September 19, 1839, aged five years, four months, and 26 days." Mrs. Swan, the mother of this little girl, died February 11, 1847, and lies buried beside her child.

The first adult burial here was that of Samuel Bumgardner, who died of typhoid fever, November 5, 1839, and was buried at the same place, where his monument can still be seen. He was from Rockbridge county, Virginia.

The *first death of an adult* was that of Benjamin Miller, the man who started the first ferry in Johnson county. He took the claim where Jacob Stover now lives, near the county fair ground, and died there, October 26, 1839, aged 46 years, eight months, one day. He was buried on land where H. W. Lathrop now lives, but the body was afterward removed to Oakland cemetery, in the city.

FIRST CORONER CASES.

The first cases on record in which a coroner's jury was empaneled, are mentioned Oct. 5, 1841. I. P. Hamilton filed a claim for services of himself and others in holding an inquest on the body of Louis E. Hartz; but the board decided that Hartz had property enough to pay all his debts and funeral expenses, and hence the county would not pay any coroner fees.

The next case was on the body of John Cain, deceased. The board decided that the cause and manner of Mr. Cain's death was well known,

and there was no need of a coroner's inquest. So they refused to pay this bill also. But the next day October 6, it is recorded that the coroner was allowed $10 for his services in the case of John Cain, deceased.

FIRST DOCTORS.

The first doctor in the county was old Dr. Teeples, who lived on English river, in that part of the original Johnson county which was afterward given to Washington county. Dr. Isaac N. Lesh ought to have been the first, but he wasn't a doctor at all, although the title is repeatedly given him on the county records. He had "read medicine" awhile with some physician east, but didn't like the business and never considered himself a doctor. A Dr. Morrow came next, and bought the Bumgardner claim, next to Capt. Irish's; he batched with S. H. McCrory awhile, but soon went down to Muscatine county, was elected clerk of the court, and ultimately died there. Dr. Henry Murray was really the first regular practicing physician who came and made a permanent settlement in the county. And Isaiah P. Hamilton, who was the first county recorder, and made the first record of a deed that was ever made in the county, afterward studied medicine with Dr. Murray, and finally removed to Wisconsin.

THE FIRST 4TH OF JULY.

The "glorious 4th" was first celebrated at Gilbert's trading-house on July 4, 1837, consisting of free liquor and a "glorious drunk" all around. The new trading house (Gilbert's) had just opened for business. Henry Felkner had brought three barrels of whisky up from Muscatine for Gilbert, and it was his treat for all hands. The order of exercises was that every man should take his turn between drinks and make a speech, tell a story or sing a song; and as there were thirteen or fourteen men present they got a good deal of Bacchanalian fun out of the "celebration." But the three barrels of whisky didn't all go that way. Gilbert had built his trading-house just over the then existing treaty line, on the Indians' land; and to compensate and satisfy them for this he gave them two barrels of whisky, which kept up "4th of July" in the two Indian villages for several weeks. Old Poweshiek loved whisky and was as bad as a white man for drunkenness; but Wapashashiek kept sober, and discountenanced the use of liquor as much as possible among the men of his village.

The next and more historic 4th of July celebration occurred on the ground where the State University now stands, on July 4, 1839. The new capitol commissioners, who met at Napoleon in May and decided on the location for the capital city, had appointed one of their number, Chauncey Swan, Esq., to go on and lay out the town. He employed Col. Thomas Cox and Gen. John Frierson as surveyors, and L. Judson as draftsman, besides a corps of assistants and laborers to prosecute the work. By the 4th of July they had made a clearing of hazel brush and small trees, and set their corner stakes as far as the spot where the capitol building was

to be located. And here was the time and the occasion for a grand pioneer 4th of July jubilee. The officers of the day were:

President—Col. Thomas Cox.

Marshal—Sheriff S. C. Trowbridge.

Secretary—Postmaster S. H. McCrory.

Orator—Gen. John Frierson.

Reader of Declaration—(not ascertained).

By direction of Commissioner Swan a tall straight oak tree was trimmed of its branches and made to do duty as a flag pole; and here was probably the first time the stars and stripes were ever unfurled to the air of Johnson county.

Jonathan Harris was then keeping tavern in the old Gilbert trading house, about four miles down the river, and the fresh cooked part of the dinner was prepared there and hauled up, although the neighbors for fifteen or twenty miles around brought baskets of provisions with them. Wagon boxes were lifted off their wheels and turned bottom upward to serve as pic-nic tables. After dinner regular and volunteer toasts were offered and responded to in the most approved "down east" 4th of July fashion.

At proper time Col. Trowbridge and two lads, named Sihon and James Hill, pulled a wagon into a good shade for the orator to stand in, and laid a board across the wagon box for him to lay his manuscript on—a sort of improvised pulpit arrangement. The story heretofore published that the orator of this occasion stood on a whisky barrel may be very funny, but *it isn't true.* Mrs. TenEyck of Iowa City, and Mrs. Jonathan Harris, now residing at Montour, Tama County, Iowa, are supposed to be the. only women still living (1882) who were present at that celebration.

This was really the first general gathering of the settlers of the county in a social way, with their families, and they had great times trying to tell each other where they lived. It must be remembered there were no survey lines and no public roads by which to mark localities at this time; hence the descriptions were—"on such a stream," "beyond such a marsh," "in such a grove," "near such a sand ridge," "around such a bend," "across such a bottom," and so on till the category of native landmarks was exhausted.

FIRST SALE OF LOTS.

The survey of the new capital city had so far progressed by July 4, 1839, that at the celebration on that day it was announced that the first sale of lots would take place August 18, 1839. This notice being published in eastern papers, attracted the attention and presence of many capitalists, who began arriving upon the ground some days previous to the sale. Three days were consumed by it, and the proceeds amounted to $75,000, property going off briskly and at high prices. Early in October, 1839, the second sale of lots took place, the proceeds of which amounted

to $30,000. Immigrants now began to pour in daily, many of them living in tents until cabins could be built. The fame of the new capital of the new territory had spread through the east, and many came expecting to see a city that would rival the metropolitan centers of the older States. The territoral Legislature convened at Iowa City for the first time, Dec. 6, 1841.

The first hotel in Iowa City was a double log-cabin structure, which stood on what is now the corner of Gilbert and Brown streets. A claim cabin had been built there in February, 1839; and in June of the same year another cabin was built twenty feet from the first one. The area between them was roofed over, and used for a bar-room, and these together constituted a first-class hotel, or "tavern," as it was called in those days. Asaph Allen and G. T. Andrews were the proprietors. Andrews died, but Allen returned to Ohio, and is still living (1882).

Many scenes and incidents of pioneer life transpired at this old log tavern—some of them very sad, indeed, for here pioneer whisky was dealt out without any thought, or fear, or care of law to the contrary, either in the Book of God, or the statutes or constitutions of man. And whisky wrought wretchedness and mortal woe to man the same in those days as now, when indulged in as a beverage. But over such scenes as this fact calls up let us draw the veil of willing forgetfulness, hoping that they are to be re-enacted in Iowa no more forever. This old tavern site was also on the line, at the very track's edge, of the projected Lyons and Western railroad, one of those egregious frauds and swindles which were perpetrated on the early settlers of Iowa, and in fact in every one of our western states. For particulars of this matter see our chapter on railroads of the county. Remnants of the old grade can be traced for a mile or two, even to the last dump of earth made on the river bluff, where was to commence the wonderful bridge, seventeen hundred feet long, and one hundred and fifty feet above the surface of the water. Any person who will go there now, and view the site, will see at once what crazy schemes were devised and talked up, to delude the people into voting taxes for a purely imaginary and utterly preposterous and impracticable promise of benefit.

Matthew TenEyck seems to have been the first white man who permanently settled and made a home on land now included within the bounds of Iowa City. This was in the early part of 1839, for the commissioners who came to survey and lay out the capital city, obtained board at TenEyck's cabin.

The first white child born in Iowa City was Hannah TenEyck, who was born in the above mentioned cabin, on January 8, 1840.

The first regularly and well built house other than cabins, was built by Mr. TenEyck on the corner of Iowa Avenue and Dubuque streets. It was of solid hewn timber, two stories high, and quite roomy. It was

burned down, after having been occupied as a residence, tavern and boarding house for some twenty years.

The first frame house was built by Wesley Jones, on the present site of the Powell block, south of University Square, in which was stored and sold the first stock of goods brought to this city.

The first brick building was erected by Mr. Bostwick, and the first regular hotel was built and conducted by Walter Butler. These buildings were all erected in 1839. But Allen & Andrews' old double cabin "tavern," at the corner of Brown and Gilbert streets, was still earlier than Butler's hotel.

In 1840 Samuel H. McCrory was postmaster at Iowa City, and established the first postoffice in the city in a rough log building that stood on the first block north of Capitol Square (now the University Campus), and a mail route was opened from Muscatine to Iowa City, with a contract to furnish a weekly mail. Before this date, the meagre mail had been brought in a very irregular way from Muscatine up to wherever the "Napoleon" postoffice happened for the time to be located. [See article on successive postmasters.]

The first church in Johnson county was erected by the Protestant Methodist Association at Iowa City in 1844, the corner stone being laid May 13, by the Rev. John Libby, his excellency Gov. Lucas assisting in the ceremony.

In December, 1841, the first meeting of the legislature in Iowa City occurred. The capitol building was not ready for them yet, and they held their sessions in the Hutchinson house. This was a large frame building that stood on Washington street next south of the corner block where Whetstones drug store is now (1882)—on the same ground now occupied by the building in which Mr. Schell has his shoe store. The old Hutchinson house now stands on Dubuque, between College and Burlington streets, being occupied in 1882 by Mr. Springer. It is one of the few remaining relics of the pioneer city.

THE FIRST MILL DAM.

The first flouring mill in Johnson county was erected and run by David and Joshua Switzer, in 1841, and was located on Clear creek. In this mill was ground the first flour and meal manufactured in the county.

But how large a dam they built the historian did not learn.

Secondly.—By an act of the council and house of representatives of the territory of Iowa, approved Dec. 15, 1840, Walter Terrill was authorized to construct a dam across the Iowa river in Johnson county at a point on the southwest quarter of section No. three, in township seventy-nine north, range six west,—the dam not to exceed five feet above the ordinary low water mark,—and provided that said dam be completed within the term of three years from the passage of said act. It was also stipulated that

this dam should *not obstruct the navigation* of the Iowa river. The vision of steamboats plying up and down this stream was a vapory delusion then fondly hugged by probably a majority of the settlers. Mr. Terrill went away south, to Louisiana; he did not return until the winter or early spring of 1843—and in April of this year he commenced building the dam. While that was in progress he also built a mill, which has been known ever since as "Terrill's Mill." The property is now owned (1882) by Mrs. Mary Terrill.

Terrill's was the first permit ever given to construct a dam on the Iowa river.

SECOND MILL DAM ON IOWA RIVER.

Silas Foster, Esq., of Iowa City, relates that in the spring of 1843 a meeting was held at the office of Judge John G. Coleman, to consider the matter of building a dam. An adjourned meeting was held at the Tremont House, and a joint stock company was formed, of $5,000, at $25 per share. The directors elected were: Chauncey Swan, Augustus C. McArthur and J. K. Haverstraw. Officers—President, Chauncey Swan; secretary and treasurer, Silas Foster; superintendent, A. B. Newcomb. Work on the dam was commenced June 18, 1843.

The site was donated by Walter Butler, but reserving certain uses of the dam himself for a saw mill, etc. As the dam progressed, a mill was also commenced; and on January 1, 1844, the workmen and stockholders had a New Year feast of corn dodgers and mush, made from meal ground that day in the mill—its first grist.

The dam was four hundred feet long, and had cost *only twenty-five dollars* in money paid out. Here is a miracle! It happened in this way. Many of the stockholders paid for their shares in work, while others paid in supplies to house and feed the workmen. Judge Coleman and Philip Clark paid their shares, four each, making a total of $200, in meat and flour, for the workmen. C. C. Buck paid his shares in groceries. This dam was on nearly the same site now known as the Coralville dam. (See "Annals of Iowa," April," 1869.)

The first dam was ten feet high, and was, when built, the largest dam west of the Mississippi river. It has since been increased to thirteen feet, vertical height, at the apex or overflow.

FIRST STANDARD MEASURES.

By the county board, March 6, 1840:

Ordered by the board, that Abner Wolcott, Esq., be authorized to furnish the following standard measures for the use of the county, to-wit: One three feet measure, one one foot measure, likewise a box containing one thousand seventy-five and one-fifth inches, or a half bushel. And Henry Felkner, Esq., be authorized to furnish an entire set of standard weights for the county's use.

Col. Ed. Lucas claims to be the first man who ever sowed tame grass

seed in Johnson county, and says he is prouder of that than he ever was of going to the legislature. This may seem like a small matter now, but at that time nobody believed tame grass would grow here, hence it took a good deal of grit to send off to St. Louis, as he had to, and buy a lot of timothy and clover seed, and try the experiment. This was in the fall of 1845; he sowed the seed on new breaking; it did well; and from that historic experiment may be dated the rise of Johnson county's fame and success as a fine stock country. Col. Lucas also brought the first peafowls into the county.

CHAPTER IV.—PART 3.

Old Settlers Organization—Constitution—Enrolled Names—Various Meetings—Officers, etc.

OLD SETTLER'S ASSOCIATION.

Some claim that an old settler's association was organized in February, 1859. An editorial statement to this effect was made in some number of the "Annals of Iowa," but we failed to find any authentic record to verify it. However, there were social gatherings of old settler friends and neighbors, several times before any general and formal organization was made. The first record preserved shows that a meeting was held in the council chamber at Iowa City, Feb. 22, 1866. Officers were elected; and Hon. Samuel H. McCrory, Prof. T. S. Parvin and Col. E. W. Lucas were appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws. David Switzer was chairman, and J. R. Hartsock, secretary of this meeting; but the names of the permanent officers elected will be found attached to the constitution, hereafter given.

A resolution was adopted, "that all who resided in Iowa before the first of January, 1843, be regarded as 'Old Settlers,' and eligible to membership in the association." But the constitution as adopted, recognized anybody who had lived in the State twenty years, or more, as an "old settler," no matter when he came.

A committee of one from each township was appointed "to collect the names of all the old settlers, and report them to the secretary of the association to be recorded." Remember, this order was made at the same time the rule was adopted to count as "old settlers" only those who came before 1843. This committee was:

Graham township Jesse Strawbridge
Hardin " ...A. D. Packard
Sharon " ... W. B. Ford
Scott " ....John Parrott
Cedar " ...Edwin Brown
Union " .....P. Harris
Madison " .....David Ray
Fremont " ....Henry Welsh
Monroe " ....P. H. Barnes
Clear Creek township....Geo. Paul
Washington township...Titus Fry
Liberty township..Henry Earhart
Newport " ..Henry Felkner
Iowa City " .Perry D. Turner
Big Grove " Charles McCune
Penn " ....D. A. Shafer
Oxford " ....H. Hamilton
Pleasant Valley township I. J. Burge
Jefferson township.. Benj. Swisher

On March 10, 1866, they met again. Mr. McCrory presented the constitution prepared by the committee, it being mostly the same as one obtained from a similiar association in Scott county, which holds its meetings at Davenport.

The next meeting of the association was on June 2, 1866, at which time it was ordered that two hundred copies of the constitution should be prin ed and circulated.

Also, provision was made for holding a re-union and festival on the 21st of June, and on the 4th the following programme was published:

The annual festival of the old settlers of Johnson county will be held on Thursday, June 21, 1866, in the grove at the east end of College street, in Iowa City.

S. H. BONHAM to deliver the annual address.

The following committees are appointed to carry out the arrangement.

Committee to erect table and speaker's stand—Edward Lanning, Geo. Paul and M. D. Freeman.

Committee to receive provisions—Col. S. C. Trowbridge, Laurence Johnson, J. W. Swofford, John McCrory and Horace Sanders.

Committee to arrange the tables—Mrs. Terrell, Mrs. Geo. Paul, Miss McCrory, Mrs. E. K. Morse, Mrs. S. C. Trowbridge, Mrs. Cyrus Sanders, Misses Mary Sutliff, Ella Felkner, Ada Kimball, Helen McCune and Hattie Van Fleet, and Mrs. Titus R. Fry.

Committee on dishes—J. R. Hartsock, A. B. Walker, John P. Irish, Willie Crum, M. Cavanagh.

Committee on water and refreshments—John Shoup, Charles Paul, I. V. Willis, Charlie Hutchinson, W. H. L. Swafford and Thos. M. Irish.

Committee on music—Robert Hutchinson, Thos. Snyder and E. Redhead.

Committee on toasts and responses—David Switzer, A. C. Sutliff, Titus R. Fry, S. H. McCrory, Warner Spurrier, F. M. Irish, E. Welsh, Charles Cartwright and Wm. Crum.

The hour for meeting on the ground is 9 o'clock A. M. of said day.

Each family is expected to furnish the necessary provisions, such as meats, bread, cakes, pies, pickles, fruits and fancy articles for the table, to make a No. 1 *dinner*, and to deliver when on the ground to the committee, of which Col. S. C. Trowbridge is chairman.

The committee on arrangements expect, and would most earnestly solicit every family of old settlers to take hold in the true spirit of an old settler, and be present on that occasion. Any information wanted will be given by applying to the committee of arrangements.

E. W. Lucas, Sylvanus Johnson, James Cavanagh, John R. Van Fleet, L. S. S. Swafford, committee on arrangements.

CONSTITUTION OF THE OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION, ADOPTED MARCH 10, 1866.

WHEREAS, The old settlers are rapidly passing away, we feel it to be our duty to gather, and preserve the memories of a settlement that has resulted in a growth and development so great, and feeling that the recollection of the past, and the hope of the future, link us together, as a brotherhood, we do now ordain and establish this constitution:

ARTICLE I.—This associalion shall be called the Old Settlers, Association of Johnson County, Iowa.

ARTICLE II.—The officers of this association shall be a president, three vice presidents, recording secretary, corresponding secretary and treasurer.

ARTICLE III.—The president shall preside at all meetings of the association, and preserve order, and in case of an equal decision, give the casting vote. He may call special meetings of the association, at the request of eight (8) members. In case of the absence of the president, or hs inability to act, the senior vice-president shall perform his duties.

ARTICLE IV.—*Sec. 1.* The recording secretary of the association shall keep a true record of its proceedings, and shall keep a register, called the old settler's register, in which shall be registered the name, age, place of nativity, occupation, date of settlement in Iowa, date and place of death of each member, when such shall occur.

Sec. 2. The secretary shall ascertain from the above facts, as respects themselves, at the time of signing the constitution, and perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned him.

ARTICLE V. The corresponding secretary shall receive and read to the association, and answer all communications addressed to it, and perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned him.

ARTICLE VI. The treasurer shall receive all monies belonging to the association, and disburse the same and render an account at the expiration of his term of office, and hand over all monies, books and papers, to his successor.

ARTICLE VII.—*Sec. 1.* All officers of the association, hereafter shall be elected annually, on the first Saturday of March, and hold their office for one year, or until their successors are elected.

Sec. 2. After each annual election the president shall appoint an executive committee of five, whose duty it shall be to make all necessary arrangements for an anniversary meeting of the association at such time and place as they shall deem most expedient, and having determined on the time and place, give notice of the same.

ARTICLE VIII. All persons who are non-residents of Johnson county, who were residents of Iowa at the time of the adoption of the first State constitution for the State of Iowa, and who are of good moral character, are eligible to membership.

ARTICLE IX.—*Sec. 1.* Every member shall sign the constitution, and pay to the treasurer fifty cents, and thereafter twenty-five cents annually.

Sec. 2. All persons hereafter that have resided twenty years in Iowa and are residents of Johnson county, may become members by applying to the executive committee; provided a majority of the committee are in favor of such persons being admitted as members of the association regulating the admission of members.

ARTICLE X. A majority of all the members of the association may alter or amend the constitution, at the annual meeting in March.

ARTICLE XI. The executive committee shall select a suitable person to deliver an address before the association, on the day of the anniversary meeting.

ARTICLE XII. The families of all members are privileged to attend the anniversary meeting of the association.

ARTICLE XIII. Whenever practicable, the members of the association shall attend in a body the funeral of any deceased member; and as a token of respect, shall wear the usual badge of mourning.

OFFICERS OF THE OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

David Switzer, president.
F. M. Irish, Robert Walker, Henry Felkner, vice presidents.
Silas Foster, recording secretary.
Theodore S. Parvin, corresponding secretary.
Peter Roberts, treasurer.

NAMES SIGNED.

The following names appear signed to the constitution, each in his own handwriting:

Silas Foster,	F. M. Irish,	J. Y. Blackwell,
James Cavanagh.	Bryan Dennis,	Robert Walker,
George Paul,	T. S. Parvin,	Samuel Mitchell,
Mathew TenEyck,	F. Kimball,	David Simonton,
J. Shoup,	Edward Lanning,	Thos. W. Butler,
David B. Cox,	W. N. Chalfant,	E. Shepard,
Daniel Hart,	J. N. Seydel,	Philp Clark,
H. D. Packard,	Henry N. Berry,	J. R. Strawbridge,
D. K. Shaver,	I. C. Shaff,	D. Switzer,
S. J. Switzer,	Wm. Windrem, jr,	H. W. Collins,
Levi M. Phillips,	Peter Roberts,	T. C. Turner,
O. A. Patterson,	Aaron Canott,	Henry Felkner,
Jabez Stevens,	S. J. Hess,	E. M. Adams,
Cyrus Sanders,	John Porter,	George Fesler,
Christian Dodt,	Louis S. Swofford,	Allen Phillips,
Edgar Harrison,	Henry Earhart,	Jas. H. Gower,
Thomas D. Jones,	William Jayne,	John M. Anson,
John L. Gordon,	Chas. Cartwright,	J. J. Mendenhall,
Jno. P. Irish,	Sylvanus Johnson,	A. C. Denison,
Geo. W. McCleary,	Abel Stevens,	Garret Lancaster,
Edw'd W. Lucas,	Chas. H. Berryhill,	R. B. Woods,
Geo. S. Hampton,	Jas. R. Hartsock,	Mathew Cavanagh,
John R. VanFleet,	Isaac Bowen,	John W. Alt,
J. W. Holt,	Charles Gaymon,	N. Scales,
S. C. Trowbridge,	R. Hutchinson,	Thomas Hill,
Sam. H. McCrory,	Green Hill,	

The secretary procured a splendid book, in accordance with his duties laid down in Article IV. of the constitution; but to collect and record the facts as required proved to be a larger contract than either the secretary or the members had any idea it would be; and the following complete transcript from the book shows all that had been accomplished in that line up to Sept. 20, 1882:

NAMES ON THE OLD SETTLERS' REGISTER.

David Switzer, was born in Pennsylvania, May 1, 1800. Settled in Iowa in 1838. Occupation a farmer. Deceased.

Frederick Macy Irish, was born in New York, March 13, 1801. Settled in Iowa in 1839. Occupation sailor and farmer. Died in Iowa City February 16, 1875.

David B. Case, was born in Tennessee, November 20, 1815. Settled in Iowa in 1836. Occupation a farmer.

E. M. Adams, was born in Maine, September 7, 1811. Settled in Iowa in 1837. Occupation a farmer.

Samuel C. Trowbridge, was born in Virginia, May 1, 1812. Settled in Iowa, in 1837. Occupation a farmer.

James R. Hartsock, was born in Pennsylvania, May 15, 1818. Settled in Iowa in 1838. Occupation an artist and postmaster.

A. D. Packard, was born in Ohio, July 2, 1816. Settled in Iowa in 1838. Occupation, a farmer.

Samuel J. Switzer, was born in Maryland, March 27, 1832. Settled in Iowa in 1838. Occupation, a farmer.

Franklin Kimball, was born in Maine, June 20, 1812. Settled in Iowa in 1840. Occupation,marketman; deceased.

Isaac Bowen, was born in Ohio, August 23, 1812. Settled in Iowa in 1839. Occupation, a farmer.

Bryan Dennis, was born in Ohio, April 1, 1819. Settled in Iowa in 1839. Occupation a farmer.

Charles H. Berryhill, was born in Pennsylvania, December 7, 1818. Settled in Iowa in 1839. Occupation, merchant, farmer and speculator; deceased.

Robert Hutchinson, was born in New Hampshire, September 16, 1814. Settled in Iowa in 1839. Occupation, carpenter.

George Fesler, was born in Virginia, November 23, 1824. Settled in Iowa in 1840. Occupation, farmer.

Edward Lanning, was born in New Jersey, May 7, 1815. Settled in Iowa in 1840. Occupation, horticulturist.

James H. Gower, was born in Maine, October 22, 1806. Settled in Iowa in 1840. Occupation varied; deceased.

Silas Foster, was born in New Hampshire, October 24, 1802. Settled in Iowa in 1839. Occupation, mercantile; deceased.

O. A. Patterson, was born in Indiana, January 28, 1827. Settled in Iowa in 1841. Occupation, merchant.

Mathew TenEyck, was born in New Jersey, August 12, 1805. Settled in Iowa in 1839. Occupation, farmer.

Abel Stevens, was born in Vermont, October 19, 1811. Settled in Iowa in 1841. Occupation, farmer; deceased.

Charles Gayman, was born in Pennsylvania, October 17, 1817. Settled in Iowa in 1841. Occupation, farmer.

John M. Anson, was born in France, November 2, 1817. Settled in Iowa in 1846. Occupation, farmer.

Charles Cartwright, was born in North Carolina, November 26, 1811. Settled in Iowa in 1842. Occupation, carpenter.

D. K. Shaver, was born in Pennsylvania, January 3, 1822. Settled in Iowa in 1842. Occupation, farmer.

Allen Phillips, was born in Indiana, June 12, 1819. Settled in Iowa in 1839. Occupation, farmer; deceased.

Levi M. Phillips, was born in Illinois, March 22, 1837. Settled in Iowa in 1839. Occupation, farmer.

W. N. Chalfant, was born in Ohio, September 25, 1832. Settled in Iowa in 1840. Occupation, carpenter.

J. J. Mendinhall, was born in Pennsylvania, Aug. 17, 1817. Settled in Iowa in 1841. Occupation, farmer.

Jabez Stevens, was born in Vermont, June 6, 1815. Settled in Iowa in 1841. Occupation, farmer.

J. N. Seydel, was born in Ohio, Jan. 24, 1830. Settled in Iowa in 1842. Occupation, tinner.

Green Hill, was born in North Carolina, Aug, 4, 1801. Settled in Iowa in 1839. Occupation, farmer. Deceased.

George W. McCleary, was born in Ohio, Feb. 28, 1812. Settled in Iowa in 1839. Occupation, mercantile. Deceased.

William Jaynes, was born in New Jersey, Jan. 26, 1802. Settled in Iowa in 1839. Occupation, carpenter. Deceased.

Henry Felkner, was born in Ohio, April 18, 1810. Settled in Iawa in 1837. Occupation, farmer.

Thomas Hill, was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 15, 1800. Settled in Iowa in 1840. Occupation, farmer.

John R. Vanfleet, was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 6, 1818. Settled in Iowa in 1839. Occupation, farmer. Deceased.

A. C. Denison, was born in Ohio, April 12, 1813. Settled in Iowa in 1838. Occupation, farmer.

Cyrus Sanders, was born in Ohio, Sept. 28, 1817. Settled in Iowa in 1839. Occupation, farmer.

J. Y. Blackwell, was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 10, 1815. Settled in Iowa in 1842. Occupation, lawyer.

Henry N. Berry, was born in Iowa, Dec. 17, 1844. Occupation, farmer.

Garret Lancaster, was born in New York, Dec. 2, 1827. Settled in Iowa in 1837. Occupation, cooper.

Clinton Dodt, was born in New York, Jan. 31, 1833. Settled in Iowa in 1846. Occupation, farmer.

Robert Walker, was born in New York, Oct. 4, 1802. Settled in Iowa in 1838. Occupation, farmer. Deceased.

Mrs. J. C. Shoff, was born in Canada West, Jan. 4, 1825. Settled in Iowa in 1843. Occupation, milliner and dressmaker.

R. B. Woods, was born in Indiana, Jan. 14, 1841. Settled in Iowa in 1842. Occupation, farmer. Deceased.

Edgar Harrison, was born in Virginia, April 7, 1833. Settled in Iowa in 1844. Occupation, printer.

William Windram, Jr., was born in Pennsylvania, June 7, 1836. Settled in Iowa in 1842. Occupation, farmer.

Samuel Mitchel, was born in Maryland, Jan. 17, 1829. Settled in Iowa in 1842. Occupation, painter.

Mathew Cavanagh, was born in Michigan, May 13, 1832. Settled in Iowa in 1839. Occupation, lawyer.

Thomas D. Jones, was born in Wales, June 21, 1789. Settled in Iowa in 1842. Occupation, farmer.

George S. Hamilton, was born in Kentucky, May 18, 1806. Settled in Iowa in 1840. Occupation, lawyer. Deceased.

Peter Roberts, was born in Pennsylvania, April 30, 1809. Settled in Iowa in 1841. Occupation, cabinet maker. Deceased.

Lewis S. Swafford, was born in Indiana, October 31, 1818. Settled in Iowa in 1840. Occupation, carpenter.

David Simonton, was born in Delaware, January 1, 1798. Settled in Iowa in 1845. Occupation, farmer. Deceased.

John W. Alt, was born in Virginia, April 5, 1815. Settled in Iowa in 1839. Occupation, farmer.

John Powell Irish, was born in Iowa City, January 1, 1843. Occupation, printer.

ADDITIONAL NAMES.

The following additional names of members who had paid their fee we found on loose sheets of paper, but they had not been entered in the "Register" book:

James McAllister, was born in Pike county, Ohio, in 1831.

Bradford Henyon, was born in Seneca county, N. Y., in 1817. Settled in Iowa in 1836. Deceased.

Mathew Albright, was born in York county, Pa., in 1815. Settled in Iowa in 1849.

J. N. McCaddon, was born in Fayette county, Pa., in 1806. Settled in Iowa in 1849. Deceased.

Edward Carson, was born in Washington county, Tenn., in 1810. Settled in Iowa in 1843. Deceased.

Titus R. Fry, was born in Licking county, O., in 1811. Settled in Iowa in 1840.

Enos Fry, was born in Licking county, O., in 1812. Settled in Iowa in 18—. Occupation, wagon-maker.

W. D. Canon, was born in Johnson county, Iowa, in 1840.

H. W. Lathrup, was born in Franklin county, Mass., in 1819. Settled in Iowa in 1847.

Joseph R. Johnson, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1809. Settled in Iowa in 1841.

James Magruder, was born in Chesterfield county, Va., in 1814. Settled in Iowa in 1838.

Mathew Cochran, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1828. Settled in Iowa in 1843.

William Cochran, was born in Morris county, N. J., in 1830. Settled in Iowa in 1843.

James C. Hamilton, was born in St. Joseph county, Ind., in 1833. Settled in Iowa in 1837.

Charles Pinney, was born in Franklin county, O., in 1812. Settled in Iowa in 1840.

William Crum, was born in Dauphin county, Pa., in 1818. Settled in Iowa in 1840. Deceased.

A. W. G. Norse, was born in New York, in 1832. Settled in Iowa in 1841.

John Lemore, was born in Scotland, in 1819. Settled in Iowa in 1847.

Abram Miller, was born in Preston county, W. Va., in 1822. Settled in Iowa in 1839. Deceased.

Samuel McCaddon, was born in Trumbull county, O., in 1825. Settled in Iowa in 1848. Deceased.

John Porter, was born in Adams county, O., in 1814. Settled in Iowa in 1842. Deceased.

Daniel Hart, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1801. Settled in Iowa in 1846. Deceased.

Edwin A. Brown, was born in New York in 1819. Settled in Iowa in 1839.

Jacob Bean, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1815. Settled in Iowa in 1844.

Rush Mendenhall, was born in Johnson county, Iowa, in 1849.

C. H. Bane, was born in Johnson county, Iowa, in 1843.

A. C. Dennison, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1813. Settled in Iowa in 1838.

Christopher S. Roplen, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1819. Settled in Iowa in 1840.

Samuel Hunter, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1825. Settled in Iowa in 1850.

John Cohnan, was born in York county, Pa., in 1818. Settled in Iowa in 1848. Deceased.

J. S. McCrory, was born in Johnson county, in 1845.

Wm. T. Sweet, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, in 1833. Settled in Iowa in 1839.

Theodore S. Parvin, was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, Jan. 15, 1817. Removed to Iowa in July, 1838, (Bloomington, now Muscatine,) and to Iowa City Sept. 1, 1860.

Henry Hart, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., July 4, 1839. Came to Iowa in 1849.

James Cavanagh, was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1806. Settled in Iowa in 1839. Deceased.

Philo Haynes, was born in New London county, Conn., in 1814. Settled in Iowa in 1842.

E. K. Morse, was born in Windham county, Conn., in 1816. Came to Iowa in 1838. Deceased.

Julius G. Brown, was born in Erie county, New York, in 1818. Came to Iowa in 1839.

A. L. Clark, was born in Essex county, New Jersey, in 1832. Settled in Iowa in 1852.

Florence A. Clark, was born in Pike county, Ohio, in 1842. Settled in Iowa in 1848.

Horace Kimball, was born in Iowa City Sept. 2, 1849.

Jacob Ricord, was born in Philadelphia Sept. 26, 1816. Came to Iowa City March 4, 1840.

Emily Ricord, was born in Missouri in 1829. Came to Iowa (at Dubuque) in 1834.

Henry Bechtel, 1845.*

Samuel Welch, 1841.*

J. J. Ressler, 1840.*

Fanny Ressler, 1849.*

Anna Albright, 1849.*

Henry Walker, was born in Portage county, Ohio, in 1829. Settled in Iowa in 1841. Farmer.

John Wilson, was born in Ohio in 1809. Came to Iowa in 1842. Farmer.

L. G. Wilson, was born in Monroe county, Ohio. Came to Iowa in 1842. Merchant.

The next meeting recorded was on June 2, 1869, but on motion of Mr. McCrory it adjourned to the 16th. At this adjourned meeting the officers elected were—

President, Samuel H. McCrory.

Vice-presidents: 1st, John Parrott; 2d, Charles McCune; 3d, Titus R. Fry.

Secretary, John P. Irish.

Corresponding secretary, T. S. Parvin.

Treasurer, Edward Lanning.

*This is all there was given with these names.

President McCrory appointed as executive committee: E. W. Lucas, J. R. Hartsock, L. S. Swafford, S. C. Trowbridge and Sylvanus Johnson.

At this meeting there was presented a fine group-photograph of members of the Old Settlers' Association of Scott county, for which a vote of thanks was recorded; and a committee, consisting of John P. Irish, S. H. McCrory and J. R. Hartsock, was appointed to see what it would cost to have a similar picture of the Johnson county association. But that committee does not appear ever to have made a report.

THE SUMMER PIC-NIC—1877.

On Saturday, June 16, 1877, the Old Settlers held a grand pic-nic; but we found no record of any formal business transacted by the organized society. Gov. Kirkwood and Hon. Rush Clark were expected to address the gathering, but both were engaged at the time on undeferable public business and could not be present. Speeches were, however, made by J. D. Templin and Dr. Ballard. The following list of the persons present was published in the *Daily Press* at the time:

Henry McCullough, came in 1850; Mrs. McCullough, 1850; Mrs. H. Walker, 1842; Mrs. E. Sehorn, 1839; Henry Walker, 1840; Mrs. C. W. Irish, 1846; Mrs. John Coldren, 1841; Jabez Stevens, 1841; Chas. Pinney, 1840; Robert Hutchinson, 1839; Mrs. Robert Hutchinson, 1842; Mrs. Dr. Murray, 1839; T. Garvin, 1851; James Hill, 1838; V. I. Willis, 1839; Phil. Clark, 1836; Jas. Tucker, 1844; Sylvanus Johnson, 1837; Joseph Hemphill, 1845; Jacob Bowen, 1846; Jacob Stover, 1838; B. Henyon, 1837; Wm. Jayne, 1839; Eph. Welch, 1839; E. G. Stephens, 1853; Zion Hill, 1838; J. J. Mendenhall, 1841; J. J. Baker, 1853; Jonas Switzer, 1838; Mat. Cochran, 1843; Hiram Watts, 1840; H. H. Beeson, 1838; Mat, Cavanagh, 1839; H. Bechtel, 1845; S. E. Gunsolus, 1854; Chas. Calkins. 1843; W. H. Hoy, 1853; N. Scales, 1840; Sam. Spurrier, 1839; L. W. Talbott, 1851; E. F. Brown, 1856; James Cochran, 1853; Green Hill, 1838; Mrs. Elbert, 1843; H. Murray, 1839; T. S. Parvin, 1838; Geo. Osborn, 1854; Jos. Hill, 1846; Mrs. Geo. Paul, 1839; Geo. Paul, 1836; Geo. Nelson, 1856; Wm. Boyce, 1855; Mrs. I. N. Sydel, 1855; T. C. Adams, 1839; M. Adams, 1838; Jas. Robinson, 1840; Mrs. Middleton, 1847; Jesse N. Harris, 1851; Mrs. Tantlinger, 1842; Jas. D. Templin, 1845; G. S. Denison, 1838; A. Patterson, 1841; M. B. Patterson, 1841; H. Earhart, 1837; James Cavanagh, 1839; John Potter, 1851; L. S. Swafford, 1840; Col. Lucas, 1839; John Renshaw, 1854; Jos. Brown, 1841; Geo. Hevern, 1846; I. N. Dessellem, 1854; Mrs. Sanders, 1838; Mr. Gaunt, 1843; Ed. Lanning, 1840; Miss Mary Lucas, 1838; Ben. Wilde, 1856; L. E. Curtis, 1856; Mrs. Watts, 1840; Mrs. Pierson, 1840; John Parrot, 1839; S. Stagg, 1845; B. W. Coe, 1838; Mrs. McCrory, 1840; D. Jones, 1849; John Stevenson, 1856; Wm. Hazard, 1849; Mrs. Wm. H. White, 1840; C. Cartwright, 1841; S. H. McCrory, 1838; D. B. Cox, 1836 at Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. Jos. Huffman, 1847; Peter Roberts, 1841; Ed. Morse, 1838; W. B. Ford, 1839; H. H. Kerr, 1839; Mrs. Jas. Hill, 1846; Dr. Coulter, 1851; Mrs. Burr, 1846; Mrs. Tom, 1847; Geo. Hunter, 1850; Dr. Ballard, 1841; Capt. Clark, 1852; D. Ham, 1850; John S. McCrory, 1845, native; E. R. Handy, 1856; Ben. Ritter, 1838; E. R. Barnes, 1856;

Cyrus Sanders, 1839; Mrs. Myers, 1837; Kate Winchester, 1839; R. Mendenhall, 1842; C. Detwiler, 1854; Mrs. Thompson, 1839; Mrs. Osborne, 1846; Samuel Yarbrough, 1846; J. N. Seydel, 1844; Mrs. Cohick, 1840; C. Gaymon, 1841; Mrs. Gaymon, 1839; A. J. Rider, 1852; N. H. Brainerd, 1856; John R. Vanfleet, 1839; M. Bloom, 1857; J. G. Hill, 1854; A. P. Alyworth, 1851; Mrs. Whitlock, 1849; M. TenEyck, 1839; Geo. W. Dodder, 1855; M. Seydell, 1845; Henry Basterdey, 1842; H. W. Fyffe, 1844; L. B. Johnson, 1847; H. W. Lathrop, 1849; C. Starr, 1857; H. Powell, 1852; Mrs. A. Graham, 1853; Mrs. Jno. Thompson, 1856; Martin Doran, 1857; W. E. Freeman, 1851; B. S. Holmes, 1841; Mrs. Holmes, 1842; Sam. Hess, 1846; Mrs. Hess, 1839; G. D. Palmer, 1845; Mrs. Ed. Fracker, 1857; Mrs. Hankins, 1839; T. C. Carson, 1855; Jas. McGruder, 1837; G. Hankins, 1848; A. Beermaker, 1855; Wm. Green, 1850; Capt. Shafer, 1841; N. Zeller, 1846; Jacob Cox, 1844; Geo. Hevern, 1854; Jas. S. Beatty, 1854; John Anderson, 1853; Mrs. Jas. Robinson, 1836.

THE MEETING IN 1882.

The last elected president of the association was S. H. McCrory, in 1869. On his death, the first vice president, John Parrott, became the rightful president; and in response to a request signed by about twenty members, he called a meeting at the office of Lucas & Lucas, in Iowa City, on September 9, 1882.

At this meeting the following proceedings were had:

The meeting was called to order by D. B. Cox, Esq., on whose motion Hon. George Paul was elected chairman; Robert Lucas was appointed secretary. The chairman read the published call, and stated the object of the meeting, after which a general discussion was had on the proposed reunion. The chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee on arrangements for a picnic: Jacob Ricord, Col. E. W. Lucas, Cyrus Sanders, S. C. Trowbridge, S. J. Hess, Joseph Douglass, D. B. Cox, George Borland and James Magruder.

Upon the adjournment of the meeting, the above committee held a session, and it was determined that the Old Settlers' Association hold their picnic on Saturday, September 23, at the fair grounds. George Borland, Joseph Douglass and D. B. Cox were appointed to prepare the grounds. Col. E. W. Lucas, James Magruder, Cyrus Sanders, Sylvanus Johnson and L. W. Swafford were appointed committee on invitation. Jacob Ricord, S. J. Hess and Hon. Geo. Paul were selected as finance committee.

OLD SETTLERS' REUNION OF 1882.

There were different newspaper reports of this affair published at the time; we select that of the *State Press* as in several respects the best one, and preserve it here:

Saturday last, September 23, the Old Settlers and their friends, to the number of over five hundred, gathered at the fair grounds, to renew and strengthen the ties that have bound them from 1839 to 1882. The proceedings were quite informal, and began with a dinner, to which each one present contributed with a liberality that forbode good appetites. The old settlers have lived long years, and they ate well, for it is five years since their former picnic. During the dinner hour the band furnished music galore.

Lunch disposed of, the party gathered in the amphitheater, where Mr. Cyrus Sanders opened the programme with a most graphic description of early times in Iowa. Mr. Sanders came to Iowa in 1838, his property a compass and staff and such portables as might be carried in "saddle bags." It is probable he has broken down more hazel brush than any other man in Johnson county. The first pioneer cabin was built by Nathan Fellows, on Clear Creek, the second, by a Mr. Miller, near the fair ground. S. C. Trowbridge was the first sheriff, and exercised jurisdiction from the Mississippi to the Rocky mountains. At this time the breadth of land between Iowa City and Bloomington, (now Muscatine) was an unbroken prairie, and many were the surmises as to its future. Then it was hardly deemed possible this wide expanse should be settled. There was no Iowa City then, but in 1839 the first stake was driven where the University now stands; at that time the city and county had neither lawyer, doctor nor preacher. Mr. Sanders was listened to with close attention, and his words brought back "ye olden time" to many present.

Mr. L. B. Patterson spoke of the reasons that induced the migration of men from happy homes and thronged cities into the trackless wilderness, and closed with an eloquent contrast between the hardships of the pioneers, and the comforts and luxuries that now surround them.

Hon. S. H. Fairall made a very brief address, pointing out the work of the old settlers in laying the foundation of our county and State, and the debt due them from posterity and history.

Mr. Samuel Magill, our local laureate, read a pleasant poem, which was received with great applause.

Col. Henderson, of Nebraska, who came to Iowa as a surveyor, with Mr. Sanders in 1839, and removed to Nebraska eight years later, was present, and spoke briefly in fitting words.

The association then went into business session; the former officers were continued, save the secretaryship, made vacant by Hon. Jno. P. Irish's removal. Mr. A. E. Swisher was elected to the place.

Among the old settlers and pioneers present, with wives, children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, were the following:

Philip Clark,	I. N. Sanders,	Walter Terrill,
Henry Earhart,	John Fry,	Henry Walker,
Cyrus Sanders,	Sihon Hill,	H. H. Kerr,
George Paul,	D. B. Cox,	J. J. Ressler,
James Magruder,	Carr Hartman,	Thomas Hill,
John Parrott,	J. T. Robinson,	Allen Cloud,
Matthew TenEyck,	Sylvester Coe,	Peter Rohret,
Jabez Stevens,	Samuel C. Cole,	J. M. Douglass,
Benj. Ritter,	E. Lanning,	Henry Medowell,
Chas. Cartwright,	Jno. P. McCune,	Pres. Conelly,
M. B. Cline,	J. Chamberlain,	James Hartman,
Nathaniel Scales,	Matt Cochran,	Charles Smith,
J. Y. Stover,	George Hartsock,	A. H. Humphrey,
Benj. Swisher,	Ichabod Kimball,	Isaac Smith,
James Tucker,	S. J. Switzer,	Chas. W. McCune,
John Morford,	S. J. Hess,	Edward Tudor,
David Wilson,	R. B. Sanders,	Phil Shaver,
Bryan Dennis,	E. Clark,	Horace Kimball,
Robert Lyon,	Henry Gearkee,	H. W. Lathrop,
Strawder Devaull,	A. E. Swisher,	John Renshaw,

Henry Herring,
Sylvanus Johnson,
A. D. Packard,
Jacob Ricord,
Jacob Bowman,
Jacob Gobin,
Gottlieb Ressler,
D. A. Shafer,
Benj. Horner,
E. W. Lucas,
E. M. Adams,
Mordecai Cropper,
George Andrews,
Casper Dunkel,
Charles Gaymon,
Wm. Wolfe,
H. W. Fyffe,
J. G. Sperry,
S. Henderson,
M. Seydell,
J. C. Hamilton,
Mrs. McConnell,
Mrs. Lydia Sweet,
Mrs. TenEyck,
Mrs. S. Johnson,
Mrs. A. J. Bond,
Mrs. Betsey Walker,
Mrs. Mary Lyon,
Wenzel Hummer,
Mrs. E. Sutliff,
S. J. Kirkwood,
T. J. Cox,
A. W. Palmer,
Dr. J. P. Coulter,
L. R. Wolfe,
Dexter P. Smith,
J. C. Crane,
J. M. Seydell,
Benj. Owen,
Mrs. E. Seehorn,
Mrs. L. Bonham,
Mrs. Dennis,
Mrs. M. O. Coldren,
Mrs. Tantlinger.

CHAPTER V.—PART I.

EARLY LAND TENURES.

The "Claim Association"—Its Organization, Officers, Members, Mode of Operation, and Results.

THE SQUATTER CLAIMS.

On March 9, 1839, an organization was formed known as the "Claim Association of Johnson County." The land had not yet been surveyed by the United States Government, hence there were no land titles except by common agreement among the settlers that each one should be protected in his right to the "claim" or farm, which he had selected and built some sort of a habitation on for himself and family. In order to systematize this plan of mutual protection they adopted a constitution or code of laws, which each one solemnly pledged himself to observe on his own part and assist in enforcing upon others. Without this they could have no peace or security in their land claims.

To give some idea of the nature and functions of this historic, but long ago defunct organization, a few extracts are here given from its rules:

ARTICLE 1.—*Section 2.* The officers of this association shall be one president, one vice-president, one clerk or recorder of claims, deeds, or transfers of claims; seven judges or adjusters of claims or boundaries, one of whom shall be qualified to administer the oath or affirmation, and whose duty it shall be to attend all judicial courts of the association; and two marshals; all of whom shall be elected as hereinafter directed.

The officers were to hold their seats for one year. The clerk was required to keep a record of all meetings; and also to record and preserve in writing a description of each member's claim, assignments, transfers, etc.

Section 9, provides: The duties and powers of the judges or adjusters of claims shall be to decide in all questions of dispute relative to the rights of claims or parts of claims as the case may be, and settle all disputed lines

or boundaries between members of this association or members of this association and any other individuals, and make return in writing to the clerk, showing the manner all cases brought before them has been disposed of. Any five of the judges elect shall compose a court; and any three of such court agreeing in any case brought before them shall be a final decision in the case. No evidence shall be received, but such as is recognized by the laws of the territory as legal in common law, and all evidence shall be on oath or affirmation. The judges or adjusters shall be required previous to their entering on the duties of their office to apply to the president of the association for a certificate of election, and take an oath or affirmation that they will well and truly discharge the duties of their office without fear, favor or affection, to the best of their abilities.

Section 10. The marshals shall be elected as other officers and their term of office shall commence and expire as other officers of this association; and their duties shall be to serve all processes that may be handed them and make return thereof as directed, and to enforce all decisions of the judicial court, and all other laws of the association; and they shall have full power to demand the assistance of a sufficient number of the members of this association, if they find it necessary to carry all decisions and laws into effect.

ARTICLE 2, provides, for the salaries of officers, which consisted of certain fees varying according to the kind of service rendered.

ARTICLE 3—*Section* 1. All members of the association shall be required, in making claims, to stake them off or blaze them in such manner that the lines of such claims can be easily traced or followed, and all claims thus made, in order to be respected, must be entered on record, and there as fully and accurately described as practicable, giving the names of the creek, river, or branch, where such shall be the boundaries on any side, and when bounded by other claims, give the owner's name of such claims, if known, and when the lands have been surveyed they shall be required to give the range, township, and quarter section, as is customary in describing surveyed lands. And further, persons making claims shall be required to put the initials of their names either on a tree or stake at each corner of their claims. No person shall hold more than 480 acres, or three quarter sections of land, by making claim thereto, and this quantity shall in all cases be recognized and constituted a claim, let the same lie in a body or detached parcels; *provided*, however that said claim is not in more than three separate and detached parcels. All persons wishing their claims recorded shall hand them in to the recorder in writing with their signature thereto.

Section 2. Any white male person over the age of eighteen can become a member of this association by signing the laws, rules, and regulations governing the association. No member of the association shall have the privilege of voting on a question to change any article of the constitution or laws of the association unless he is a resident citizen of the county and a claim-holder. Nor shall any member be entitled to vote for officers of this association, unless they are claim-holders. Actual citizens of the county over the age of seventeen, who are acting for themselves, and depending on their own exertions, and laboring for a livelihood, and whose parents do not reside within the limits of the territory, can become members of this association, and entitled to all the privileges of members.

Section 6. Members of the association who are not citizens of the

county, shall be required in making claims to expend in improvements on each claim he or they may have made or may make the amount of fifty dollars within six months of the date of making such claim or claims; and fifty dollars every six months thereafter until such person or persons become citizens of the county, or forfeit the same.

Section 7. All persons residing in the county at the adoption of the foregoing laws shall be entitled to the privilege of voting at this meeting; but after this it shall require two month's residence to become a citizen of the county.

Section 8. All claims made after the adoption of the foregoing laws shall be registered or offered for record within ten days after the making thereof, and all persons making claims after the adoption of the foregoing laws, shall be required, on presenting his or their claim for record, to state on honor before the recorder, that such claim or claims has not been previously made; or, if made, that they have been forfeited by the laws of this association, to his or their personal knowledge.

This organization and its transactions formed the most important part of the history of the county, as long as a condition of society existed here which made it necessary. It served in lieu of statute law for the time, and saved the settlement from many a fight, with murder or bloodshed, which would inevitably have occurred in the struggle for choice claims if such an organization had not existed. It shows the pratical, business-like wisdom and foresight of the early settlers here, and stands greatly to their credit, as a people determined that every man should have a fair chance, and that *no one should have any more than that.* The book of their constitution, rules, laws, names of members and record of claims was secured and preserved by Hon. S. H. McCrory and Col. Trowbridge, and is now among the archives of the Historical Society. We have aimed not to lumber our pages with the entire document, but to quote such parts as would show clearly to future generations the nature and objects of the association, and the state of things then existing which gave rise to it. Many of its members are still living in the county [in 1882], and many more are represented by their descendants of the first, second, or third generation. For this reason the entire list of its membership is here given as it appears on the musty and mouldy old record.

Many of these names were so poorly written that it is a miracle if we have got them all spelled right; but here they are, with the best that could be done toward getting them correct:

S. H. McCrory,	S. Hill,	Austin Cole,
A. L. Stephens,	A. M. Baker,	Allen Strom,
G. L. Douglas,	A. C. Chapman,	Matthew Ten Eyck,
David Liecertzer,	John Abbott,	John Reed,
John Morford,	J. Hartman,	James Rock,
Wm. Sturgis,	John Frierson,	J. M. Horner,
I. P. Hamilton,	Cyrus Sanders,	Charles C. Morgan,
P. Harris,	Samuel Welch,	Lorenzo D. Swan,
John G. Coleman,	Suel Foster,	Thomas Green,
Joel Dowell,	Stephen Brown,	Joshua Switzer,

Wm. M. Harris,
John Willison,
John Burge,
Saml. Bumgardner,
Yale Hamilton,
Wm. Morford,
Wesley Morford,
A. D. Packard,
John A. Street,
Wm. C. Mussey,
Jacob Earhart,
Allen Baxter,
A. Wolcott,
John Miller,
P. Crum,
Henry Earhart,
Benj. Miller,
Joseph Stover,
Jesse M. Cart,
John Trout,
S. P. Hamilton,
Elias Secor,
John Earhart,
Philip Clark,
Henry G. Reddow,
Elijah Hilton,
Robert Walker,
W. Wilson,
William Jones,
Eli Myers,
J. G. Morrow,
S. C. Trowbridge,
James L. Wilkinson,
John Right,
Anthony Sells,
Jeremiah Stover
Joseph Walker,
S. C. Hastings,
W. B. Snyder,
William Miller,
Nelson Hastings,
Jacob Overholser,
C. C. Brown,
Andrew Mitchell,
P. H. Paterson,
Daniel Barrett,
F. H. Lee,
A. E. McArthur,
H. S. Coe,
Franz Vorrooch,
Tofags Vorrooch,
Thomas Henry,
Joseph Henry,
Henry Felkner,
P. C. Brown,
Oliver Curry,
E. M. Adams,
C. Gove,
Wm. Baker,
Wm. H. Downey,
I. L. Clark,
William Falkner,
J. Williams,
H. V. Antwerp,
James Miller,
Azariah Pinney,
S. I. Sanders,
John Matthews,
Thomas Hall,
David Odell,
John Shoup,
Robert Small,
George G. Oyler,
John Horner,
John McCahan,
John Lee,
William Bagley,
Henry Custer,
J. M. Thrift,
Moses Adams,
John Parrot,
Wm. McCormick,
Asaph Allen,
C. L. Allen,
Geo. T. Andrews,
E. R. Morris,
O. Lindley,
John B. Adams,
Jesse Berry,
Robert McKee,
A. Abel,
Walter Clarke,
J. D. Abel,
S. B. Gardner,
J. N. Beanton,
I. M. Choate,
Moses Hale,
C. C. Catlin,
S. M. Ballard,
R. Ralston,
W. C. Ralston,
Jonas Trimble,
Wm. Henry,
Griffith Shreck,
Sia. N. Thill,
S. H. Starr,
Henry Brown,
Samuel J. Frost,
William Wain,
A. Miller,
J. Harris,
H. A. Usher,
Edwin Buck,
Jacob H. Stover,
F. A. A. Cobbs,
F. Thomson,
Frederick Harter,
B. P. Moore,
H. H. Brown,
T. B. Brown,
Wm. W. Porter,
David Garard,
Nathan Odell,
Peter A. Douglass,
James Woodworth,
S. S. White,
William Murdock, 2d
S. A. Abel,
Wm. Murdock,
James Smith,
Henry Bradford,
John Hawkins,
Wm. Gayne,
David Lindley,
George Hepner,
L. B. Costly,
L. S. Swain,
J. G. Gilmore,
Robt. Lucas,
A. Blake,
John Chick,
Walter Terrell,
James Hill,
C. J. Vredenburg,
Smiley Bonham.
T. R. Fry,
L. Wright,
J. B. McGrew,
Martin Harless,
John Aglin,
J. H. Alt,
A. T. Alt,
John Eagan,
Caleb J. Vredenburg,
John R. Van Fleet,
Julius S. Brown,
Eran Dollarpid,
Samuel Scayplast,

A. Dewey,
Moses Croner,
James P. Carleton,
J. Crawford,
Wm. Corcoran,
W. Harrison,
James Lee,
Joseph Shell,
Wm. Kemp,
David Henry,
F. Kimble,
Peter Trimble,
W. Buttler,
C. M. Calkin,
John Sturges, Jr.,
L. D. Forest,
G. Hutchinson,
Geo. S. Hampton,
S. Hanes,
P. Costly,
Wm. P. Doty,
M. M. Mongomery,
John Nortery,
James Wells,
David Ralston,
Lyman Dillon,
H. Bruot,
James Williams,
ThomasE. Torrance,
E. B. Costly,
R. Melly,
A. J. Willis,
Robert Waterson,
Thos. P. Mulholland,
Thos. Holden,
Perry Jourden,
Louis Rauzahn,
John Rossal,
George Shigley,
Francis Krov,
James Waverley,
Samuel Loyejoy,
E. D. Stephen,
A. B. Boge,
Alpheus Rupell,
Theodore Rumsey,
Daniel J. Durial,
R. Willis,
Thos. Jaytoe,
Henry Jaytoe,
Warren B. Morey,
N. B. Morse,
Silas Foster,
John N. Hedly,
Joshua Switzer,
Garrett Packard,
Lewis D. Houtz,
Buel Tyler,
Rebecca Tyler,
Wm. Mitchell,
Robt. Smith,
John Cochran,
James Cochran,
Ezra Bliss.
Warren Stiles,
T. H. Hopin,
Isaac McCorkel,
Isaac Bowen,
David Cox,
James Haiden,
Morgan Haiden,
George Haiden,
Theodore Sanxay,
C. S. Foster,
Elijah K. Yost,
Pleasant Arthur,
Morgan Reno,
Samuel Faessler,
Nathaniel Fellows,
Green Hill,
S. B. Mulholland,
Elijah Harvey,
Elihu Dusel,
Jackson Ponyar,
Robert Matthewson,
Andrew T. McClain,
——— Hedley,
John D. Webb,
J. V. Felkner,
John M. Kidder,
Wm. Robinson,
James Sepcaron,
George Weiss,
John W. Rylert,
Robt. M. Secrest,

When these lands finally came into market they were valuable from the very fact that hardy pioneers had come here and made settlements, and this induced speculators to buy up all they could. But whenever a land sale was to occur, the land-holders or settlers of a township would elect one of their number as bidder for them, and furnish him with the proper description of their several claims, so that whenever that piece was cried for sale he could bid it in at the government price—$1.25 per acre. And if any speculator dared to overbid in order to get the improvements for almost nothing, woe to him—the timber for his coffin wasn't far to fetch. As an instance showing the popular sentiment on this subject, and a righteous sentiment, too, we take note of a meeting held Feb. 16, 1843, at the house of S. B. Trotter. T. B. Clark was chairman, and A. J. Kirkpatrick, secretary. John Smith, James Buchanan, D. D. Smith, Elza Singer and A. Sells were appointed a committee on claims, "whose decision shall be decisive," it was voted. Warren Spurrier, Jesse B. McGrew, and Wm. Smith were a committee on resolutions. Money matters were extremely tight; few of the settlers could raise the money right away to pay for their claims. President Tyler had been petitioned to postpone the

land sales here, so as to give them a little time to gather up money enough. It is not likely that President Tyler himself ever saw or heard of the petition, but anyway it was not granted, and they resolved that "we have humbly petitioned the president for a short postponement of the land sales, which has been despotically refused."

Resolved, That we will mutually protect each other at the ensuing land sales, in sustaining our rights, whether the claimants have money to purchase the same or not.

Another resolve, that *meant business*, was this:

Resolved, That any person who does purchase another's claim without amply compensating him for all his labor deserves to be published in every newspaper throughout this territory, and should be held in everlasting contempt by all good men, *and is no better than a horse thief or high way robber*.

This last sentence was a clincher to the whole, and is, in fact, the key to the situation. But the settlers stood so well together on this matter that they never had but one, or perhaps two, cases that required them to talk blood; and even those were finally settled without any crimson tragedy.

The rising generation knows nothing about such a state of society or of land tenure as could possibly give rise to an organization like the one above noted. But it was the beginning of farm life and of freehold tenure in Johnson county, and has a deep historic interest. Newhall's "Sketches of Iowa," published in 1841, gives a very clear account of various steps and proceedings connected with land entries, land claims, etc., at that time, and from it we quote:

FORM OF THE PRE-EMPTION OATH FOR ENTERING TWO FORTIES.

Non-residents can enter but *one* tract in as small a quantity as *forty acres*. But actual settlers can enter *two* "forties," by taking the following oath, to-wit: "I (or we) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the land above described is intended to be entered for my (or our) personal benefit, and not in trust for another, and that the same is intended for the purposes of cultivation (or as the case may be) for the use of my (or our) improvement, situated on the ——— of section No. —, of township No. —, of range No. —, and that I (or we) have not entered under the act of 5th of April, 1832, or under the act of the 2d of March, 1833, at this, or at any land-office in the United States of America, any land in *quarter-quarter* sections (40 acres) in my (or our) name, or in the name of any other person."

GOVERNMENT MARKS UPON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Government marks upon the public land, will be found in the timber by a *blaze* in the tree, denoting the number of the quarter in burnt initials. The term blaze signifies one side of the tree which is hewed out for the purpose of a distinct mark.

In the prairies, stakes are set, defining each township and quarter-section, ranges, etc.; consequently the traveler or stranger, if he has a mem-

orandum of the numbers he wishes to select, will have no difficulty in finding them.*

MODE OF CLAIM-MAKING.

This may be considered a mode of settlement peculiar to that portion of the public domain which is occupied prior to its being surveyed by the general government. By mutual concession and an honorable adherence to neighborhood regulations, it has become a "pro tem" law, answering the purposes of general protection for the home of the settler until his land comes into market. So general has this usage become, and so united are the interests of the settlers, that it would be deemed extremely hazardous, as well as highly dishonorable, for a speculator or stranger to *bid* upon their "claims," even though they were *not* protected in a "pre-emption right." It being clearly understood what improvement constitutes a "claim," and the settler conforming to the requisitions of the "by-laws" of his neighborhood, or township, it is just as much respected for the time being, as if the occupant had a government patent for it. For instance, an emigrant comes into the country, he looks from county to county for a location. After having pleased himself, he says "I will make an improvement." He breaks five acres of ground, which holds his claim for six months; or he builds a cabin eight logs high with a roof, which is equivalent to the ploughing, and holds it six months longer. He then stakes out his half section of land, being a full "claim," generally one quarter timber and one quarter prairie; and thus his home is secure from the trespass of anyone. If he choose to sell his "claim" he is at perfect liberty to do so, and the purchaser succeeds to all the rights and immunities of the first settler. As an evidence of the respect in which these "claim rights" are held by the people of Iowa, I will here quote an act of the legislative council of the territory, passed January 15, 1839, entitled:

"An Act to Provide for the Collection of Demands Growing out of Contracts for Sales of Improvements on Public Lands.

"Be it enacted, That all contracts, promises, assumpsits, or undertakings, either written or verbal, which shall be made hereafter in good faith and without fraud, collusion, or circumvention, for sale, purchase, or payment of improvements made on the lands owned by the government of the United States, shall be deemed valid in law or equity, and may be sued for and recovered as in other contracts.

"That all deeds of quit-claim, or other conveyance of all improvements upon public lands, shall be as binding and effectual, in law and equity, between the parties, for conveying the title of grantor in and to the same, as in cases where the grantor has the fee simple to the premises conveyed."

Perhaps no country has ever exhibited a spectacle like Iowa, previous to the public land coming into market, where a social compact has been formed so strong, or the spirit of its requirements so strongly adhered to.

TOWNSHIP REGULATIONS PREVIOUS TO THE LAND BEING BROUGHT INTO MARKET.

In order to prevent unpleasant litigation, and to keep up a spirit of harmony amongst neighbors, and the better to protect them in their equitable rights of "claim" purchase, each township has its own organization gener-

*In many of the old surveyed portions of Illinois, those numbers have become obliterated by time and storm.

ally throughout the territory, and announces by public notice a "call meeting," thus: The citizens of township seventy-two north, range five west, are requested to meet at 'Squire B——'s, Hickory Grove, (or as the place and time may be) to adopt the necessary measures for securing their homes at the approaching land sales at B—— or D——." After a short preamble and set of resolutions suited to the occasion, a "register" is appointed, whose duty it shall be to record the name of each claimant to his respective "claim." A bidder is also appointed, whose duty it shall be, on the day of sale, to bid off all the land previously registered in the name of each respective claimant. These associations are formed mutually, to sustain and protect each other in their claim-rights. Thus, everything moves along at the land sales with the harmony and regularity of clock-work; and should any one present be found bidding over the minimum price ($1.25,) on land registered in the township book, woe be unto him. Although "claim law" is no law derived from the United States, or from the statute book of the territory, yet it nevertheless *is* the law, made by and derived from the sovereigns themselves and its mandates are imperative.

When any controversy arises between two neighbors relative to trespassing, (in common parlance) "jumping a claim," it is arbitrated by a committee appointed for that purpose, and their decision is considered final.

I doubt not but many a veteran farmer of Iowa, when passed into the "sear and yellow leaf" of age, will look back to by-gone years, (should these pages chance to meet his view,) and relate by the fireside of affluence and plenty, to his children, and perhaps his children's children, the trying times encountered in the early days of "claim making."

SKETCH OF A LAND SALE.

The great mass of people east of the Alleghanies, I apprehend, have but little idea of a western land sale. Many are the ominous indications of its approach among the "settlers." Every dollar is sacredly treasured up. The precious "mint drops" take to themselves wings, and fly away from the merchant's till to the farmer's cupboard. Times are dull in the towns; for the settler's home is dearer and *sweeter* than the merchant's sugar and coffee. At length the wished-for day arrives. The suburbs of the town present the scene of a military camp. The settlers have flocked from far and near. The hotels are thronged to overflowing. Bar-rooms, dining-rooms, and wagons, are metamorphosed into bed-rooms. Dinners are eaten from a table or a stump; and thirst is quenched from a bar or from a brook. The sale being announced from the land office, the township bidder stands near by with the registry book in his hand, and each settler's name attached to his respective quarter or half section, and thus he bids off in the name of the whole township for each respective claimant. A thousand settlers are standing by, eagerly listening when *their* quarter shall be called off. The crier has passed the well known number. His home is secure. He feels relieved. The litigation of "claim jumping" is over forever. He is lord of the soil. With an independent step he walks into the land office, opens the time-worn saddle-bags, and counts out the $200 or $400, silver and gold, takes his certificate from the general government, and goes his way rejoicing.

Such a scene have I witnessed, which continued for three successive weeks, in which time nearly half a million of money was taken from the actual settlers of Iowa. It is an interesting sight to witness thousands of

our fellow-beings, who, having planted themselves in a new country, are patiently waiting for the hour to arrive when they can *buy* the homes and the land from which they earn their bread—when they can say in truth, this is my own "vine and fig tree." These are the embryo scenes consequent in commencing the settlement of this new country; occurrences that, to the uninformed European, would seem incomprehensible; but the commencing landmarks which have marked the progress of the western pioneer, who, but as yesterday, verging upon the forests of Ohio and Kentucky, is now beyond the western shore of the Mississippi; and still his adventurous spirit looks onward, until nought shall remain save the boundless expanse of the vast Pacific.

CHAPTER V.—PART 2.

Agriculture—Live Stock Interests—Horticulture—Land Values—Birds, Bees, etc.

The various items given under the above sub-divisions are arranged so far as practicable in their order of time, or by successive years, instead of lumping them together by subjects. We have aimed to pursue the historical method, rather than the strictly topical.

THE JOHNSON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized April 9, 1853, and has maintained its organization intact ever since. From the official records we copy the following points of general public interest:

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, have associated ourselves, and with such as may become hereafter associated, as a body corporate and politic with perpetual succession, by the style of the Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, in subordination to the laws of Iowa and to the articles of the association, which are hereafter attached.

Witness our hands at Iowa City, April 9, 1853. S. H. Bonham, Easton Morris, J. M. Coleman, John McCadden, W. H. White, W. H. Woods, Edward Connelly, Legrand Byington, Isaac V. Dennis, Ezekiel Clark, Joseph Beauter, E. W. Lucas, F. H. Lee, Robert Walker.

The following articles show its object and basis of membership:

Article 1. This association shall be called the Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical Society. Its object shall be the advancement of the interests of agriculture and horticulture in all their departments.

Article 2. The payment of one dollar annually shall entitle any person to all the privileges of membership, and the payment of five dollars, to an honorary membership for life.

In 1857, Legrand Byington, Esq., wrote for the State Agricultural Society a sketch of the early history of this Johnson county society, and we quote a few points from Mr. Byington's paper:

"The constitution, as adopted and subsequently amended, together with the foregoing act of association, was recorded in the county records, in book 10, page 286, and the following officers were forthwith elected to serve until the first annual meeting in October, 1853, viz:

President, Smiley H. Bonham.
Vice-presidents, Samuel H. McCrory, Joseph Beauter.
Secretary, Edward Connelly.
Treasurer, John M. Coleman.
Executive committee: Legrand Byington, Elisha Pearson, James Cavanagh, Easton Morris, Ezekiel Clark, Richard Burge, Isaac V. Dennis, W. H. White.

These officers, under the designation of "Board of Managers," are charged with the entire management of the affairs of the society, and are invested with plenary powers in the premises. They are elected on the second Tuesday of October, annually, but hold over in case of any failure to elect at the appointed time.

OUR FIRST COUNTY FAIR.

In the month of June, following this organization, a meeting of the board was called, for the purpose of inaugurating the first fair and exhibition of our infant society. Less than a quorum responded to the call, and we were perplexed with apprehensions of failure. The experiment was renewed, and with the same lack of attendance. Our ever active friends, Dr. White and General Morris, were on hand, however, and we *assumed the responsibility* of going ahead at all hazards. With less than ten dollars in the treasury, and sorry prospects for more, hampered for a time, we named a day and place for the fair, prepared a premium list of one hundred and thirty awards, arranged in eleven classes, and requiring, besides expenses, an expenditure of three hundred and fifty-four dollars, and appointed all the judges of the exhibition. Preliminaries thus arranged, we presented them to the people of the county, by circular, and anxiously awaited the result.

The day of the fair proved to be pleasant, and, although the time of preparation had been short, several thousand people assembled to enjoy the *fete*, and made up an exhibition which surpassed our expectations, and was every way creditable to the county. Our receipts, from all sources, were $380, and the premiums and expenses paid, amounting to $372, leaving a small balance of eight dollars in favor of the experiment. No thoroughbred cattle or horses were then owned within the county, but there was a good show of grades and natives; and the principal premiums awarded in these classes, were given to Messrs. Richard Burge, Franklin Kimball, Thomas Lindley, F. H. Hempstead, Isaac Bowen, Mathew TenEyck, John Parrott, N. Winterstein, C. B. Wray, Edward Connelly.

OFFICERS FOR 1853.

At the regular annual meeting of the society, held in pursuance of the charter, and of public notice, at the office of E. Connelly, in Iowa City, on the second Tuesday of October, 1853, P. D. Turner, Esq., acting as president, and E. Connelly, secretary, the following proceedings were had, viz:

Article 3 of the charter was so amended as to make the executive committee consist of fourteen members, to be apportioned as follows: three

for Iowa City township, and one for each of the remaining townships of the county, and the office of corresponding secretary was added to the board.

An election was then held for officers of the society for the ensuing year, which resulted in the election of the following persons, to-wit:

President, Samuel H. McCrory.
Vice-presidents, P. D. Turner, H. H. Winchester.
Rec. secretary, F. Connelly.
Cor. secretary, W. H. Fyffe.
Treasurer, Legrand Byington.

Executive committee, H. W. White, J. H. Morehead, Franklin Kimball, M. TenEyck, Richard Burge, Bryan Dennis, Nicholas Winterstein, E. K. Morse, Ebenezer Adams, W. B. Ford, M. F. Snavely, A. D. Packard, John D. Able, James Cavanagh.

"'On motion, ordered that the above named officers enter upon the discharge of their respective offices from and after the 13th of October, 1853.

E. CONNELLY, *Secretary.*

This board of officers met, in pursuance of notice, at the secretary's office, Iowa City, on the 20th of May, 1854, when the following proceedings were had, viz.:

1. *Resolved*, That the second annual fair of the Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical Society be held, under the direction of the board of managers, at Iowa City, on the 26th and 27th of September, 1854.

2. *Resolved*, That a committee, consisting of Messrs. Morehead, Morse, and Byington, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare, and after its ratification, cause to be published, a premium list for said fair.

3. *Resolved*, That a committee, consisting of Messrs. F. Kimball, White, Fyffe, and Morehead, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to obtain and prepare suitable grounds for said fair, and that said committee be authorized, in their discretion, to make said provision a permanent arrangement for the accommodation of this society, if it can be done without involving this society beyond its available means.

4. *Resolved*, That the committee first above named, be instructed to report said premium list for revision or adoption to an adjourned meeeting of this board, to be held at E. Connelly's office, in Iowa City, at 1 o'clock Saturday, June 3, 1854, at which time and place the several awarding committees will be appointed.

5. *Resolved*, That the corresponding secretary be instructed to serve upon each member of the board of managers a written notice, and request them to be present at the meeting on the 3d of June.

6. *Resolved*, That a committee, consisting of Messrs. White, McCrory and Fyffe, be appointed to procure a suitable person to deliver an address at said fair.

The committee on premium lists, etc., were prompt in the discharge of their duties, and on the 3d of June, published to the people a list of premiums much more extensive than that of the preceding year, embracing nineteen classes and accompanied by the usual address.

As on the previous occasion, we were favored with pleasant weather during the second exhibition, and were all gratified in the assurance that the show was very much superior to that of the preceding year. The receipts, from all sources were $518, and the premiums and expenses all paid amounted to $540.80, creating a deficit of $22.80, which was promptly advanced by the treasurer on the credit of the society. In cattle and horses, especially, there was a very marked improvement, the principal prizes on which were well contested, and fell to Messrs. Thomas Lindley, Richard Burge, Franklin Kimball, Legrand Byington, Joseph Yoakum, I. V. Dennis, Lindley Abel, Philip Pitt, John Huss, N. Winterstein, A. C. Dennison, F. W. Hempstead, Moses Adams, Robert Walker, Jno. C. Burge, J. H. Morehead.

Invitations to deliver an address before the society, had been successively tendered to Messrs. George Green, of Cedar Rapids; James Grant and Hiram Price, of Davenport; and James W. Grimes, of Burlington; but the pre-existing engagements of these gentlemen did not permit either of them to accept.

Although meeting, on this occasion, the full measure of anticipated success, it had been found that it required such active and unremitting exertion, in the way of personal solicitation, if not outright *dunning*, to collect a sufficiency of membership fees to sustain our expenditures upon the liberal scale which was deemed essential, that the society was in danger of dissolution from over-working a few of its most active members. Some more permanent and accessible source of revenue seemed indispensable. Accordingly, at a business meeting of the society held on the evening of the first day of this fair, the subject of our pecuniary prospects, among others, was under discussion, and resulted in the following action, viz:

On motion of Mr. Byington: *Resolved*, that this society will memorialize the next General Assembly of Iowa to pass an act authorizing the county judge of Johnson county to set apart, annually, a per centage of the poll tax of the county, as a fund for the use of this society, to be expended for the improvement, within said county, of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Resolved, that a committee of five active friends of the cause in each township, be appointed by the chair, at our to-morrow's meeting, to circulate a similar petition for signatures throughout the county.

Resolved, that the secretary be instructed to procure the printing of such petitions, and cause them to be apportioned amongst said committeemen.

Some conversation was had about recommending the organization of a company for the importation of first-class thorough-bred stock from the Eastern States, but no definite action was taken thereon.

In accordance with these resolutions, petitions were circulated and signed, and at the ensuing session of the general assembly we had the satisfaction of seeing a bill, which we had prepared, pass into law, without serious opposition, in the following form, viz:

An act to encourage agriculture and the mechanic arts in Johnson county.

"SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Iowa*, That on the first day of April, in each year, the county judge of Johnson county, shall draw an order upon the treasurer of said county, in favor of the Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, for a sum equal to thirty-three and one-third percentum, upon the amount of the personal poll tax which may have been levied in said county for the preceding year, and it shall be the duty of said treasurer, on the presentation of such order, to pay the amount thereof, in money, to the financial officer of said society, to be expended by said society in the improvement of agriculture and the mechanic arts within said county.

SEC. 2. That to secure a faithful application of said money to the objects hereinbefore stated, the officers of said society shall annually hold a county fair, and cause to be prepared a list of premiums to the farmers and citizens of said county, at least equal in amount to the payment from the county treasury for the current year; a copy of which shall be left with the county judge, and be preserved at his office.

SEC. 3. That if, from any cause, said society fails to hold their fair, or to file such list with the county judge, he shall with hold all subsequent orders until the requirements of the foregoing section have been complied with.

SEC. 4. This act may take effect by publication in the *Iowa Capital Reporter* and *Republican*, *provided*, said society shall pay the expense, if any, of such publication.

Approved Jan. 20, 1855.

I certify that the foregoing act was published in the *Iowa Capital Reporter* and *Republican*, on the 31st day of January, 1855.

G. W. MCCLEARY, Sec'y of State.

Immediately after the fair of 1854, the writer of this repaired to the state of Ohio, on a visit, and, while there, had the pleasure of attending the great exhibitions of the state society, at Newark, and of the United States society, at Springfield, at both of which he purchased stock for importation into Iowa. Returning, after an absence of six weeks, it was found that there had been a failure to elect officers of our society for 1855, at the time fixed by the constitution. A special meeting was therefore called, at my instance, for the sixth of January, 1855, from the record of which I extract as follows:

"*Ordered*, That article third of the constitution be so amended that the officers hereafter chosen hold their offices for the terms for which they may have been elected, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

The following named officers were then duly elected and qualified for the year 1855, viz:

President—John Parrott.
Vice Presidents—Nicholas Winterstein, John S. Burge.
Secretary—William E. Miller.*

*William E. Miller has since been chief justice of the surpeme court of Iowa; is author of the official annotated code of Iowa, and is now professor of jurisdiction and practice in federal courts, in the law department of Drake University, at Des Moines.

Corresponding Secretary—W. H. White.
Treasurer—Legrand Byington.
Executive Committee—Franklin Kimball, William Sterrett, Thomas Rigg, James Cavanagh, John Smallay, Edward Carson, Thomas Lindley, James McGruder, James L. Kister, Joseph Beauter, Henry Dupont, D. A. Shaffer, A. H. Humphrey and Thomas Hill.

FAIR OF 1855.

At a meeting of the board of managers, held at the secretary's office, on the 16th day of June, 1855, initiatory steps were taken for the fair of that year, and among other proceedings it was

Ordered, That Dr. Jesse Bowen be appointed a member of the board of managers, for Iowa City township, in place of William Sterrett, resigned.

Ordered, That the third annual fair be held at the Capitol Square, in Iowa City, on the third day of October, 1855.

Ordered, That a committee, consisting of Messrs. F. Kimball, Jesse Bowen and Thomas Snyder, be appointed to prepare the ground for said fair.

Ordered, That 2,000 handbill copies of our premium list and regulations for said fair be published, under the supervision of a committee, consisting of Legrand Byington, S. H. McCrory and W. H. White.

N. WINTERSTEIN, *Acting President.*

W. E. MILLER, *Secretary.*

In pursuance of this order, a list of premiums was made up, much more extensive, in the number and amount of its awards, than either of its predecessors, and extensively published throughout the county.

Again we were highly favored by the elements, and a beautiful day smiled upon the happy thousands who graced the fair with their presence.

The competition in stock was again close, and, for a time, some slight dissatisfaction was evinced by exhibitors of improved cattle, because the judges took for their guide, in making up their opinions of individual animals, the points of excellence adopted by the New York state society, instead of the amount of tallow carried by the animal. The awards were, however, acquiesced in with cheerfulness, and the winners of the principal prizes on cattle and horses were Messrs. Franklin Kimball, Legrand Byington, N. Winterstein, W. H. White, D. P. Greeley, James McGruder, Moses Adams, Oliver Thomas, Thomas Lindley, Jno. Parrott, Mathew TenEyck, Nathaniel Scales, F. H. Hempstead, W. H. Woods, J. W. McCadden and R. S. Tucker.

Receipts from all sources	$663.64
Premiums and expenses paid	685.64
Deficit for the year	$ 22.00

which was advanced by the treasurer, on the credit of the society.

FIRST STEPS FOR A FAIR GROUND.

It was informally suggested, at the close of the exhibition of 1855, that the winners of prizes should donate the amounts of their premiums for the purpose of accumulating a fund wherewith to procure permanent fair grounds. Accordingly, with a view of testing, immediately, the practicab lity of the project, I accompanied the publication of the awards of that year, with the following card:

To the Board of Managers of the Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical Society.

GENTLEMEN: By the foregoing list, it will appear that I received quite a number of the prizes distributed at your late fair. With me, the chief value of these premiums consist in the fact of their having been *awarded to me*; and as our society now needs, or will shortly need, funds for the purchase and decoration of a permanent fair ground, I take pleasure in hereby donating the entire amount of my premiums (forty-six dollars), as the foundation of a fund to be expended, when sufficient, in such purchase and decoration. Truly and fraternally, yours,

LEGRAND BYINGTON.

Shortly afterwards, Mr. Kimball sent in the following for publication, viz:

A CARD.

To the Board of Managers of the Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical Society.

GENTLEMEN: At the last annual fair of your society, I received fifty-three dollar as premiums awarded by different committees. The obtaining of the awards, and thereby creating a general rivalry among farmers and mechanics, in raising the best stock, cultivating the best qualities of grain, and adopting the best improvements in mechanism, rather than the *possession* of these awards, has been the object I have had in view in becoming a member of your society and taking part in its deliberations. My most ardent desire in regard to it, is to see it established on a firm foundation, and increasing in members, strength and usefulness, from year to year. To this end I deem it necessary that a lot for a fair ground be obtained at an early day, and, for that purpose, I hereby donate to you the amount received by me for premiums, to be devoted exclusively to that purpose. Yours Truly,

F. KIMBALL.

Nothing further from this source having been realized, and the hopelessness of the plan being apparent, the society, at its annual meeting in October, 1856, on motion of Dr. Bowen,

Resolved, That each member of the executive committee of the Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical Society be furnished with a petition to solicit the county judge to submit the question to a vote of the electors of the county, of subscribing $5,000 for the purpose of purchasing agricultural and mechanical fair grounds, and improving the same, and that a committee be appointed for the purpose of conferring with the county judge, and preparing said petition.

Committee—Legrand Byington, Ezekiel Clark, and Jesse Bowen.

FAIR OF 1856.

"The fair for 1856 was fixed on the 2d day of October, at the usual place. In the enumeration of articles, the premium list was nearly a copy of that of the preceding year, embracing 423 prizes, arranged in twenty classes; but the sums to be awarded in each class were very considerably increased, and amounted, in the aggregate, to nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For the purpose of comparison, I attach an abstract of the classes, and the amount appropriated to each, as follows:

Class.	Articles.	No. of Prizes.	Amount
1	Farms, fences, orchards, etc	21	$87
2	Field crops, etc	28	79
3	Vegetables	21	30
4	Seeds	15	30
5	Pure Durham cattle	14	33
6	Pure Devons	14	33
7	Pure Herefords	14	33
8	Grades	14	33
9	Native cattle	14	33
10	Work cattle and beeves	10	44
11	Sweepstakes (any breed)	4	35
12	Thoroughbred horses	16	40
13	Other horses	26	67
14	Jacks, mules, etc	13	37
15	Swine	12	37
16	Sheep (fine and coarse wool)	20	64
17	Poultry	8	11
18	Farm implements, etc	22	47
19	Mechanical fabrics	67	85
20	Household manufactures	70	70
	Total	423	$928

Besides these, there was provision made for discretionary awards, for articles not specified, requiring probably sufficient to swell the list to a grand total of *a thousand dollars*.

The interest manifested was great, the attendance large, and the competition, in most of the classes, spirited. The show of cattle, horses, vegetables, etc., was very beautiful, and much superior to any previously seen in the county. Here and there an individual occasionally dissented from the awards of the judges, but, as a whole, the exhibition was eminently creditable and satisfactory. The principal winners of prizes are annexed:

Winner.	No. of Prizes.	Amount.
Jacob Zeller	2	$23
Samuel Miller	5	12
John I. Burge	12	47
Legrand Byington	23	66
Thomas Lindley	11	38
Isaac Bowen	2	11

Winner.	No. of Prizes.	Amount.
S. H. McCrory	4	17
N. Winterstein	4	17
F. Kimball	8	26
Receipts from all sources		$776.16
Premiums, expenses and deficit		749.00
Balance		$27.16

The following table shows the rate per cent of *increase* in the county, and likewise in the business of the agricultural society, for a period which includes the years 1853–54–55–56:

INCREASE—COUNTY.

28 per cent per annum, in population.
43 " " " taxable property.
49 " " " live stock.
45 " " " taxation.

INCREASE—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

10 per cent per annum, in members of the society.
41 " " " number of premiums.
25 " " " amount of premiums.
28 " " " receipts.
28 " " " expenditures.

These certainly are very rapid strides in the great march of improvement; and if we could, by possibility, maintain this ratio of increase for ten years next ensuing, this beautiful county of Johnson, in the year 1867 would count a population of 140,000 people—having live stock of the value of $15,000,000—owning a taxable property of $181,000,000—on which would be levied taxes to the extent (exclusive of school house and corporation taxes) of $1,800,000—having an agricultural society numbering 1684 members—competing in a premium list of 3,700 prizes, and receiving a revenue and paying premiums to the aggregate amount of $8,457.

The year 1859 Charles A. Vogt reported:

"The seventh annual fair of the Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, was held on Thursday and Friday, September 15 and 16, 1859.

"The number of entries this year was not as large as last year, but it was observed by everybody that the articles on exhibition, either of stock or produce, were far superior to any fair we have held in this county. Number of entries were as follows:

"Fruits, vegetables and seeds, 107; Durham cattle, 11; Devon cattle, 15; grade cattle, 18; blooded horses, 15; common horses, 39; jacks and mules, 8; swine, 10; sheep, 10; mechanical department, 19; domestic manufactures, 56, etc., etc. Aggregate number, 343.

"The society owns a 25 acre lot about half a mile south of Iowa City, on

the west side of the Iowa river, of which about 20 acres are fenced with a substantial board fence eight feet high. On this lot the society is now in debt $800."

In 1860 the county fair was held September 27 and 28. And on October 2, 3, 4, and 5, the State fair was held on the same ground. Some items of Johnson county crops this year are worthy of remembrance. The report says the wheat averaged from 25 to 33 bushels per acre—Canada Club, Tea and Fyffe varieties. Corn—J. I. Burge raised 112 bushels per acre, of Yellow Dent corn. S. H. McCrory, John McCadden and John I. Burge are all reported as having raised Osage orange hedges successfully.

AGRICULTURE AND WAR—1861.

The report for Johnson county this year is a condensation of many volumes in a single line. It reads: "*No fair. Ground occupied for military purposes.*" What a world of historic and mighty memories that brief line suggests—of a struggle that shines immortal in the galaxy of time, where justice triumphed over tyranny, brutality and wrong. The 10th Iowa Infantry was encamped on the ground at the time the county fair should have been held, but left for the front in time for the State fair to be held on the ground. We copy from the *Iowa City Republican's* report some points of permanent historic interest:

"In our description of the last State fair [to which brief history was awarded the first premium for 'the best and most complete history and report of the fair in any daily, weekly, or monthly newspaper in Iowa], we gave a somewhat extended sketch of the rise and advancement of our State Agricultural Society, which we will here briefly recapitulate.

"Dr. J. M. Shaffer, of Jefferson county, and Judge T. W. Claggett, of Lee county, took the initial steps toward instituting the society. Previous to the meeting of the legislature of 1856-7, but one thousand dollars had been appropriated to advance the interests of the association. At and since that session, pecuniary provision for its maintenance to the amount of two thousand dollars annually has been made by the legislature.

"The third and fourth fairs were held at Muscatine, the fifth and sixth at Oskaloosa, and last year, the seventh, and now the eighth, at Iowa City. These fairs have all been successes. We make no exception in this affirmation against the fair just closed, although the Davenport *Democrat and News* very magnanimously pronounced it a failure in advance—thus, to the extent of its narrow influence and limited circulation, doing what it could to prevent the attendance of persons from the eastern portion of the state.

"Since the administration of Judge Claggett, the society's first president, the following gentlemen have been honored with the distinction of being its chief executive officer: Gen. Jesse Bowen, of Iowa City, for

the year 1858; Z. T. Fisher, Esq., 1859; and Judge Geo. G. Wright, the present accomplished president, for the years 1860 and 1861. In 1856, Capt. J. H. Wallace, of Muscatine, the present gentlemanly and efficient secretary, was elected to the office he now holds, and has fulfilled its manifold and difficult duties with such high satisfaction to the association and the public that he has been retained in the position ever since by annual re-election.

"The citizen or stranger, whether lady fair, or belonging to the masculine persuasion, who, week before last, led by curiosity, the promptings of friendship or affection, or the stern decrees of a 'military necessity, visited Camp Fremont, and witnessed the camp fires smouldering in the ditch, the drill by squad, by company, or by battalion, heard the fife's shrill sound, and saw the drum chastised, noted the steady tramp of the guard, or in short, remarked in any way the martial surroundings incident to the encampment of a thousand brave and gallant men-at-arms, could scarcely realize, on re-visiting the ground on Tuesday of last week, that it was one and the same place—so changed was the scene. Camp Fremont, with all its, 'pomp and circumstance of war,' had suddenly, as by the enchanter's wand, been transformed into and wore the peaceful agricultural aspects of the Johnson county fair grounds—the seat of the eighth annual exhibition of the Iowa State Agricultural Society. The martial airs had died away, and the word of command and the countersign had given place to the bleating of sheep and the lowing of kine, and the gallant fellows of the 10th regiment, who had impressed upon the green plain of the fair ground the charm and romance of a military history, were then hurrying with cheers and hurrahs to the succor of their valiant compatriots in arms in Missouri. But, alas! the order which brought joy to them also carried disappointment to many a heart of sweetheart, wife or friend who had been looking forward with fond expectation to sweet re-union at the opening of the state fair, but had now determined to forego the minor pleasure of visiting the fair, or avert the pain such pleasure would bring unshared with the absent and loved. So the state fair has lost many a visitor who intended to execute two specimens of the feathered tribe with a single boulder, by visiting a brother, son, father, or friend, or one who stood in more distant yet dearer relationship, at Camp Fremont and the state fair at the same time.

FIRST DAY.

"The local committee deserves much praise for the energetic manner in which they changed the character and appearance of the ground from a camp to a fair. It was only on the Friday afternoon previous that the Tenth regiment received their tents, and were enabled to leave the sheds. Yet now, on Tuesday morning, in little more than three days, everything is right side up. The president, secretary, marshals, and an efficient

police—the latter composed chiefly of members of the immortal company B, of Iowa's First Volunteer Regiment—were early on the ground.

"During Tuesday the time was spent in receiving entries, which were more numerous than last year, and in re-organizing the committees, substituting new names for those of absentees. The number of instances where friends answered for absent ones as their names were called, that they had 'gone to the war,' showed that the professions of arms and agriculture were by no means incompatible."

In 1862 and '63 it does not appear that any fair was held, probably owing to the all-absorbing interest and vital necessities of the war business.

In 1864 Thomas C. Carson reported: "The tenth annual fair of Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical Society was held October 4, 5, 6, and 7, near Iowa City, on grounds of twenty-five acres, well fenced with tight board fence, and otherwise in good repair, all of which belongs to the society, and is free of debt. It commenced raining October 3d, the day previous to the opening of the fair, and rained more or less every day during the holding of the same. It was cold and disagreeable, with bad roads. Every thing tended to dampen all prospects of success, though notwithstanding all this there was a fair turn out, and everything passed off as pleasantly as possible, taking all things into consideration. There were two hundred and thirty entries made."

At the regular meeting of the Johnson County Agricultural Society held at the court house, Monday, November 7, 1864, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

J. H. Westenhaver, president; Francis Barnes, vice-president; O. B. Barrows, vice-president; Thos. C. Carson, secretary; Frank Bowman, treasurer.

Executive Committee.—Washington township, Elias Howell; Union township, E. W. Manville; Scott township, John Parrott; Newport township, Chas. Gaymon: Iowa City, I. V. Dennis, Iowa City, Cyrus Sanders; Iowa City, Edward Carson; Monroe township, N. Winterstein; Jefferson township, Jacob Shuey; Clear Creek, Bryan Dennis; Big Grove township, Chas McCune: Penn township, Cyrus Abbott; Graham township, J. P. Coulter: Madison township, Jas. Chamberlain: Cedar township, Moses Adams; Oxford township, Lewis Doty; Sharon township, Chas. Cartright; Fremont township, Jacob Stonebraker; Hardin township, A. D. Packard; Liberty township, Jonas Hartman.

Committee in charge of fair ground—E. C. Lee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again for regular business at the court house, Saturday, January 28, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. Westenhaver, *President.*

Thos. C. Carson, *Secretary,*

In 1868 a report was made by L. E. Paine, secretary of the county

society, but it contained no points worth preserving. The report for 1869 was very meager, and no name to show who furnished it.

For the year 1870, H. W. Fyffe, of Iowa City, made the report for Johnson county, giving among other things three full pages in small print of elaborate and exhaustive statistical tables. When Mr. Fyffe makes a report it gets down to bed rock. We select a few paragraphs, which have a permanent historic interest as showing certain facts and conditions of special industries at that time:

"*Flax.*—At least ten per cent more raised, and of much better quality, both of seed and lint, than last year. It is a paying crop, the seed bringing $1.60 per bushel, and the lint from $5.00 to $8.00 per ton. The flax mill worked two hundred and fifty tons of straw into lint in six months, which was shipped to St. Louis. Average yield of seed per acre, eleven bushels, at $1.60 per bushel, straw $7.00 per ton, equals $24.60 per acre.

"*Hogs* are attracting considerable attention. There are many late importations of Chester Whites, Byfields, Magee, Berkshires and Cheshires; the latter crossed on the Chester White, is receiving considerable favor.

"*Manufactories.*—Iowa City is the principal market, and has a population of over eight thousand. In the vicinity are six flouring mills, four of which are run by steam, and two by water power; one paper mill, two woolen mills, one linseed oil mill, one flax mill, one foundery, two machine shops, two planing mills, one pump manufactory, and one reaper manufactory, all doing a flourishing business.

"About one hundred acres are planted in grapes. The Concord, owing to its rapid growth, hardiness, and good quality, is considered the best. About ninety per cent is planted with it; the rest in Catawba, Isabella, Delaware, Rogers' Hybrid, and Hartford Prolific. About six thousand pounds were made into wine, making thirteen barrels. Two thousand pounds were consumed and sold. Average price ten cents per pound.

"Sales of nursery stock the past year amounted to $31,000."

1871. This year Mr. Fyffe again collects many items of individual experiments and their results, in different branches of agricultural and other industries of the county. Some of these have a permanent value for reference, and will always be read with interest, as showing what *has been done*, and therefore *can be done again.*

"Flax raising is becoming of great interest. Mr. Harrigan raised twenty-four acres, average 19½ bushels; making 468 bushels at $1.50 per bushel, $702.00; straw, 24 tons, $7.00 per ton, $168.00, making $870.00 John and Jerry Carey, of Fremont township, seventy acres of new breaking, average 14 bushels per acre at $1.50 per bushel, or $21.00 per acre, making $1,470. Mr. Cannon raised two crops of flax from one sowing;

the first crop 19 bushels per acre, the second crop 3½ bushels per acre, making 22½ bushels at $1.50 per bushel, or $33.75 per acre.

The crop of 1871, 37,085 bushels.	Average per bushel	$1.45,–	$53,773.25
" " " 1870, 21,737 "	" " "	1.75,–	38,039.75
" " " 1868, 33,733 "	" " "	1.70,–	57,414.10
			$149,221.10

"The corn crop is the heaviest ever raised. John Fry, on ten acres of the white Ohio corn, has gathered over one thousand bushels, and many others like amounts to the acre. This corn is a class that never gets so hard as the common yellow or white. The Pokeberry or Claret has proved to be a very profitable corn for stock. The common yield is from seventy-five to one hundred bushels. Broom corn is a crop that has become one of profit. It has been raised the past five years with an average of from 700 to 1,000 pounds per acre; price per ton $50 to $100. The corn raised here is manufactured into brooms and sold in this market.

M. W. Davis writes his experience in grape culture: "In 1865 I planted twenty-seven varieties of those that were considered the best and hardiest planting six by six, in deep cultured ground. I have been testing new varieties since, and the whole number of kinds planted number seventy-two. Out of these I had thirty-eight varieties of fruit the past season; the remainder mostly have been too tender for this climate.

"The past season has been very fruitful, and one in which all varieties have ripened well before any frosts. Among the varieties fruited are some worthy of special mention. Martha, a new white grape and one of the best, bears equal to Concord; berries and bunches not quite as large. Rogers' Hybrids, with me, are my favorites. I have fruited the following numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 15, 19, 22, 28, 30, 41, 42, 43 and 44. They are all good without an exception; berries very large, bunches large, rather loose. Mathews No. 13, a very fine grape, and I believe identical with Rogers No. 1. Perkins, a hardy, good bearer, light colored grape, took the fancy of some, but it has a peculiar flavor that I do not like; early ripening, with Hartford. Arnold's Hybrids will prove as hardy as Concords, and in quality far superior. The old Delaware with me does as well as Concord, and I get as many bunches from it as I do from the same aged vines, having picked thirty pounds from a vine four years old. I cover my vines for two winters after setting and then if a vine will not endure our seasons without protection, I re-plant with something that will.

I had the good fortune to learn the facts from our sorghum manufacturers of the four different parts of the county:

From the eastern, 100 gallons average for 1871, against 80 gallons in 1870. From the southern, 125 gallons average for 1871, against 100 gallons for 1870. From the northwest, 120 gallons average for 1871, against

90 gallons for 1870. From the southwest, 110 average for 1871, against 80 gallons for 1870.

During eight months, ending April 8, 1871, D. Ham purchased and shipped at Iowa City:

Eggs—229,618 dozen, average price 16 cents.....$36,737.88
Butter—166,515 pounds, average price 18 cents..... 29,973.70
Poultry—111,598 pounds, average price 10 cents..... 11,159.80
Grouse—4,460 pairs.
Quails—365 dozen.
Rabbits –756.

Amount of flour consumed by bakeries, three in all, 725 barrels. Value of crackers, bread, etc., $3,950.00.

Broom factories, two; broom-corn, fifty tons; handles, 2,335 dozen. Value of brooms, $8,752.

The paper mill in 1871 consumed 750 tons of straw, fifty tons of flax straw, and forty tons of rags; there was made ten tons of manilla paper, twenty tons of printing paper, and 400 tons of wrapping paper and paste board. Running time, four months.

Home Woolen Mills—Number of hands employed, 25 to 32; number of cards, two sets; number of spindles worked, 720; number of looms, nine; amount of wool worked, 28,500 pounds; yards of goods manufactured 30,750; pairs of blankets manufactured, 200; pounds of yarn manufactured, 3,000. Running time, six months.

Hemp—In 1842–3 Messrs. William Snyder, I. N. Sanders, Edward Foster and F. N. Banbury, and many others, made experiments with hemp, and the yield was from three to five tons. They erected machinery for manufacturing the same into lint. The yield was large. After its preparation for market, the lack of transportation at once deterred them from further experiments, at the same time they were fully satisfied that it would be a profitable crop if proper transportation could be had. There has been, from year to year, small lots put out for the seed, and during the last five years it has been increasing in acreage. Mr. William North four years ago sowed forty acres. This proved a good paying crop, the yield being three and one-half tons per acre. Last spring, Messrs. Finkbine and Lovelace, owners of the lint mills, purchased seeds from Missouri, and furnished a few farmers, to give it a fair trial, to see whether it would be a paying crop. They themselves put up forty acres. The average yield is about three and one-half tons per acre, but on two small lots have gone as high as five and one-half tons. It is worth, at the mills, $10 per ton, or about $35 per acre for the crop. The expense of the crop is about the same as a heavy crop of rye. The amount of seed to the acre is one and a half bushels.

One farmer, three miles from the city, put out sixty acres, and he tells me that he has never handled such a crop. It leaves the ground perfectly

clean, not a weed on it. His acreage is over three tons to the acre, which will make the snug amount of $1,800 for his crop in gross. Where is there a crop that will equal it? We can say none. The next best crop in this county is flax. I have heard no complaint of any losses by over-rotting.

Experiments in Handling Calves.—P. Tantlinger, of Clear Creek township, purchased, in the fall of 1869, sixteen common cows at a cost of from $25 to $40 per head. The spring of 1870 the calves were dropped from March to June. His treatment was to let them have all the milk and pasturage, with the cows. He had two lots of pasturage, and changed them every two weeks. When he cut his meadows he let them on it, and after the grass had made a good start; he let them remain on them two weeks. He then changed every two weeks from the pasture lots to the meadows till the frost had destroyed the grass. From that till the first of November his feed was hay alone. His rule was to salt twice a week. He fed no grain of any kind. The cows gave milk enough to pay for their keeping.

For 1870, sixteen head, average 540 pounds, at 5c.... .....$432.00
" 1871, " " " 545 " " 4c.... ..... 348.00

$787.80

Calved from April to June, 1871; sold from November 1 to December 5, 1871.

Philo Haynes owned in April, 1871, two twin calves, from a common cow and crossed with Devon. He experimented with them as follows: He gave them all the milk and three quarts of shorts and oats per day. He found the experiment a paying one. He sold them at five and seven months old.

One at five months old, 525 pounds, at 4 cents..... .....$21.00
" " seven " " 695 " " 4 " 27.80

$48.80

This has fully satisfied him that there is money in calves in this manner of treatment, the cow furnishing milk enough after the calves were taken away to pay for her keeping. There are three or four other lots with the same result.

A HUSK FACTORY.

The report of Johnson county for 1872 was made by L. Robinson, the only item of special note being the following new industry:

"Since the last report a new enterprise has been started by Messrs. Gregg & Horner, and is a benefit to the farming community as well as to our city. It consists of a factory for the utilization of corn husks. They pay from $15 to $20 per ton, according to the quality of the husks, and have a capacity for working up twenty tons per week, and have secured

about three hundred tons. In several instances they have hired men and teams at full prices, and set them at work in sundry fields jerking, husking and cribbing the corn for the husks, demonstrating to the farmer that the husks will pay for gathering the crop of corn. The prepared husks will find a ready market in Chicago and all large cities."

In 1874 S. Robinson made the report for Johnson county, and a few points are worth preserving. He says:

"There were near nine hundred entries, of which over three hundred were of live stock. The display of cattle, horses and swine was very fine, and showed marked improvement in each class.

"D. Cookson & Son, and Shaner & Meyers bore off the herd premiums with their magnificent Durhams. E. W. Lucas, H. W. Lathrop, A. Crawford, and A. H. Humphrey, showed fine animals of this royal breed, and took away sundry premiums. No Devons or Ayrshires were shown. Z. C. Luse & Son, and John Dilatuhle swept the premiums on Jerseys.

"G. W. Lathrop's 'Whalebone,' and G. W. Simpson's 'Georgia' bore off the honors of the trotting course, making the best time ever made on our track, 2:31½. In the principal running race Halderman's 'Woodburn' and Brown's 'Little Frank' were the running horses, all for citizen's purses. For the society's premiums, W. W. Smith and Joe Golddust took first premium, and Burg's 'Kitty Bell-founder' second for single trotting, and Burg's 'Kitty' and mate first, and Porter's 'Bessie' and mate second for double teams. In blooded horses, W. C. Bryant's Golddust stallion took the first premium, and Wm. Nelson's Perchon the first for horses for general work. E. T. Seymour's Bashaws took the first premiums for carriage horses. Luse & Son's jack, "Spanish Ben," took the honors i this class.

"E. Sangster, A. Whitaker, W. W. Thompson and J. Zellars, took the many premiums on Poland China swine; J. Ady and John Clark on Berkshires; Haynes and John Wilcox on Chester Whites; H. W. Lathrop, on Essex.

"Our display of vegetables was unusually fine, there being 129 entries. D. R. Pillsbury, J. Ady. W. W. Thompson and W. J. Leate were the largest contributors, and bore off premiums accordingly.

"Floral hall was adorned by flowers from the grounds of Mrs. J. W. Clark and others, and a generous display of the handiwork of Iowa City's and t e country's fair daughters; Mrs. M. E. Neely, of Iowa City, taking the largest number of premiums.

"*Fruit.*—Our people continue to set out orchards and fruit trees of other kinds, and many are this year eating the fruit of their own trees. Early apples were a good crop, and there is a fair crop of winter apples, but there are many complaints of their being wormy and not keeping well. Many trees are affected with the oyster scab louse, and the canker worm has done some damage. Cherries were an abundant crop. The

Early Richmond and Morello are the only kinds that do well. Small fruits were abundant. The drouth shortened the crop of raspberries one-half.

"In manufactories there is an increasing interest. Mr. L. Close has more than doubled the capacity of his paper mill; Messrs. Turner & Co. are putting in the machinery to manufacture oat meal, pearl barley, pearl wheat, cracked wheat, and hominy, with a capacity to consume 1,500 bushels of grain per day."

WHAT KIND OF WHEAT.

In 1877, Charles A. Vogt made the agricultural report for Johnson county. And in order to show what varieties of wheat have been tested here, and the results as reported, we quote: "The varieties furnished by our dealers are, the Club, Tea, Mammoth, Odessa, Nut and Chicago White. The Chicago White, (this year, 1877,) has yielded from eighteen to twenty-two bushels. Mammoth has done well; in most of the locations from fifteen to twenty. Odessa has been the favorite variety; in most of the townships where sowed, it was universally good; from twenty to thirty bushels; sixty to sixty-two pounds. Nut has also proved to be a variety that has gained in favor; yield from eighteen to thirty-two bushels; fifty-eight to sixty-two pounds. No rust; no lodging with the Odessa and Nut.

"The result of the yield in the different townships, and the varieties are as follows: Dr. Coulter, of Graham township, Odessa, thirty bushels per acre. A. Stahle, of Graham township, Odessa, twenty-nine and seven-eights bushels per acre. E. Almon, Monroe township, Nut, thirty bushels per acre. F. Novak, Monroe, Odessa, Nut and Chicago White, twenty-eight and one-half bushels per acre. Lewis Doty, Oxford, Odessa, five acres, 150 bushels, sixy-two pounds per bushel. Wm. Manna, Clear Creek, Odessa, eight acres, 244 bushels, sixty pounds per bushel. Thomas Welch, Hardin, Nut, nine acres, 257 bushels, sixty-one pounds per bushel. There could be a large number still added to the list from other townships, but the above is sufficient to show the importance of changing the seed of small grain, and especially wheat. Our farmers will, in the future, profit from this experiment. In many neighborhoods the old varieties gave fine yields of Chicago White, Club, Tea, Italian, etc."

OATS.

This crop has become an important one since the oat and pearl mill has been started in our neighborhood. The kind and quality is important. Many varieties have been introduced, and the best has been selected for milling. The White Dutch has been pronounced as one of the most valuable for milling purposes. This report from a few townships to show its yield per acre: In Graham township, sixty bushels per acre, from one farmer. In Clear Creek township, fifty bushels, from three farmers. In

Union township, sixty-five bushels per acre, from two farmers. In Washington township, fifty-eight bushels per acre from twelve farmers. In Penn township, fifty-five bushels per acre, from five farmers.

These oats weigh thirty-five pounds to the bushel, machine measure.

PRODUCE SHIPMENTS.

To show what kind of industries are chiefly pursued in the county, the following list of shipments from Iowa City from December 1, 1877, to November 30, 1878, is given by car-load lots. Of course some shipments were made from Oxford, Tiffin, Morse, Solon, Lone Tree, and Coralville, but the great bulk of the county's shipments are made from Iowa City. This table is compiled and consolidated from the returns of the C., R. I. & P. and the B., C. R. & N. railroads:

Products shipped.	No. cars.	Products shipped	No. cars.
Horses	26	Wrapping paper	101
Cattle	156	Ice	18
Hogs	460	Oat meal	158
Sheep	7	Stone	27
Wheat	123	Lime	2
Rye	35	Wool	4
Oats	65	High-wines	10
Corn	95	Butter	4
Barley	7	Poultry	1
Flour	78	Other freight	612
Linseed oil	72		
Oil-cake	89	Total	2,150

The corresponding reports for 1879 showed a total of 2,113 cars shipped from Iowa City.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR 1880.

The report for Johnson county to the State Agricultural Society was made this year by E. K. Lucas, and embodied some general information of permanent value, which we quote:

"The roads and bridges are first-class. Iowa City shows signs of prosperity on every hand. Besides being a center of education and culture, it is becoming a great manufacturing point. There are: 1st, Glucose works, capacity, three thousand bushels of corn per day; will give employment to forty men; 2d, alcohol works, capacity, two thousand bushels of grain per day; the company feed one thousand, one hundred head of cattle, and several hundred hogs; the alcohol is exported to Europe and South America; 3d, packing house, nearly completed, capital $125,000; will employ about three hundred men; capacity, three hundred hogs daily; 4th, glass-works, capital, $25,000; employs twenty-five hands, and manufactures the finest quality of flint-glass, table-ware, etc.; 5th, cutlery-works, capital, $25,000; employs thirty hands. Besides these are paper-mills, oatmeal-mills, woolen-mills, watch-factory, galvanized iron works, machine-shops, and foundries. They are all owned at home and operated by home capital.

"The farmers are very progressive in breeding live stock, and improvements in the best strains are general. This applies to both horses and cattle, so that at no distant day this will be one of the great fine stock centers of the west. Jerseys and Holsteins are attracting attention for their milking qualities. A cow was exhibited at the fair as a milk and butter cow. She is a thoroughbred Holstein, four years old. She calved June 13, and the trial began June 25. She gave in ten days eight hundred and fifteen pounds of milk, from the cream of which were made twenty-nine pounds and six ounces of good butter, which was also exhibited at the fair. She ran with a herd of eighty-five, and owing to the dry weather the pasturage was short. She was fed a mixture of common shorts, and during the last few days of the trial some green corn fodder. She increased in milk after the trial, reaching as high as ninety-one pounds per day.

"The swine mostly preferred are Poland China and Berkshire; the few experiments with Duroc met with indifferent success. The loss from hog cholera was quite severe in several localities. The sheep interests are not so great as they should be; there is one flock of Merinos, the finest and purest breed in the State.

"The crops generally were good, something more than the average. Oats and rye, good; wheat, poor; potatoes, fine; apple crop, small; grapes, good."

CENSUS STATISTICS OF 1880.

[Furnished by W. H. Fleming, Esq., of Des Moines.]

Area of the county, 618 square miles.	
City and village population	9,077
Rural population	16,352—25,429
Number of farms under 3 acres	11
" over 3 acres and under 10 acres	43
" " 10 acres and under 20 acres	55
" " 20 acres and under 50 acres	289
" " 50 acres and under 100 acres	560
" " 100 acres and under 500 acres	1,213
" " 500 acres and under 1,000 acres	42
" " 1,000	1
Total number of farms in the county	2,809
Number farms rented for fixed cash rent	191.
" " " " share of profit	404.

	Acres.	Bushels.
Barley	1,532	28,646
Buckwheat	300	3,614
Corn	108,417	4,951,472
Oats	22,238	736,649
Rye	4,795	73,026
Wheat	30,250	242,229
Irish potatoes	2,095	201,473
Sweet potatoes	10	919

Number of horses in the county	13,522
" of mules and asses	855
" of working oxen	4
" of milch cows	12,695
" of other cattle	28,851
" of sheep	16,142
" of swine	122,295

The equalized valuation of real estate in 1881 was:

Lands	$4,251,825	
Town lots	1,360,085	—$5,611,910

The number of miles of railroad in the county, December 31, 1881, was 69.86—made up as follows:

Name of Railroad.	Miles.	Value per mile.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern	16.05	$ 5,500
B., C. R. & N., Iowa City Division	19.59	2,000
B., C. R. & N., Muscatine Division	7.06	2,500
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	27.16	12,600

The total railroad valuation in the county as assessed in 1882, was $487,321.

LAND VALUATIONS IN 1877.

June 15, 1877, the county board took up the equalization of the assessment of the several townships, and after a thorough examination, the following was on motion adopted as the equalized valuation of the realty of the several townships and incorporated towns in Johnson county, the same rate of increase to apply to town lots, to-wit:

Cedar township, average value $10.00 per acre; Big Grove township, average value $9.50 per acre; Jefferson township, average value $8.00 per acre; Monroe township, average $9.00 per acre; Oxford township, average $9.25 per acre; Hardin township, average $9.06 per acre; Madison township, average $9.75 per acre; Clear Creek township, average $10.10 per acre; Penn township, average $10.75 per acre; Newport township, average $8.35 per acre; Graham township, average $11.42 per acre; Scott township, average $11.60 per acre; Union township, average $10.25 per acre; Washington township, average $10.50 per acre; Sharon township, average $11.50 per acre; Liberty township, average $9.35 per acre; Fremont township, average $10.15 per acre; Lincoln township, average $11.25 per acre; Pleasant Valley township, average $10.07 per acre; Lucas township, average $19.15 per acre; Coralville, add 16⅔ per cent; Iowa City, as assessed.

JAMES LEE, *Chairman.*

A. J. HERSHIRE, *Clerk.*

LANDS AND OTHER PROPERTY VALUATIONS IN 1882.

TOWNSHIPS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Av. value per acre.	Population June 1, 1880
Graham	$ 244,722	$ 109,776	$13 16	876
Newport	120,739	29,813	7 70	836
Scott	303,560	141,985	13 23	897
Cedar	216,831	69,745	9 77	963
Big Grove	204,359	100,561	11 31	1363
Jefferson	138,959	40,471	7 89	789
Union	249,599	43,950	11 26	780
Washington	267,059	116,566	11 53	999
Sharon	282,961	79,663	12 33	1159
Liberty	152,080	49,105	10 50	568
Fremont	261,770	79,633	10 06	1210
Pleasant Valley	140,776	39,036	9 56	604
Lincoln	185,895	31,041	12 06	588
Madison	140,320	47,196	9 57	625
Penn	158,358	30,729	11 10	702
Clear Creek	150,378	121,708	10 07	642
Monroe	160,239	29,749	8 73	941
Hardin	199,485	36,450	9 45	834
Oxford	203,428	123,685	9 67	1436
Lucas	273,347	149,736	17 05	1494
Totals	4,216,636	1,471,788		

VALUATIONS IN CITIES AND VILLAGES IN 1882.

TOWNS.	Real estate.	Personal Property.	Population in 1880.
Morse Station	3,029	.....	84
Solon	26,824	30,285	383
Sharpsville	4,273	.....	108
Williamstown*	1,080	.....	.....
Jonown*	883	.....	.....
Lone Tree	14,058	.....	217
River Junction	710	.....	25
Mortonsville	476	.....	55
Green Castle*	237	.....	.....
North Liberty*	3,230	.....	.....
Tiffin	2,047	.....	47
South Liberty	1,403	.....	48
Windham	1,105	.....	35
Coralville	59,765	37,230	347
Oxford	54,002	45,662	509
Iowa City	1,171,450	508,250	7123
Totals	1,347,050	621,530	

*The towns marked with a star are not named in the census table of 1880. And two towns that are in the census table, to-wit: Osage 16 inhabitants, and Frank Pierce, 31 inhabitants, are not named in this assessment table. Their assessment was not made separate from their township. See complete census table for a series of years, on page 264.

Total realty in towns	$1,347,458
Total farming lands	4,214,277
Total railroad property	[illegible]
Total live stock valuation	702,484
Total other personal property	506,724

ELECTIONS ON THE "HOG LAW."

This was a "local option" law, to be accepted or not by each county separately. The main point was, "that from and after the 15th of October, 1855, it shall not be lawful for any sheep, goat or hog to be suffered to run at large within the county of Johnson, in this State." The rest of it merely recited details of violation, nature of penalties, mode of recovery, etc. The election took place on April 2d, 1855, and resulted as follows:

Township	For the hog law	Against the hog law	Township	For the hog law	Against the hog law
Iowa City	289	80	Clear Creek	52	9
Big Grove	43	55	Washington	54	47
Cedar	32	7	Union	17	31
Jefferson	22	10	Liberty	20	26
Monroe	39	23	Pleasant Valley	21	57
Penn	42	32	Newport	34	48
Scott	37	11			
Total				647	444
Majority for hog law					203

But the law seemed to be not satisfactory in its workings, for Oct. 12, 1858, a vote was taken on a proposition to rescind the law, and the result in the county was 1084 in favor of rescinding it, and 917 against—167 majority in favor of abolishing the law. And still they were not happy, for, on March 14, 1859, the voters took another wrestle with the hogs. This time there were 930 votes cast in favor of keeping up hogs and sheep, and 1068 votes against it, or a majority of 138 for hog liberty. So the hogs got their opponents down again.

Matters stood in this shape until October 8, 1867, when the peripatetic porker question was tried again at the ballot box. This time there were 1125 votes cast in favor of "swine running at large," and 1488 against it. So hog liberty was beat at last by 363 majority. And all the piggies wept.

STOCK LAW.

On October 13, 1874, a vote was taken on a proposition for "restraining stock from running at large from the first day of August in each year to the first day of December following." The result of the vote in the county was:

For the stock law	1086
Against the stock law	1021

Only seventy-one majority in so large a vote was a close fit, but it carried.

MR. LATHROP ON HOG CHOLERA.

In 1872 the State Agricultural Society sent out a list of inquiries con-

cerning the management of live stock, their diseases and remedies. There were nine general heads of inquiry. The only answer of any extent or importance from Johnson county was the following on the hog question, by H. W. Lathrop, of Iowa City:

"Several thousand hogs have died of cholera: 500 dead hogs have been used up in the lard oil factory here. The best preventative is succulent food, as pumpkins, turnips, and other root crops. For both preventative and cure, I give plenty of stone-coal and wood ashes, with an occasional feed of lime slacked in water or slop: about once a week mix salt with the ashes when fed. I also use sulphate of iron, and saltpeter in slop. Whenever the disease makes its appearance I give the copperas twice a week, in doses of a tablespoonful to eight to fifteen hogs, according to the age. I have made frequent dissections the past twelve years, and in all cases have found a hepatized condition of the lungs, being filled more or less with dark hard bodies. The skin assumes a scarlet or purple appearance, accompanied with swelling about the throat. In all acute attacks, there has been no other form of disorganization; but in chronic cases the bowels have been found ulcerated and filled with worms. The disease begins in the lungs, and is first indicated by a cough. Among the preventatives, cleanliness and good shelter are important. My theory is that the lungs fail to purify the blood, and the other symptoms are the result."

HOG NOTES.

Charles A. Vogt made the agricultural report for Johnson county in 1875. The following statistics printed with it were furnished by H. W. Fyffe of Iowa City, and show who did what, and with what kind of hogs:

Number of hogs sold in Iowa City market for the months of December, 1875, and January, 1876.

H. A. Bradley, 29, gross weight 11,285 pounds, average 389.14 pounds; May pigs and brood sows, were taken from grass Sept. 30, and were fed eighty-six days, when put in the pen they were very thin and estimated to weigh 150 pounds each. At the end of eighty-six days there was a gain of almost 250 pounds to each hog, or a fraction less than three pounds per day.

Roland Reese sold, on the 6th of January, 50 head; weight 22,100 pounds; average, 442 pounds; average age, 16 months; breed, Chester White.

A. Hensworth sold, on the same day 54 head; weight, 18,468 pounds; average, 342 pounds: average age, 12 months; breed, Chester.

Samuel Low, in December sold 28 head: weight, 9,640 pounds; average, 344.27 pounds: age, 13 months; breed, Poland-China.

Isaac Bowen sold, in the same month, 30 head; weight, 10,332 pounds; average, 344.25 pounds; age, 14 months; breed, Poland-China.

E. Fry in the same month sold 14 head; weight, 5,235 pounds: average, 373.92 pounds; average age, 12 months; breed, Poland-China.

Mr. Brennan, 39 head; weight, 15,415 pounds: average, 395.26 pounds; age, 13 months; breed Poland-China.

J. Zella, 25 head; weight, 8,700 pounds; average, 348 pounds; age, 12 months; breed Chester.

J. B. Miller, 30 head; weight, 11,000 pounds; average, 370 pounds; age, 12½ months; breed, Chester.

R. Davis, 56 head; weight, 19,750 pounds: average, 353 pounds; age, 15 months; breed, Chester.

E. Roup, 68 head; weight, 21,970 pounds: average, 323.09 pounds; age, 17 months; breed, Poland-China.

E. W. Jones, 19 head, weight, 5,960 pounds; average, 313.72 pounds: age 12½ months; breed, Chester.

J. Buckingham, 20 head; weight, 7,290 pounds; age, 14 months; breed, Poland-China.

Mr. Welch, 35 head; weight, 11,475 pounds; age, 15 months, breed, Poland-China.

John Breese sold, January 6, 60 head; weight, 19,380 pounds: average, 323 pounds; age 13 months; breed, Chester.

James Magruder, January 10, sold 50 head: weight, 17,705 pounds: average, 354 pounds; age, 16 months; breed, Poland-China.

Richard Williams, January 20, sold 19 head: weight, 6,469 pounds: average, 341 pounds; age, 15 months; breed, Chester.

John Miller, January 25, sold 20 head: weight, 9,320 pounds: average, 466 pounds; age, 16 months; breed Chester White and Poland-China.

The object is to give the number, age and weights of a few lots to show the qualities of the two leading breeds of the county. The Berkshire is gaining favor with the farmers for their purity, as they have for many years been used for crossing.

FINE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

In March, 1875, a Johnson County Fine Stock Association was formed, the following gentlemen being its first officers:

President, Capt. Phil. Shaver; Vice-President, Z. C. Luse; Secretary, Chas. A. Vogt; Treasurer, H. W. Lathrop; Directors, D. Cookson, Cedar county; John A. Myers, Washington county; A. Crawford, Wm. Billingsly and John H. Weeks, of Johnson county.

This is not a premium exhibition, but a real fine stock show, to bring all of the pure blooded breeders of this and adjoining counties together, to exhibit the progress and standing of this section in the matter of fine stock.

The committee on exhibition, appointed by the Association, is composed of Messrs. H. W. Lathrop, Z. C. Luse, and Col. E. W. Lucas.

IOWA CITY HORSE MARKET.

The following report made by H. W. Fyffe, on March 16, 1875, shows well for Iowa City as a market for horses:

"In looking up the horse market at Iowa City, I find the amount as given by the parties purchasing or at the livery barns. Mr. Fisher furnished me the amount purchased by himself; Messrs. Smith & Foster the number purchased at their barn by other parties, and the Abbott Brothers the same. Mr. G. W. Kettlewell, the number shod at his shop. To all of which gentlemen I am under obligations for their kindness, and for the information furnished.

Name of Parties.	Year.	No of cars.	Cost of cars.	Total cost.	No. horses.
O. H. Fisher	1872	8	$2,000	$ 16,000	136
"	1873	17	1,900	32,300	289
"	1874	16	1,900	30,400	272
" to Mar. 15,	1875	4	1,800	7,200	68
Smith & Foster's	1872	5	2,000	10,000	85
"	1873	8	1,900	15,200	136
"	1874	10	2,000	20,000	170
" to Mar. 15,	1875	2	1,600	3,200	34
At Abbott Bros.	1874	3	2,000	6,000	51
		73		$140,300	1241

Average per head, $113-67.

DR. CLAPP'S JOLLY SPEECH TO THE STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

In June, 1875, a few men assembled at Cedar Rapids and organized the "Iowa State Improved Stock Breeders' Association." Dec. 13 to 15, 1881, the eighth annual meeting of this association was held in Iowa City. The opening address of welcome was delivered by Dr. E. F. Clapp, who was then president of the Board of Trade and also Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the State University. Dr. Clapp's address has so many good points, so humorously and yet effectively presented, that it is worthy of permanent preservation in this volume of history. The doctor said:

Gentlemen of the Breeders' Convention: On behalf of the Board of Trade I stand here to greet and welcome you to Iowa City. We congratulate ourselves, gentlemen, on the honor you have conferred upon us in making this your place of meeting. We congratulate you upon the wisdom of your choice. We congratulate ourselves upon the pleasure it gives us. We congratulate you upon making this educational, agricultural, commercial, as well as manufacturing center of Iowa—the great State of Iowa—the place of your annual conference. I suppose there is not an individual in this house but feels a just and legitimate pride in the noble State of Iowa, which you represent. If there be others from outside of the borders of our State, certainly they cannot but feel with us a kind of pride in a sister State, especially since it is the younger member of the family, strong of limb and sturdy, giving promise of great and good things.

But we offer you a full and hearty welcome. We should be pleased if we could offer you pleasant weather—if we could make the heavens shine. We should have arranged this if we had attended to it sooner, for we have the weather clerk, who is here to attend to these things. I think Prof. Hinrichs should be held responsible for the miserable weather, and censured accordingly. I understand the object you have in view to be the improvement of our domestic animals—the horse, the cow, swine, and especially the dog. Certainly the object is a laudable one, indeed, a noble one. (Applause.) Anything that we can do to enhance the commercial interest and wealth of our State, or good of its inhabitants, is certainly a laudable undertaking. I trust you may be prosperous, and succeed beyond your most sanguine expectations. We have only to look back a few years to find the time when such a thing as a stock-breeders' association was hardly thought of; or, if so, it was in some of the eastern parts of the country, where a certain number of gentlemen meeting for the improvement of domestic animals, came together in Massachusetts, or somewhere else; but certainly not west of the Mississippi. We can remember distinctly when endeavoring to serve our country by eating Uncle Sam's rations and standing picket duty, when sent down to the commissiary to draw our daily rations, I could take a good-sized steer and carry it off without any trouble. (Applause.)

One of the pleasant recollections of my boyhood is in regard to driving up the cattle, when, with a fleet horse, I used to race with them, and would often be outrun by them in their efforts to get away. (Applause.) At the present time these animals are built on a broader and more liberal basis. We find every day that our cattle, hogs, and especially horses, are being improved. They are being adapted more nearly to the purposes for which they are required. I trust the ideal bullock and cow has not yet come to pass. I am looking forward to the time when the ideal cow, swine, and horse shall be reached. Then I trust some of you gentlemen who represent this Breeders' Association may have a little time to turn your attention to another class of stock which certainly stands as much in need of improvement as the horses and cows—I mean the human cattle. (Applause.) In the rearing and breeding of stock, whatever the class, due attention is paid to the parent stock—to the sire, to the dam. And it is with a great amount of solicitude and care that these are selected. They must possess certain points physically, mentally and morally—for I think animals to a certain extent are morally constituted. You will forgive a doctor of medicine for talking cattle just as you allow a doctor of divinity to talk horses. (Applause.) I have said that I hoped that the day was not far distant when these subjects would be taken up. The careful breeder avoids the use of vicious animals and those of a bad temper. He equally avoids monstrosities and those which are deformed. I have sometimes thought that the same thing would apply to the human family, but did not dare to speak above my breath. The day will come when we will treat the human subject with that same kindness that we now treat cattle. That is to say, we do not allow the vicious, monstrous, or bad-tempered animal to beget his kind; and when a monstrosity appears, mentally, morally and physically, we should kindly put him where he could do no harm. We are gradually moving in this direction, and the time will come when this kindness will be extended. People will then look into this matter as carefully as they now attend to the breeding of

their swine. Such a monstrosity, if kept within a State asylum, would not have the power to do the injury to people that it would otherwise do.

But, gentlemen, speaking upon a subject of this kind, one is apt to ramble and take up too much of your precious time. I suppose I am to say something of the city you are visiting here. Many of you who have not visited Iowa City for ten years, remember it as the place where the capital used to be. For some years our city slept the "Rip Van Winkle" sleep. But two or three years ago a change was brought about, through the enterprise of a few men of our town. They thought it best to hold out inducements to capitalists and manufacturers to come here and make it their place of abode. We were very much surprised to find that the invitation was not accepted. We came to the conclusion that the only way was to go to work and build these manufacturing interests ourselves. Then we formed what is known as the board of trade, an imperfect board of trade, gentlemen, but sufficiently perfect to do something in building up the interests of Iowa City. To-day we can point with a great deal of pride to the ten or twelve manufacturing interests that are carried on in Iowa City. We do not wish to boast. We are too modest in this respect. (Applause.) In this regard we resemble Cedar Rapids and Marshalltown to a certain extent. (Applause.) We have as large a glucose works as you can find in the country, and doing just as good work. It is nothing for them to turn out thirty or forty barrels of maple molasses from one barrel of New Orleans syrup. (Applause.) You who live at a distance, and put down buckwheat cakes lavishly covered with maple syrup, may not have suspected that it came from Iowa City! We can furnish you with the very best maple syrup without going outside of the corporation for the material. So we have our glass works, not as large as we intend they shall be, but we send out its products throughout the entire country. This might not be the kind of audience to mention our brewery to, because you might take advantage of the knowledge. (Applause.) Besides, gentlemen, you who drink milk at home may not find that it will agree with you. But it is not a Jersey cow, and is not expected to be drained to the last drop. (Applause.)

But, gentlemen, we are glad to meet you, and are happy to make your acquaintance. I see among you some of our own citizens—some men with gray hairs, which stands for wisdom and experience: also, young men with bald heads, that may or may not stand for piety. (Applause.) I hope that this meeting will be only one of the very many interesting meetings we want to have like it in the future. I hope that the interest that you now have will only deepen and grow from year to year. And then, when you have perfected the thoroughbred stock, we will all join with you to improve the human family. You are welcome, thrice welcome.

Hon. W. A. Morrison, mayor of Iowa City, also warmly welcomed the visitors, and invited them to inspect the manufactures and public institutions of the city, after which the president of the Association, Hon. Z. C. Luse, called upon Hon. James Wilson, of Traer, who represented the Association in the following

RESPONSE.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Board of Trade of this municipality:

I am called upon by our worthy president to respond in his behalf and ours, to the very cordial welcome you have extended us. As plain farm-

ers, we would have felt ourselves very highly honored and very much at home if our welcome had only come from a small fraction of the people of either Iowa City or Johnson county. We would have felt very much gratified to have been welcomed here by plain farmers of Johnson county, and to have addressed ourselves immediately to the discussion of questions that call us together.

But when the welcome comes from a member of the great State University, we as farmers, knowing it to be the greatest educational institution in the Mississippi Valley, feel on that account more highly honored. The scientific man who reaches up to the cloud-levels of intellect and brings down the facts, we have by one hand, and the worker who tills the soil and toils to create the wealth of this great State, we have by the other. We have to help us in the capacity of a Breeders' Convention in the determining of the adaptibility of the facts, the scientific man. We want to take new bearings, and to see how far along the scientific man would have the farmer go. We want to see to what extent suggestions are practical before we turn to the man who works in his shirt-sleeves. We feel greatly honored and greatly interested in the welcome from the Board of Trade of Iowa City. These gentlemen are doing much for us. They are manufacturing things which it would have been impossible to manufacture a few years ago. Glucose could not have been manufactured here a few years ago; glass could not have been manufactured here a few years ago; pork could not have been manufactured, but the time came when capital was cheap enough so that the enterprise of your citizens could go to work with it and establish these manufacturing institutions, too numerous to mention, thereby doing more for the farmer than many of us dreamed would be done; you are making a home product for the American farmer. Now, only five per cent of the home products go abroad for market—the home market consumes ninety-five per cent. We feel particularly interested in being welcomed by the representative of the Board of Trade. Our future depends, in a great measure, upon the success of the Iowa manufacture. We do not need to be told that Iowa City people are hospitable.

We have had opportunities of knowing much about the towns of Iowa. They are different as men are different. Some towns are rushing, pushing, business towns; other towns are educational towns; other towns combine both qualities. Some towns have learned the art of being kind and hospitable to strangers, and some have it yet to learn. Iowa City is one of the most friendly, neighborly, hospitable of cities it has been my fortune to visit. We are not surprised when we come here to find your hands, hearts, and doors open to receive us. We appreciate with gratitude all these things.

I might close here did I not desire to vindicate the Breeders' Association in one regard. Prof. Clapp would like to have us extend our observations beyond brute life, and to have us study and discuss everything pertaining to mankind as well; he would like to have us study humanity. Well, we do this. We have commenced on ourselves, and are whittling away at our own hide-boundness, and just how thick-skinned and how hide-bound we are, we haven't determined. And if we ever get through our own hide-boundness in all respects as Iowa farmers, we will be ready to meet him on a dead-level*, and discuss the matter farther any time he

* Did he mean the "dissecting-table" in the Medical Department of the State University?

wishes it. We thank you for the cordial welcome, and hope our stay here will be profitable to us and not wearisome to you.

HORTICULTURE.

A "Johnson County Grape Growers' Association" was organized in August, 1867. Officers—president, H. W. Lathrop; vice-president, Levi Robinson; secretary, George J. Boal; treasurer, M. W. Davis.

Some meetings were held and questions discussed of special concern to grape growers. But the organization was not long kept up. In September, 1867, they had an exhibition in Metropolitan Hall, Iowa City, at which Dr. Kimball showed 57 varieties of apples, 25 of pears, and 20 of grapes, all grown in Johnson county. Many other exhibits were made, but this one took the lead.

FRUIT LIST FOR JOHNSON COUNTY.

The Iowa State Horticultural Society has divided the state into twelve fruit districts. The *fifth* district comprises the counties of Benton, Johnson, Iowa, Tama, Poweshiek, Marshall and Jasper. The representative of this fruit district in 1880-81-82, was H. W. Lathrop, Esq., of Iowa City.

Fruit lists have been made, discussed, revised, amended, at each annual session for a number of years, but as it is supposed that every change made was based on practical experience, it is hardly worth while to put into this history any but the latest revised list, which is presumed to be the last, best result of all the preceding years' experience. The Eastern Iowa Horticultural Society held its last meeting on December 21, 22, and 23, 1881, at Le Grand, in Marshall county. Among the officers elected at this meeting were two well known Iowa City pomologists, to-wit: H. W. Lathrop was elected secretary, and H. Strohm treasurer. The fruit list as revised at that time, stands now as practically the best varieties known for this section of country, up to the present time—1882.

APPLES.

Summer list.—Oldenburg, Benoni, Early Joe (top worked).

Fall list.—Bailey's Sweet, Dyer, Gros Pomier, Lowell, Fameuse, Utter's Red, Wealthy, Plumb's Cider.

Winter list.—Jonathan, Paradise, Winter Sweet, Iowa Blush, Ben Davis, Willow Twig, Walbridge, Lansingburg, Robinson, Grimes' Golden, Iowa Russet, Flora, Bellflower.

For Trial.—Constantine, Yellow Transparent, Black Annette, Shuck's Red June, Pewaukee, Scott's Winter, Wolf River and Magog Red Streak.

The following table will be useful and helpful in connection with the above apple list:

Oldenburg.—Medium large size: roundish oblate form; yellowish red color: season, September: origin, Russia: a favorite in all parts of the State.

Benoni.—Medium size: roundish obtuse conical form: yellowish dark crimson color: season, August and September: origin, Massachusetts: is tree hardy on dry, light-colored soils.

Early Joe.—Small size: obtuse conical form: yellowish red color: season, August and September: origin, New York. Prof. J. L. Budd, of our State Agricultural College, says: "It is hardy in tree, but is a slow grower in the nursery: the fruit has few equals for dessert."

Bailey's Sweet.—(Description not known.)

Dyer.—Medium to large size, roundish form, greenish or yellowish red color: season, September and October: origin, Europe.

Gros Pomier.—Medium size, roundish oblate form: yellowish red color: season, November and December: origin, Sweden: tree perfect, fruit good for dessert if ripened in cellar.

Lowell.—Large size, roundish oblong conical form, greenish yellow color: season, September and October: origin, Pennsylvania (?)

Fameuse.—Medium sized, roundish oblate form, whitish red color: season, October and November; origin, Canada.

Utter's Red.—Medium large size, roundish oblate form, whitish red color: season, September and October: origin, Illinois; one of our best autumn varieties.

Wealthy.—Medium large size: roundish form: yellowish-red color: season from October to April: origin Minnesota: a perfect iron clad.

Plumb's Cider.—Medium large size; conical form: yellowish red color: season November and December.

Jonathan.—Medium small size: roundish conical form: yellowish red color; season November to February; origin New York: on account of its quality this favorite variety is on northern list for topworking.

Paradise Winter Sweet.—Large size: roundish form: yellowish white color: season December and January; origin Pennsylvania.

Iowa Blush.—Small size: roundish conical form: whitish red color: season November and December: origin Iowa: tree hardy but fruit too small for market.

Ben Davis.—Medium to large size; roundish conical form: yellowish red color: season from December to March: origin Kentucky.

Willow Twig.—Medium large size: roundish conical form: yellowish red color: season from December to March; origin American: tree subject to blight in dark soils.

Walbridge.—Medium size: roundish conical form; yellowish red color:

season January and February; origin Illinois; one of our hardiest and best late keeping varieties.

Lansingburg.—Medium size; conical form; yellowish red color; season May; origin Ohio; is of good quality and a very late keeper.

Robinson.—[Description unknown.]

Grimes' Golden.—Medium size; roundish oblate form; greenish yellow color; season December and January; origin Virginia.

Iowa Russet.—Medium size; roundish oblate form; yellowish russet color; season January to March; origin Russia (?); very promising.

Flora Bellflower.—Prof. Budd says, "is an apple of perfect form and good quality, and keeps as long as Jonathan."

Constantine.—Prof. Budd says, "is a very valuable apple that was introduced into England from Russia, and from England to this county, and it would take the place of the Maiden's Blush."

Yellow Transparent.—Dr. T. H. Haskins of Newport, Vermont, and also our own Prof. Budd, vouch for it, as being of the same season (August) as Tetofsky, but earlier; medium size; clear straw yellow color. Is a great bearer, does not drop, and transports well for a summer apple. It was imported from Russia by the Department of Agriculture in 1869.

Black Annette.—[Description unknown.]

Shuck's Red June.—Small size; obtuse conical form; yellowish red color; season July and August; origin America; very good, but subject to scab.

Pewaukee.—Large size; roundish oblate form; yellowish red color; season December and January; origin Wisconsin.

Scott's Winter.—Dr. Haskins says, is of medium size, yellow, heavily striped, and sometimes covered with bright red; "hard as a rock" until April—sour, and only useful for cooking. Grows mellow, mild and aromatic in the spring. Keeps well into July when properly handled and stored. The tree is true "iron-clad," a profuse bearer on alternate years. Origin, Orleans county, Vermont, seedling.

Wolf River.—Large size; oblate form; yellowish crimson color; season November and December; origin Wisconsin; promising as a strict "iron-clad."

Magog Red Streak.—Large yellow apple, with red streaks on the sunny side; mild rich sub-acid flavor; good keeper until April. The tree is hard, thrifty, and a free and early bearer. Seedling of Orleans county, Vermont.

SMALL FRUITS.

The following is the list as finally revised at the December meeting, 1881:

Strawberries.—Wilson, Green Prolific, Chas. Downing, Kentucky Crescent, fertilized with Downer's Prolific. On trial—Cumberland Triumph, Glendale, Bidwell, Endicot No. 2.

Raspberries.—Turner, Mammoth Cluster, Doolittle Improved, Philadelphia, Gregg.

Grapes.—Concord, Worden, Coe. On trial—Moore's Early, Dracut, Amber, Elvira.

Currant.—Victoria, White Dutch.

Dwarf Juneberry.—On motion of Prof. Budd, the Dwarf Juneberry was added to the list of small fruits.

Huckleberry.—J. W. Sanders: I have got huckleberry plants from Michigan, and from four bushes I got four quarts, and that was but half the crop. The plants succeed well on our prairie soil.

The fruit lists adopted for Johnson county do not name pears, peaches, quinces, plums, or cherries. The reason for all these omissions is not apparent. But to supply in some measure these deficiencies we make some extracts from several personal reports on fruit matters by Johnson county men.

MR. LATHROP'S FRUIT REPORT.

H. W. Lathrop, of Iowa City, made a report on the fruit crop of Johnson county in 1880, and it furnishes the best summary of general results in this line that is attainable. He said:

Fruits of all kinds matured early and developed to the highest degree their best qualities. In size, color and flavor no season on record has been more generous with our fruits. Early Richmond cherries in perfection were on the market before the 10th of June.

The Red June apple, which we have stricken from the list, was never larger, fairer or better than the past season. No fair brunette could ever show a cheek crimsoned with the beauty that adorned the cheek of this old discarded favorite with its entire freedom from freckles.

As usual, the Oldenburg, Willow and Ben Davis surpassed all others in productiveness.

The Jonathan, Grimes' Golden and Wealthy are varieties that should be harvested early, and by early I mean *just as soon as they attain their size and color*, without any reference to the month or the day of the month.

Summer and fall apples in our market sold as low as twenty cents per bushel, and many went to waste for want of buyers at that price.

Many of our orchardists needed a good, cheap drying apparatus that would enable them to send their apples to distant markets in a dried state.

The Miner plum that has for so long a time been the cause of fruitless disappointment, this year made up for its past delinquencies by superabundance of fruit. In Iowa City market they sold as low as fifty cents per bushel.

Grapes, which are raised in Johnson county by the ton, find a market in Nebraska, Minnesota, and in the western and northwestern portions of the State, and during the vintage the express companies are kept busy in their shipment. They net the vineyardists from one and one-half to four

cents per pound. They have been free from rot and the depredations of insects the last year. Concord is the only variety that finds its way to market. All others are only raised in quantities sufficient to meet the wants of the grower for home consumption.

Pears were more abundant this year than usual, yet I know of no one who is raising them to any extent. The apple men on the street corners buy all that are offered in the market, and cannot get enough of them to supply their customers.

The Snyder blackberry has been introduced to some extent and has given good satisfaction thus far, but in this district it has been subjected to no such ordeal of extreme cold as it is now passing through; nor has it yet been subjected to one of our driest summers.

Currants and gooseberries are receiving less attention than formerly, being crowded out by the raspberry, of which Doolittle, Mammoth Cluster and Purple Cane are the leading sorts.

The Wilson is the standard among strawberries, but not enough are raised for home use, the market supply being furnished from southern Illinois by way of Chicago."

In 1881 Mr. Lathrop reported thus:

"The year 1881 has not been a favorable one for fruit-growers of the fifth district. All our fruits, except strawberries and raspberries, were in very meagre quantity. It was hardly to be expected that a full crop of apples would immediately succeed such a bountiful one as we harvested in 1880, for in that year many of our trees were so over-loaded with fruit that a year's rest became one of their necessities.

The Fameuse has surpassed all other varieties in productiveness, many of the trees being heavily loaded. The next in order of fruitfulness were Grimes' Golden, Willow Twig, Maiden's Blush, Lowell and Janet. The price has ranged from fifty cents for summer and early fall sorts, to $1.60 per bushel for winter varieties, and at the latter price, there are now but few apples in the market. [December 20.]"

CYRUS SANDERS' REPORT.

In 1858 Cyrus Sanders, of Iowa City, wrote to the fruit committee of the State fair, as follows:

"I have been cultivating fruit in Iowa seventeen years, and have succeeded best with the following sorts of the apple (all things considered): Early Red, Maiden's Blush, Yellow Bellflower, Red Astrachan, Daniel Apple, Fameuse, or Snow, Genitan, Red June, Red Stripe, Early Harvest, Summer Queen, White Pippin and Vandevere, all hardy trees, good bearers and good fruits. My orchard is situated on a northern slope of prairie, and is surrounded, except on the east, with timber, and has not been injured by the winters, except in 1855-6 and '56-7, and then the old trees were most affected; but *I have not failed in a crop of fruit since my trees commenced bearing.*"

FLOWERING OF FRUIT TREES FROM 1848 TO 1870.

YEARS.	Apples.	Peaches.	Cherries.	Plums.	Pears.	Quinces.
1848	Apr. 23.	Apr. 16.	Apr. 18.	Apr. 21.	.....	.....
1849	May 3.	May 5.	May 2.	May 4.	.....	.....
1850	May 3.	May 1.	May 1.	May 4.	.....	.....
1851	May 3.	May 1.	May 1.	Apr. 29.	.....	.....
1852	May 10.	May 10.	May 5.	May 1.	May 5.	.....
1853	May 4.	Apr. 30.	May 1.	May 3.	May 3.	May 5.
1854	Apr. 24.	Apr. 20.	Apr. 22.	Apr. 21.	Apr. 20.	Apr. 24.
1855	Apr. 29.	May 1.	May 1.	May 10.	May 1.	May 10.
1856	May 12.	May 10.	May 9.	May 12.	May 15.	May 12.
1857	May 12.	May 8.	May 6.	May 8.	May 12.	May 10.
1858	May 4.	May 1.	May 1.	May 10.	May 1.	May 5.
1859	May 4.	May 2.	Apr. 30.	Apr. 30.	May 2.	May 8.
1860	May 8.	May 4.	May 6.	May 7.	May 3.	May 5.
1861	May 1.	Apr. 25.	.....	Apr. 23.	Apr. 24.	.....
1862	May 12.	.....	.....	May 6.	May 9.	.....
1863	May 3.	May 1.	Apr. 27.	Apr. 30.	May 1.	May 10.
1864	May 10.	May 8.	May 4.	May 7.	May 8.	May 17.
1865	May 3.	May 1.	Apr. 27.	May 1.	May 1.	May 10.
1866	May 24.	May 20.	May 17.	May 14.	May 16.	May 25.
1867	May 18.	May 18.	May 14.	May 12.	May 16.	.....
1868	May 10.	May 7.	May 6.	May 4.	May 9.	.....
1869	May 5.	.....	Apr. 30.	May 3.	May 4.	.....
1870	May 5.	May 2.	Apr. 27.	Apr. 25.	Apr. 23.	.....

LAND VALUES BY TOWNSHIPS.

June 6, 1867, the following equalization of land per acre was made:

Graham township's av. assessed value per acre,				$6.66½	add	5 per cent.
Big Grove	"	"	"	6.29½	add	5 per cent.
Union	"	"	"	5.64	add	5 per cent.
Fremont	"	"	"	5.19¾	as it is.	
Madison	"	"	"	5.90½	add	5 per cent.
Pleasant Valley	"	"	"	8.15¼	as it is.	
Hardin	"	"	"	3.73½	add	20 per cent.
Monroe	"	"	"	4.78⅞	add	5 per cent.
Oxford	"	"	"	4.87	add	5 per cent.
Scott	"	"	"	8.81⅞	deduct	5 per cent.
Sharon	"	"	"	7.28½	as it is.	
Iowa City	"	"	"	14.84	add	10 per cent.
Jefferson	"	"	"	6.34	as it is.	
Clear Creek	"	"	"	5.96	add	5 per cent.
Cedar	"	"	"	6.56	add	5 per cent.
Liberty	"	"	"	7.90	deduct	10 per cent.
Washington	"	"	"	6.51	deduct	5 per cent.
Newport	"	"	"	8.71	deduct	20 per cent.
Penn	"	"	"	7.75	deduct	10 per cent.

June 10, 1875: The board then proceeded to the equalization of the assessment of the several townships as required by section 832, Code of 1873, and it was ordered that the assessment be equalized as follows:

Big Grove township, add 10 per cent making average per acre $9.05; Cedar township, remain as returned, making average per acre $9.55; Clear Creek township, add 10 per cent, making average per acre $9.95; Fremont township, remain as returned, making average per acre $10.13; Graham township, add 8 per cent, making average per acre $11.20; Hardin township, add 10 per cent, making average per acre $8.80; Jefferson township, add 10 per cent, making average per acre $7.95; Liberty township, add 10 per cent, making average per acre $9.35; Lincoln township, add 15 per cent. making average per acre $11.12; Lucas township, remain as returned, making average per acre $20.45; Madison township, add 12 per cent, making average per acre $9.85; Monroe township, remain as returned, making average per acre $8.98; Newport township, remain as returned, making average per acre $8.30; Oxford township, deduct 4 per cent, making average per acre $9.80; Penn township, add 4 per cent, making average per acre $10.55; Pleasant Valley township, add 5 per cent, making average per acre $10.08; Scott township, add 7 per cent, making average per acre $11.56; Sharon township, remain as returned, making average per acre $11.20; Union township, add 25 per cent, making average per acre $9.93; Washington township, add 5 per cent, making average per acre $10.30; Coralville, corporate, add 20 per cent; Iowa City, corporate, remain as returned.

THE BIRD QUESTION.

Those farmers or horticulturists who care to study the question of what kinds of birds are beneficial and what kinds are crop stealers, will find a very valuable report on a long series of careful experiments by Miss M. J. Crossman, while a student in the State Agricultural College at Ames. Her report is published in the Transactions of the State Horticultural Society for 1881, Vol. 16, pp. 264 to 276. It is the most thorough work of the sort that has yet been done in Iowa, up to September 1, 1882, and is especially valuable to orchardists and small fruit growers, as well as to farmers generally.

BEE-KEEPING IN JOHNSON COUNTY.

From an article on his experience with bees, written by Rev. Oscar Clute, of Iowa City, for the *Western Stock Journal and Farmer*, of December, 1881, we quote a few passages which specially show what kinds of bloom occur in this region which serve for bee pasture, and their several seasons of blooming; and it also gives some figures of financial results in bee-farming:

"8. This year 'winter lingered long in the spring.' Great snow-banks were on my lawn until April 10. April 15 the bees, which for more than five months had been in the cellar, were set out. April 17 they began to bring in pollen. At a single bound the weather passed from winter to summer. The last half of April and all of May the weather was warm and clear. There was hardly a day on which the bees could not fly. The

spring bloom was profuse. Willows, elms, cottonwoods, boxelders, cherries, apples, raspberries opened in rapid succession and gave sufficient honey and pollen to keep up brood-rearing and to allow a little to be stored. Honey from raspberries had ceased but a short time before the earliest white clover was open. Soon the fields were covered with its starry carpet of green and white, but it yielded honey only moderately. At no time during the season did it yield so largely as is sometimes reported. Linn gave an abundance of bloom and it seemed to yield honey, but several rainy and windy days kept the bees in the hives, and washed the honey from the bloom. It yielded but a moderate surplus. White clover continued to yield in small quantities after linn was gone, the season seeming to be prolonged by copious rains. After the middle of July the weather became dry, but the ground was so saturated that the clover continued to bloom for some time. The dry weather was severe and long-continued. Very little rain fell for six weeks. I had expected that there would be scarcely any fall bloom, and no fall honey worth mentioning. But the reverse was the case. We had a heavy flood in the Iowa river about July 12. The water swept everything before it. The bottom lands were cleaned of all crops and weeds. Then heartsease grew up in great profusion. There were many acres of it. It began to yield soon after white clover ceased. The flow from it was not very copious, but it was steady. Frosts held off for full a month longer than usual, and during this added month the days were mostly clear and warm.

"9. From the thirty colonies I increased to one hundred and forty. I took two thousand and five hundred pounds of honey, nearly all extracted. The honey is selling at 15 cents a pound. The crop is worth $375. The bees are worth $8 a colony, making the one hundred and ten colonies of increase worth $880; total, $1,255. My expenses for hives, frames, foundation, paint, labor and sundries were $305, giving a net gain of $950. My bees in the spring were worth $10 a colony or $300 for thirty colonies. The gain has therefore been 316 per cent."

CHAPTER VI.—PART 1.

Newspapers and Libraries—History of the "Iowa City Republican"—History of the "State Press"—Other Newspapers, etc.—History of the Masonic Library—Of the State University Library—Of the State Historical Society's Library—State Librarians, Prof. Parvin and Mrs. North.

THE IOWA CITY REPUBLICAN.

The Iowa Standard was started October 23, 1840, at Bloomington, [now Muscatine] by Wm. Crum and W. D. Bailey, as an organ of the whig party. Twenty-seven numbers of the paper were published at Bloomington, or till Thursday, April 29, 1841. This number contained the announcement of the death of President Harrison, and had all its column rules turned bottom upwards, making sorrowful black lines, indicative of the nation's deep, sad mourning.

Mr. Crum had now become the sole proprietor, and had decided to move to Iowa City, and cast his fortunes with the rising young capital city of the newest territory. Accordingly the next number of the paper is called *The Iowa City Standard*, and is dated Iowa City, I. T., Thursday, June 10, 1841.

The press and types were hauled up from Muscatine by Ebenezer M. Adams, with his ox team, and the first printing office was located on Clinton street, in a building owned by Charles H. Berryhill.

In December, 1842, the paper was enlarged to six columns, assuming the motto,—"Principles *and* Men," in opposition to the democratic creed of "Principles, *not* Men." In August, 1842, Mr. A. P. Wood, a journeyman in the office, became associated in the editorial management of the paper. In June, 1843, it again suspended for a few weeks, owing, Mr. Crum told his patrons, to the "great difficulty experienced in collecting means for its maintenance."

In the presidential campaign of 1844, the *Standard* supported Clay and Freylinghuysen, the editor graciously acknowledging on November 20, that he was "candidly of the opinion" that Henry Clay was beaten. On December 26, 1844, Mr. Crum sold out his interest to Wood. Of the original proprietors, we lose sight of Mr. W. D. Bailey immediately upon his disposing of his interest. Mr. William Crum resided in Iowa City until his death.

About 1854, the late Hon. Rush Clark became temporarily the editor, although he was not yet twenty years of age. Mr. A. P. Wood, after managing the paper alone for a short time, associated with him Mr. W. Penn Clarke. The two continued to conduct the *Standard* until June 17, 1856, when it passed into the hands of Mr. Silas Foster. Col. Wood is now a resident of Dubuque, and is the author of the war history of Iowa,

in the earlier pages of this volume. Mr. W. Penn Clarke now resides in Washington, D. C. Mr. Foster, soon after taking charge of the paper, secured the services of the late General Easten Morris in an editorial capacity. The year 1848, the time of the Taylor campaign, found the *Standard*, financially speaking, in a precarious condition, and sometime during the summer of that year, between April and July, the *Standard* was transferred to an entirely new management, and after another short suspension, appeared under the editorial charge of S. M. Ballard, with the new caption of *The Republican*. From Mr. Ballard's charge it passed to the management of Mr. H. W. Lathrop, then to Mr. John Teesdale. Mr. Lathrop, we believe retaining editorial management. In 1856, on June the 6th, *The Republican* first appeared in a daily edition, under the loca-editorship of C. W. Hobart, Esq., and was kept up about one year.

On March 10, 1858, *The Republican* passed into the hands of Messrs. Jerome & Duncan. Mr. Teesdale removed to Des Moines and became editor of the *State Register*. Mr. Lathrop retired to his farm near Iowa City, where he still resides an honored authority on almost all agricultural topics. On December 9, 1863, Messrs. Jerome & Duncan disposed of *The Republican* to Mr. N. H. Brainerd. In December, 1864, Mr. Brainerd associated with him Mr. Breitigan, who remained in part proprietorship until May 4, 1865, when the senior partner assumed exclusive control. In 1870, Mr. Brainerd disposed of a half interest in the paper to J. H. C. Wilson, Esq. The firm continued to conduct *The Republican* until October, 1874, running a daily for a short time during the campaign of 1872. During this period of its existence it was troubled by serious "domestic infelicities," of such importance that it seemed for a time that the days of the paper were numbered; this result was averted, however, by the purchase, in the month above mentioned, of Mr. Brainerd's interest by Capt. Sam. D. Pryce, Mr. Brainerd retiring to private life, after a semi-public experience of eleven years, and a longer proprietorship of *The Republican* than any one previous. It next passed into the hands of Wilson, Rogers & Shields. The *Republican* printing office, for some years, occupied rooms on Clinton street, in the block adjoining the St. James hotel—the same rooms where this book of history was written.

On the 15th day of September, 1879, the office was purchased by a joint stock company, and removed to its present eligible and commodious quarters on the corner of Washington and Dubuque streets. The new ownership was styled "The Republican Publishing Company," and consisted of Capt. S. D. Pryce, president; C. D. Close, W. R. Shields, S. J. Kirkwood, T. C. Carson, D. W. C. Clapp, W. A. Fry, W. H. Hubbard, J. E. Stuart, H. H. Seeley, W. J. Haddock. J. C. Cochran, J. C. Shrader, E. G. Fracker, J. C. Stouffer, E. Whitaker, S. E. Woodstock, J. E. Stewart, J. A. Stevenson, J. H. Whetstone, J. H. C. Wilson, J. W. Durham,

H. W. Lathrop, G. W. Marquardt, R. H. Finkbine, Dr. E. F. Clapp, D. A. Jones, O. A. Price, P. Shaver.

The management of the paper was given to the board of directors, who employed a full force of workmen. The editorial management was entrusted to Mr. Welker Given, of Des Moines [son of Gen. Josiah Given, who is now circuit judge in the 5th judicial district], with Mr. I. S. Gilliland, a university graduate, as city editor. For business manager, Mr. Wm. H. Hubbard was selected.

Early in May, 1881, Messrs. Pryce, Wilson, Hubbard, Kirkwood and other stockholders disposed of their stock to H. S. Fairall. The board of directors was reorganized with Geo. W. Marquardt, Esq., as president. Mr. Fairall was chosen editor and manager of the paper, and Mr. J. F. Hoover superintendent of the mechanical department. It is a curious coincidence that Mr. H. S. Fairall, the present editor of the *Republican*, is son-in-law to Ebenezer M. Adams, the man who hauled the printing material of the *Standard* office up to Iowa City from Muscatine with his ox-team, in 1840.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders in January, 1882, the following officers were chosen:

President—Dr. E. F. Clapp.

Secretary—E. E. Brainerd.

Treasurer—Wilbur R. Shields.

Board of directors—E. F. Clapp, E. E. Brainerd, J. F. Hoover, and H. S. Fairall.

Messrs. Fairall and Hoover were continued in their old positions, and Mr. Zach. Seeman was given the management of the bindery, a new and complete branch of the office, which had just been added. Mr. H. S. Kneedler was chosen city editor. In August, 1882, J. C. Cochran appears as treasurer, and Fred O. Newcomb as business manager.

The office contains two large Potter cylinder presses—one for newspaper and one for book work; also two smaller job presses—all driven by steam power. The outfit of types is very complete, having cost, together with the machinery, it is claimed, $10,000. From this office are published the *Republican*, (daily and weekly—a state edition and a home edition of the latter); the *Vidette-Reporter*, (weekly—the University paper); the *Volksfreund*, (weekly—German Republican paper); the *Lutheran Home*, (monthly); the *Iowa Methodist*, (monthly); the *Annals of Iowa*, (semi-occasionally), the *Souvenir and Annual*, (yearly).

Attached to the printing office there is also a book-bindery, provided with facilities for doing all kinds of work in this branch of industry.

THE STATE PRESS.

On December 4, 1841, was issued the first number of a democratic paper called the *Iowa Capital Reporter*, edited and published by Gen. Verplanck Van Antwerp and Thomas Hughes. Their printing material

was brought from Burlington, and George Paul, now [1882] a farmer, of Clear Creek township, was foreman of the printing office. But some time previous to this, Dr. Nathan Jackson had brought some printing material from Lafayette, Indiana, and started a Democratic paper called the *Iowa City Argus*. The Whig paper called the *Iowa City Standard* had been moved here from Bloomington (Muscatine) as early as May of this same year. Isaac V. Dennis, now a farmer in Lucas township, (west precinct) had been a type-setter on the Whig paper; but when the *Argus* office was brought here he was employed as foreman or "boss printer," on it. When the first session of the territorial legislature met in Iowa City (winter of 1841-42) there was a red-hot contest among these three printing offices for the State printing. The Burlington party, or Van Antwerp & Hughes, of the *Capital Reporter* office, won the stake. This left Dr. Jackson and his *Argus* "out of a job," so to speak; and in a short time he sold out to the *Reporter* office and went back to Indiana, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

On October 1, 1842, Gen. Van Antwerp sold his interest to the late Col. Jesse Williams, who became Mr. Hughes' partner. June 8, 1844, Jesse Williams became editor and proprietor. May 3, 1845, it was Williams & A. H. Palmer, and on June 25, 1845, it became the property of A. H. & G. D. Palmer, and on March 25, 1846, A. H. Palmer, and finally, in 1850, Richard H. Sylvester took editorial charge, and the Harrison boys became proprietors. Finally came the fated year, 1860. The democratic party had lost the State in 1854. It had lost Johnson county. The presidential campaign was on, and one fine morning the democrats woke to find the *Reporter* (owned by the Harrison boys) sold out to the republicans, supporting Lincoln, and Sylvester adrift. Blood was too hot to stand it. A meeting was held. Mr. Templin (then active in politics), Hon. Legrand Byington, and others, came to the fore. Mr. Byington declared that there should be a democratic paper here, if it took the last bull on Pleasant Valley farm. The republicans who supported the old *Republican* were as mad at the gain of an organ as the democrats were at its loss. Mr. Jerome, editor of the *Republican*, declared that the party needed another organ about as much as a wagon needed five wheels. An office was gathered together, and located in the block south of the University campus. A name was needed. Capt. F. M. Irish and others, foreseeing the short life of the prostituted *Reporter*, proposed to call the new sheet the *True Reporter*, but finally Hon. Gilman Folsom suggested the *Press*. [The first number of the *Press* was issued August 15, 1860.] "Hickory Sprouts" was the name given to the company of democratic boys who carried camphene lamps for torches and opposed the republican "Wide Awakes." The first issue of the *Press* called out a procession of "Sprouts," and the procession called out oratory. Judge Buttles made a speech full of wisdom and good advice, for he was an old editor. Mr.

Templin addressed them upon many mighty parallels to the occasion in Greek and Roman history; Mr. Byington made a characteristic speech, and Mr. Fleishman closed the meeting. The apostate *Reporter* was edited by "Linkensale," [L. D. Ingersoll], who enjoyed his intrusion upon the respectable regularity of the old *Republican*, and the vindictiveness of the democrats. He was a choice lampoonist, and his description of the "dedication" of the *Press* presented the "Song of the Hickory Sprout" thus:

> "I come, with many a yell and shout,
> With dripping grease from my dirty snout,
> And a yard of shirt tail sticking out,
> A roaring, rattling. Hickory Sprout."

Poor "Link!" he looked his last on earth and sky in the Colorado mountains. So the kaleidoscope of politics changes in infinite combinations. The *Reporter* went down, soon enough to satisfy the most revengeful democrat, and the *Press* struggled on. Sylvester edited it. It being a joint stock company, everybody that held stock felt it his privilege as well as his duty to volunteer friendly advise, and help to kill the paper, if the editor did not follow in the wake of their suggestions. Too many cooks always aid to spoil the broth, and so in the early days of the *Press* there were too many cooks. It changed hands often and suddenly.

February 13, 1861, Van Hozen & Given came on deck. August 7, 1861, John G. Given was alone with Sylvester as editor. It seems that Richard H. Sylvester was always on hand and counted on in an emergency. December 11, 1861, it became Williams & Given. August 22, 1863, one Ira C. Mitchell, in company with others, gave the people a paper full of genuine democratic ideas as was current with that party during the war. But the investment was a losing one, and the stock-owners were glad to have any man assume the debts of the printing office and take it. John P. Irish, then teaching school in Iowa City, was young, ambitious, and a rising oratorical star in the democratic firmament. To him they offered the office as a free gift, andhe accepted it, assuming also its debts.

On July 6, 1864, John P. Irish became editor and proprietor of *The State Press.* He at once took rank as the "Black Knight" on the democratic side of every political tournament in Iowa; and wherever he thrust his lance it fetched blood. The political memories of Johnson county and the State are seamed and scarred all over with cicatrized mementoes of his editorial flesh knife—sometimes justly deserved, and sometimes not, but always cut to the bone. [See a sketch of his life in another place.] He continued to edit the paper from July 6, 1864, to Sept. 6, 1882—a period of over eighteen years, and which is said to be the longest continuous editorship of one paper that has yet occurred in Iowa. Mr. Irish commenced issuing the *Daily State Press* on May 1, 1871, and stuck to it with the pluck of clear grit until April 3, 1880, when he yielded at last to the weary struggle and pecuniary rewardlessness of the work, and laid

his pet daily sadly away in its little bed, where it still sleeps the sleep of the beloved. The weekly edition of course was continued.

September 6, 1882, Mr. Irish sold the paper to A. J. Hershire and John Springer. Mr. Hershire had served the county faithfully and well, both as auditor and as treasurer. He has the repute of being a masterful party leader "on a still hunt." This is in contrast with Mr. Irish, who wielded the party lash with open hand, and made every crack heard from Iowa City to the four corners of the county line. Mr. Springer is a practical printer, and had been connected with the office fifteen or sixteen years before he became joint proprietor. [No statement of machinery, materials or value furnished.] *The Iowa City Post* (German, weekly) and *Slovan Americky* (Bohemian, weekly) are both printed in the *State Press* office. Power presses run by steam.

John P. Irish immigrated to California, and bought the Oakland daily and weekly *Times*, a republican paper, and changed it to a democratic paper, and engaged in making a warm fight on the Chinese immigration question.

THE COLPORTEUR.

This was a small religious paper started in November, 1844, by the founders of the Snethen Seminary. The first issue of the paper said:

"The politics of the Territory of Iowa, occupy eight or ten papers, each of greater size and frequency than this; in the same extent of country there is hitherto, we believe, no religious periodical. Is it then true, that our political interests are esteemed more deserving of attention than those of religion?"

It does seem to have been "then true," for the paper was not sustained. It was published monthly at 50 cents a year in advance; no name was given either of editor or publisher.

ANNALS OF IOWA.

A quarterly magazine with this title was started in April, 1863, by the Iowa State Historical Society, the four numbers issued in one year (48 pages each number) to be bound together and constitute one volume. Subscription 50 cents a year. This was kept up under the auspices of the society about fifteen years, but finally abandoned. It is now published at irregular intervals, as a private enterprise, by Rev. S. S. Howe. Printed at the *Iowa City Republican* office.

THE WESTERN STOCK JOURNAL AND FARMER.

This paper was originally started at Cedar Rapids, in May, 1872, and was published by the "Farmers' Publishing Co.," with W. J. Abernethey as editor. In September, 1873, Col. John Scott became editor; and in July, 1874, Alexander Charles, of Cedar Rapids, appears as editor, associated with Col. Scott—the latter retiring November, 1874. October, 1875, the name of this paper was changed to the "*Farmers' Stock Jour-*

nal," Mr. Charles as editor, until August, 1876, when J. T. Mitchell was taken in as associate editor. In September, 1876, Prof. S. A. Knapp, editor and owner of the *Fine Stock Gazette*, of Vinton, Iowa, consolidated his paper with the *Farmers' Stock Journal*, and changed the name to the *Western Stock Journal and Farmer*. In January, 1877, removed to West Liberty, and soon thereafter Mr. Charles sold his interest to Prof. Knapp, and in June, 1877, returned the paper and material to Cedar Rapids. In May, 1878, Z. C. Luse, of Iowa City, who had been a contributor to said paper for several years, became president of the "Journal Publishing Company," and associate editor, and in September, 1879, became the editor and business manager, the entire stock being owned by Judge Z. C. Luse & Son, of Iowa City. In March, 1880, Judge Luse moved the *Journal* to Iowa City, and sold a half interest and organized a new company, under the name of the "Stock Journal Publishing Company," with Judge Z. C. Luse as president, Cary R. Smith, vice-president, L. H. Jackson, secretary, John N. Coldren, treasurer, Hon. J. P. Irish, L. H. Jackson and Z. C. Luse, executive committee; with Judge Z. C. Luse as editor and business manager, and Cary R. Smith as associate editor. In November, 1881, Judge Luse, on account of ill health, sold his interest to the other stockholders and resigned his position as editor and business manager, and was succeeded by Cary R. Smith, his associate. Soon thereafter the Rev. O. Clute, of Iowa City, purchased an interest and became associated with Mr. Smith. Editorially the *Journal* was ably conducted by these gentlemen until April, 1882, when a majority of the stockholders sold out to the *Homestead* Company, of Des Moines, to which place the paper was taken, and is now under the management of the Hon. B. F. Gue.

THE VIDETTE REPORTER.

A monthly paper called the *Reporter*, was started in October, 1868, as a representative publication by the University students. In 1873 it was issued part of the time semi-monthly. Each University class appointed one editor, and they together elected a manager.

In the fall of 1879 another University paper (monthly) called the *Vidette*, was started by the Zetagathian and the Hesperian societies. After one year the societies declined to carry it; then it was continued as a private enterprise, and published weekly during 1880–81, by S. B. Howard and A. T. Horton.

In the fall of 1881, these two papers were merged into one, and called the *Vidette Reporter*. The first number of this new issue was dated September 17, 1881, and it was published weekly by a company, consisting of S. B. Howard, C. N. Hunt, F. O. Newcomb, I. B. Richman and A. J. Craven.

The first number for the collegiate year 1882–83, was issued on Saturday, Sept. 16, 1882. The editors were—S. B. Howard, of the class of 1883; I. B. Richman, class of 1883; Rush C. Lake and J. T. Crischilles,

class of 1884; C. W. Wilcox, class of 1885. The paper is printed in eight-page form—four columns to the page—at the *Republican* office; weekly; $1.00 per year. It is a private enterprise.

Slovan Americky, Bohemian, semi-monthly. This paper is published by J. B. Letovsky & Son, is independent in politics, and has a circulation of about 2,000 throughout the State. Size of sheet 28x43. Was started in 1869.

The *Anti-Monopolist* was a small paper published at Iowa City, by J. G. Schom & Co., first issue was Sept. 20, 1873, and the last issue was Nov. 26, 1874. It was the organ of the Anti-Monopolists of Johnson county. That party was well organized and had a full ticket in the field in 1873. J. G. Schom now edits the Marengo *Democrat*. He was born in Johnson county, Iowa, April 1, 1842.

Iowa City Volksfreund, German paper, was established in 1874, and was edited and published by Henry Brede, until Jan. 1, 1880, when he died. It is now under the management of Mrs. Henry Brede. It is circulated in the city and county, having a subscription list of about 650. The paper is an eight column four page sheet, and is printed in the *Republican* office. It is the oldest German paper in the county.

THE OXFORD JOURNAL.

In the spring of 1877 a paper called the *Herald* was started in Oxford by Messrs. Witter & Holton. Mr. Holton soon afterward withdrew from the paper, and it was published the remainder of the year by G. S. Witter. In the spring of 1878 George Trumbo bought the subscription list and good will of the *Herald*, and about May 1st, he started the *Oxford Journal*, a weekly five-column newspaper, which was printed on a half-medium "Peerless" job-press. That means that his press was so small that he could only print one page at a time, letting one-half of the newspaper sheet flop outside of the press while taking the impression; and this required each sheet to go through the press four times before it was ready for delivery. In April, 1879, the office was purchased by Wilson & Templeman, who bought new presses and new material and enlarged the paper to a seven-column all-printed-at-home-paper. Then, on the 1st of January, they further enlarged it to an eight-column folio, or thirty-two columns in all. About the first of March, 1881, I. M. Templeman bought out his partner, J. W. Wilson, and became the sole proprietor as well as editor. The *Journal* is an independent republican paper, and has won a good name among its compeers for outspoken vigor and ability. It has also proved itself diligent and enterprising as a local sheet, wherein lies the real home success and value of such a paper. In its issue of December 4, 1879, which was a six-page edition, they published a very complete sketch of history of Oxford and its business firms.

THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT

was organized in December, 1880, and commenced publication January

26, 1881. Hon. L. R. Wolfe, H. Vanderlip, Joel Linkhart, and Louis Wagner were the stockholders. The local interests of the democratic party required that they should have a newspaper of their own, and not be dependent on a republican editor for all their newspaper favors. In September some change became necessary on account of the business manager of the company moving away, and accordingly, on October 1st, the paper and printing office passed into the hands of M. W. and G. Trumbo, who now conduct it. It is a seven-column weekly folio, devoted to democratic politics, and the local interests of its home community.

THE IOWA CITY POST,

German, was started in 1881, and the first issue dates April 1, of that year. It is edited by Max Otto, and published by Otto & Fieseler. Size, 22x28. The circulation is over 1,500, mostly throughout Johnson and adjoining counties. It is democratic in politics. Office in the "Press" building.

THE IOWA METHODIST,

published monthly, by H. H. Fairall. Started in June, 1882; size, eight pages, 16x12. Circulation about 1,000 throughout the State. Printed at the *Republican* office. H. H. Fairall, D. D., editor; S. M. Fellows, D. D., associate editor. Seventy-five cents per year.

THE SOLON REAPER.

Solon, the "capital of the State of Big Grove," blossomed out in a sprightly and wide-awake newspaper of her own, on July 28, 1882. Published weekly by J. F. Kohler, editor and proprietor. Politics, independent. Subscription, $1.50 a year. Size 24x35 inches; seven columns to the page.

STOCK JOURNAL.

A publication devoted to live stock interests was published awhile at Iowa City, by Luse & Co., and then transferred to the *Iowa Homestead* and *Western Farm Journal* office, (Ex-Gov. Gue's establishment), at Des Moines, in 1882. [No particulars furnished.]

LIBRARIES.

The University students are fond of calling Iowa City the Athens of Iowa, because of the amount of classical study going on here. It may also well be called the Alexandria of Iowa, because of the three great libraries established here, to-wit: The Masonic Grand Lodge library, the State University library, and the State Historical Society's library.

THE MASONIC LIBRARY.

First in order of time is the Masonic library, which was started in 1845, by Prof. T. S. Parvin, with the small beginning of *three volumes*—but this small nucleus has proved a very prolific nest-egg. The library went on

increasing slowly, but steadily from year to year, and catalogues of it have been published in 1849, 1854, 1858, and 1873. The Grand Lodge in 1882 purchased for $4,000 a library said to contain 5,000 volumes—a large proportion of them having some quality of special Masonic interest. This was known as the Bower library, collected by R. F. Bower, of Keokuk, who died in May, 1882. At the time of his death he held the highest office known to Royal Arch Masonry in the United States. Prior to this accession the Masonic library was reckoned at 3,000 volumes. A great deal of the new material added consists of unbound magazines, journals, reports, pamphlets and monographs. And many of those as well as of the bound books, are duplicates of works already in the library. Hence Prof. Parvin only computes the library now at 5,000 volumes, besides the unbound matter, above referred to. It is a matter of marvel, and well worthy of historic note, that from the small beginning of three volumes which he himself donated in 1845, this work has gone on without intermission for more than thirty-seven years, entirely under the care and management of the same faithful hand. It stands now the largest Masonic library in the world, and the only one listed in the reports of the National Bureau of Education at Washington.

During the summer of 1882, Prof. Parvin had commodious rooms fitted up in the block on Clinton street next south of the Opera House, with shelves and cases for the proper arrangement of the whole collection, including the Bower addition. But before this the books had to be "piled in head-over-heels," for want of room. It is now in good shape—a credit to the Masonic order and the pet pride of its members.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The first inkling we get of there being a library here is on July 6, 1857, when Frederick Humphrey was elected professor of mathematics, and was "also appointed librarian of the University." The current expenses for the year ending November 1, 1857, "including appropriations *for the library*, apparatus, and all other objects, were $8,577.91." This would indicate pretty strongly that the library didn't get very much money.

In February, 1859, a committee reported that there were 484 volumes in the library, purchased at a cost of $676.81. The books were thus classified:

Theology	14 vols.
Jurisprudence, government, and politics	48 "
Science and arts	145 "
Belles-letters	90 "
History	187 "

At this time Theodore S. Parvin, then of Muscatine, was elected to be curator of the cabinet of natural history and librarian. He was instructed to have a room prepared in the University building for the library, and to procure the books donated to the University by the state.

During the year 1860–61, the sum of $600 was spent for replenishing the library, and it was then reported as containing 1,500 volumes. In December, 1861, the secretary of the University board was made *ex officio* librarian. May 4, 1864, the faculty was authorized to appoint a librarian.

In an itemized list of expenses for the year ending June 20, 1858, we find:

Library	$750
Removing library to another room	50

It appears that for some years the library was entrusted to some reliable student of advanced standing, but in June, 1879, Mrs. Ada North was appointed librarian of the University, and still holds the office. She had previously served seven years as state librarian at Des Moines. During the summer vacation in 1882 adjustable alcove cases were put into the north half of the University chapel, and the general library was removed from the central building into the chapel building. This change gave more room to the law and natural science departments, which was imperatively needed, and it made the library more convenient and available for its own uses.

The catalogue announcement of 1881–82 estimates the general library as now containing about 14,000 volumes in charge of the librarian. The law library is given at 2,700: the scientific library, and the two medical libraries (Allopathic and Homœopathic), ought certainly to count up 2,000 more, which would make a total of 18,700 library volumes connected with the University. And the number is now rapidly increasing every year from State and United States, and Smithsonian publications, and those received from other States and countries by exchange, besides frequent purchase of new books, and the annual binding of about seventy American and European periodicals that are taken for the reading room. Twenty-five newspapers, mostly Iowa dailies and weeklies, are regularly donated by their publishers to the reading room.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY.

The State Historical Society was established by act of the legislature, January 28, 1857. $250 were appropriated towards its library, and $500 per annum were allowed besides, for rent of rooms and other necessary current expenses. No catalogue has ever been prepared of either its library or its collection of relics and curiosities. Its secretary of ten years ago, Dr. Huff, claimed 30,000 volumes in the library, and 20,000 specimens in the museum. But this claim is so preposterously extravagant as to make the whole thing ridiculous. A report published officially on December 1, 1859, says, "our library contains about 2,000 volumes." The next report, which was for the two-year period ending December 1, 1861, says, "the shelves show an increase of about 450 volumes." The next report is dated December 1, 1863, and says: "Number of volumes received

the last year, 460. Papers, pamphlets, etc., 152." Again it says: "Whole number of books in the library, 2,204." We also find this statement: "Articles for the cabinet—minerals, 14; flags, 5; portraits, 120; curiosities of nature and art, 49; total, 188." The last report, that of December, 1881, does not give any figures, but gives us a "glittering generality" in these words: "Our already extensive and valuable library."

The first librarian, 1857, was John Pattee, of Iowa City, afterward Colonel of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry Volunteers, and also State Auditor. The librarian in 1882 is Col. S. C. Trowbridge, of Iowa City; he estimates that there are about 1,500 volumes of bound newspaper files now in the library. The records do not show, and he would not venture a guess at the total number of volumes now in the library, or of specimens in the cabinet. This historian thinks the library at present contains between 3,000 and 4,000 volumes, one of them dating back to the thirteenth century, and others one, two and three hundred years old. The upper rooms of the new iron front building on Washington, between Linn and Dubuque streets, erected in 1862, were specially designed for the use of the Historical Society, which had for some years occupied an old stone building near the corner of Burlington and Clinton streets. But really this library ought now to be added either to the State University library at Iowa City or else to the State library at Des Moines, so that it could be catalogued and properly cared for.

STATE LIBRARIANS.

Governor Robert Lucas was one of the pioneer settlers of this county, being even a member of the historic "Land Claims Association," before the government had ever run a section line in the county. And again, Prof. T. S. Parvin has been so long and favorably known as an honored citizen of Iowa City that "luck for him is luck for us." Now, here is a venerable document to which both of these worthy men of Johnson county were *particeps criminis*, as the lawyers say, and hence its right to be here made of record:

ROBERT LUCAS, *Governor of the Territory of Iowa.—To all to whom these presents may come, greeting:*

Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of T. S. PARVIN, I have nominated and appointed him librarian of the territory aforesaid. And I do hereby authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law: to have and to hold the said office, with all the rights, privileges and emoluments thereunto belonging, until the end of the next session of the legislative assembly, unless the governor of the said territory, for the time being, should think proper sooner to revoke and determine this commission.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the great seal of the territory to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at Burlington, the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the sixty-third.

[SEAL.] By the Governor, ROBERT LUCAS.

This was a State office, and of course when there was a change of administration there was a new set of men all around. We next find Mr. Parvin appointed librarian of the State University in 1859, and he at once began to organize order out of chaos in that small nucleus of a great bookery.

Prof. Parvin seems to be a constitutional library builder, for in addition to the above, and also to a vast amount of labor and assistance given toward the library of the State Historical Society, we find that as early as 1844 he had actually commenced with the small beginning of three books to establish the Masonic Grand Lodge library of Iowa. Thus for thirty-eight years he had steadily and faithfully worked at that favorite project, and now lives to see this child of his own thought and indefatigable industry known and recognized as the largest, finest and most complete Masonic Library on this continent, or indeed in the world. Thus the name of T. S. Parvin is indissolubly linked with the rise and progress of three great libraries which give an Alexandrian fame to Iowa City.

The present librarian of the University, Mrs Ada North, was appointed State librarian at Des Moines by Gov. Samuel Merrill, Sept. 14, 1871; and she was re-appointed by Gov. C. C. Carpenter, May 1, 1872. On Nov. 1, 1875, she submitted a report to the legislature which consisted chiefly of a complete history of the State Library up to that time. [This report may be found in Vol. 1 of Iowa Documents, 1876.] When John H. Gear became Governor, it suited his political interests to make a change, and Mrs. North was superseded as State librarian by Mrs. S. B. Maxwell, July 1, 1878. In June, 1879, Mrs. North was appointed librarian of the State University, and came to Iowa City at the opening of the session in September, since which time she has filled the place well and satisfactorily. Mrs. North's father, Rev. N. M. Miles of Des Moines, graduated at Yale College in 1831, and Princeton Theological Seminary in 1834. She graduated at the Ohio Female College, near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1859. Her husband was secretary to Governor William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868, and died in 1870.

CHAPTER VI.—PART 2.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

First Schools and Colleges.—Public Schools.—Local History of the State University.—Johnson County People in other State Institutions.

FIRST SCHOOL.

The first school in Johnson county was established by Jesse Berry, in 1840, in a small frame building, situated on College street, Iowa City. This house was still standing, in October, 1882, being then in use by J. B. Schofield as a rag carpet weaving house. The building is sided with oak clapboards which were split and shaved by David Cox, Esq., who now lives in Pleasant Valley township, on the site of the old Poweshiek Indian village and Gilbert's trading house. [See diagram on page 207.] He also made the shingles in the same way. The original floor and the laths were also split lumber instead of sawed. The house is only one story high; stands on the north side of College street between Clinton and Capital streets; was used for some years as sheriff's office, and for other public purposes; is an interesting relic and landmark of the city's early days; and is probably the oldest house now standing in the city.

MECHANICS' ACADEMY.—[NOW, MERCY HOSPITAL.]

In 1841 the Mechanics' Mutual Aid Association was organized by the mechanics of Iowa City. James M. Ball was president, and Thomas Combe, secretary. They applied to the Legislature for a donation of land on which to erect a building exclusively for school and library purposes. They were given the half block next east of the city park, where Mercy Hospital now stands; and in 1841 the Association erected the two-story brick building, which now forms the front or westward of Mercy Hospital. The Association failed ultimately to comply with the terms of the grant, and hence the property reverted to the State. In 1860 the University board leased this building for a term of five years, for the use of the Normal department, at an annual rental of $300; but by an act of the General Assembly, March 26, 1866, it was donated to the University.

When the building was erected, it was said to be the finest school building then in the territory of Iowa. The corner stone was laid on June 14, 1842. There was so much public interest and enthusiasm about it that the occasion was made a general gala day, as will be seen from the following newspaper report published at the time:

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE MECHANICS' ACADEMY.

"Tuesday last [June 14, 1842,] was a proud day for the members of the Mechanics' Mutual Aid Association of this city. Agreeably to invitation, the citizens assembled about 2 o'clock, in the temporary State-house, for the purpose of forming a procession and marching to the building, to wit-

ness the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Mechanics' Academy. Business was suspended and all classes left their occupations, and devoted the afternoon to the recreations attendant upon the occasion.

"The procession formed about 4 o'clock, and after marching through the principal streets of the city, proceeded to the ground. At the head of the procession we noticed different clergymen of the city, next came the invited guests of the association, then the officers of the association, the teachers and children of the different schools, and a large concourse of citizens brought up the rear. The choir of the Methodist Protestant Church lent their aid in the entertainment."

The following was the announcement of the opening of the school:

"The trustees of the Mechanics' Academy of Iowa City beg leave to inform the public that they have made such arrangements as will enable them to open the female department of the institution on the first Monday of June next [1843]. The services of an accomplished lady, favorably known as teacher, both here and elsewhere, have been secured, and so long as she remains principal of the female department, parents can have no excuse for withholding their patronage. The academy edifice is beautifully situated on the east side of the park, in the center of the city. It is entirely new, and the superiority of its size and style of architecture never fails to attract the favorable notice of strangers. Surrounded by prairie scenery too splendid for description, and favored by a pure and salubrious atmosphere, this institution enjoys advantages seldom combined. The trustees assure the public that every exertion will be made by the Mechanics' Mutual Aid Association, to render their academy the first and best literary institution west of the Mississippi.

IOWA CITY COLLEGE.

This is the next in order of time. There was an "academic mania" in Iowa City from about 1842 to 1845, and so many crazy starts were made that they fizzled each other out, and all came to naught at last. The following official report explains itself:

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Iowa City College, held on the first Monday (3d day) of April, A. D., 1843, present, Rev. James L. Thompson, John M. Colman, Geo. B. Bowman, William C. Reagan, Edward K. Hart, Anson Hart, Augustus E. McArthur, Curtis Bates, John Demoss, Leonard Jewett, Peter H. Patterson, Robert Hamilton, Jesse Bowen, Stephen B. Gardner, and James P. Carleton, who were all duly sworn in pursuance to the charter, by Fernando H. Lee, a justice of the peace in and for Johnson county, territory of Iowa.

On motion of Stephen B. Gardner, the meeting was organized by appointing Jno. M. Colman, president *pro tem*, and James P. Carleton, secretary *pro tem*. On motion of P. H. Patterson, the meeting proceeded to an election of officers, Jesse Bowen and A. E. McArthur acting as tellers.

On the first ballot Rev. Jas. L. Thompson was elected president; on the first ballot Anson Hart was elected secretary, and on the second ballot Augustus E. McArthur was elected treasurer.

The officers having taken their seats, on motion, a committee was appointed to draft a code of by-laws for the government of the board, and required to report the same at the next meeting. John M. Colman, William C. Reagan, James P. Carleton, Jesse Bowen and Joseph Williams were appointed said committee. On motion of P. H. Patterson, it was decided that measures be adopted to procure as soon as practicable, a competent professor of languages; whereupon a committee was appointed for that purpose, consisting of Peter H. Patterson, John M. Colman, and Jas. L. Thompson, with power to make arrangements with the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city, for suitable rooms in said church, for college purposes, until such time as a college edifice shall be erected; said committee was also authorized to solicit donations either by the employment of an agent, or otherwise, as they may think proper, for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of the charter, and also to employ forthwith a male and a female teacher for the primary department of the college.

A committee, consisting of Rev. B. Weed and George B. Bowman, was appointed to lay before the Rock River Conference, at its next annual meeting, the charter of this institution, and the proceedings of the board, and to solicit the conference to take the institution under its patronage. On motion, a ten cent piece with the name of the president written across it was adopted as a seal for the present use of the board, and Jesse Bowen appointed to procure from an artist of this city, a permanent seal for the institution. It was ordered, that the secretary procure the publication in the papers of this city of the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary. On motion, the board adjourned to meet on the last Monday in May next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Patterson & Carleton.

JAMES L. THOMPSON, *President.*

ANSON HART, *Secretary.*

SNETHEN SEMINARY.

In 1844 the Methodist Protestant denomination established a school at Iowa City with the above title.

A religious paper, called *The Colporteur*, was commenced to be published at Iowa City in November, 1844, and the first number of it speaks thus of the "Snethen Seminary:"

After the Rev. Mr. Talbot had contracted for the Mechanics' Academy, in Iowa City, for a common school department, as well as for a department to qualify youth to enter upon their collegiate course of study, the quarterly conference in the M. P. Church of Iowa City, in order to afford to young men the facility of completing their whole course of study without removal, resolved to establish a collegiate and theological

department in their meeting-house, both stories of which were to be fitted up for the purpose, and occupied till other necessary buildings could be obtained. It was also resolved to throw the seminary, thus organized, under the control of the annual conference.

The conference adopted an elaborate plan of organization and management, providing a preparatory, a collegiate, and a theological department, with a specially extensive curriculum for the latter. The managers appointed were:

Trustees.—William Patterson, John C. Coleman, Wm. B. Snyder, Thomas Snyder, treasurer; E. Metcalf, L. S. Swafford, John Conn.

Professors.—Nicholas Snethen, president; Wm. K. Talbot, John N. Coleman, Ward D. Talbot, W. B. Snyder, of sacred music.

The same pauper contains report of $290 contributed for this seminary in small sums by members of the M. P. denomination in Illinois. But nevertheless it was a "weak sister," and never gained any very substantial foothold or fame as an institution of learning, and soon died out entirely. The M. P. denomination was a combination of Methodist doctrine with Congregational church polity—that is, Methodists who rejected the episcopacy or government by bishops.

INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

Was established at Iowa City, January 10, 1853, with Samuel Bacon as principal. Mr. Bacon himself was a blind man; and it is remembered as a remarkable circumstance that he would go alone all over the city, would find any store or office he wished to, and could recognize persons he was acquainted with by their walk, even before hearing them speak. The legislature appropriated $3,000 per annum for the support of this institute, to which was added $25 admission fee for each pupil. By the judicious management of Mr. Bacon, a surplus of $5,000 was deposited in the treasury at the time of his relinquishing the charge of the institution. It was removed to Vinton, Iowa, in 1862.

Mr. Bacon afterward went to Nebraska and the State blind asylum at Nebraska City was established under his management in 1875. The writer hereof has often seen him going about the streets of that city entirely alone, just as he used to do here. His facility in this regard was a standing marvel to the people.

The following additional points are of Johnson county interest.

First Board of Trustees.—Robert Walker, of Johnson county, president; Geo. W. McCleary, of Johnson county, secretary; Robert Huchinson, of Johnson county, treasurer. Samuel Bacon, principal of the institution.

Number of blind reported in the State in 1859, 190; number of pupils in the institution, 36. From the report of Mr. S. Bacon, superintendent, made to the legislature in December, 1854, the following is taken:

"The course of instruction and division of time is as follows: The pupils rise at half-past 5 o'clock A. M.; geography from 6 to 7, breakfast and recess from 7 to 8, arithmetic and algebra from 8 to 9, recess ten minutes, one hour grammar and writing, ten minutes recess, one hour instrumental

music and reading print; from 12:30 to 2 P. M., dinner and recess; from 2 to 5 the pupils are engaged in some kind of work, the males in the manufacture of brooms, &c., the females in sewing, knitting and bead work; supper and recess from 5 to 7, history from 7 to 8. The younger pupils retire at 9, the older ones at 10 P. M. In addition to the above course, the pupils receive instruction on the piano, and geometry is taught to a small class. The news of the day is read to the pupils from the various papers sent to the institution, gratis. The pupils evince a great interest in their various pursuits, and feel grateful that there is a place provided for their education.

"For the support of the institution the legislature made an appropriation of $3,000 per annum, to which was added a charge of $25 as an admission fee for each pupil. This sum, together with the amount realized from the sale of articles manufactured by the pupils, such as brooms, brushes, &c., proved sufficient, under the judicious management of Mr. Bacon, to defray all the expenses of the institution, and leave an annual surplus in the treasury, which amounted, at the time of Mr. Bacon's removal, to $5,000. Mr. Bacon is blind, having lost his sight in the eighth year of his age. He was educated at the Institute for the Blind, at Columbus, Ohio. He organized and established the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Ill. Mr. B. is a ripe scholar, and as a mathematician is excelled by few. In his removal from the superintendency of the institution, the public have sustained a great loss, and the pupils have been deprived of a most efficient manager and sincere friend.

"By an act of the legislature, the institution was removed to Vinton, in Benton county, in the year 1862."

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City by an act of the legislature of January 24, 1855. The number of deaf mutes then in the State was 301; number of pupils attending the institution, 50. The first board of trustees was composed of the following named gentlemen: Hon. S. J. Kirkwood, Hon. E. Sells, W. Penn Clarke, J. P. Wood, H. D. Downey, Wm. Crum, and W. E. Ijams, principal. On the resignation of Mr. Ijams in 1862, the board appointed in his stead Mr. Benjamin Talbot, for nine years a teacher in the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, who came well recommended as a suitable person to fill the position. He pledged to the institution a hearty devotion to its interests, and the most earnest efforts to secure its advancement; and right well has he redeemed his pledge. The number of admissions to the institution for the year 1862–3 was 63; for the year 1863–4, the number was 64. The following is a list of the trustees and officers for the year 1866–7:

Trustees—Gov. Wm. M. Stone, *ex-officio*, Hon. Ed. Wright, secretary of state, *ex-officio*, Hon. D. F. Wells, superintendent of public instruction, *ex-officio*.

Officers.—N. H. Brainerd, president; B. Talbot, *ex-officio*, secretary; Thomas J. Cox, treasurer; T. M. Banbury, M. B. Cochran, M. D., Benamin Talbot, A. M., principal.

Assistant Teachers, etc.—Edwin Southwick, Ellen J. Israel, Conrad S. Zorbaugh, Henry A. Turton, Miss Lou J. Turton, Mrs. Mary B. Swan, matron; Mrs. Mary M. Askens, assistant matron; T. S. Mahan, M. D., physician.

FIRST SCHOOL FUND APPORTIONMENT.

March 1, 1847, all of the townships except Monroe had made return of their school census—children between the ages of 5 and 21 years—according to law, and received their first apportionment of school funds. (Naughty Monroe got none.) The following report of the county treasurer shows from what sources the school fund was at that time derived:

Am't rec'd for grocery licenses, fines, etc., in my last report	$141.60
Am't rec'd for school tax in my former report	166.86
Am't rec'd for grocery licenses and fines since my last report	30.00
Am't rec'd for school tax since my former report	125.00
Total	$463.46

The record then continues:

The whole amount of school funds as reported by the treasurer in his hands on the 8th day of March, 1847, being $463.46, and the whole number of children in ten townships as returned by the school inspectors in the township on and before the first day of March, 1847, being 1,142.

I have proceeded on this 9th day of March, 1847, to make an apportionment of the above fund among the townships, as follows, to-wit:

To Iowa City township,	having	413	children,	the	sum	of			$170.60
" Big Grove	"	"	147	"	"	"	"		60.73
" Liberty	"	"	111	"	"	"	"		45.86
" Washington	"	"	96	"	"	"	"		39.57
" Newport	"	"	91	"	"	"	"		37.61
" Pleas'nt Valley	"	"	59	"	"	"	"		24.38
" Scott	"	"	59	"	"	"	"		24.38
" Penn	"	"	59	"	"	"	"		24.38
" Clear Creek	"	"	47	"	"	"	"		19.42
" Cedar	"	"	40	"	"	"	"		16.53
Whole number returned			1122	Whole am't sch'l fund					$463.46

March 9,	order given to Isaac Bowen, chairman of school inspectors in Scott twp., on treasurer for	$ 24.38
March 11,	order given to Robert Walker of Pleasant Valley twp.	24.38
March 31,	order given to A. Gilliland of Clear Creek twp.	19.42
April 12,	order given to F. Bowman of Penn twp	24.38
May 4,	order given to Wm. B. Ford of Liberty twp	45.86
June 16,	order to J. H. Stover of Iowa City twp	170.60
July 9,	order to B. Henyon, Newport twp	37 61
Sept. 18,	order to S. H. Bonham, Washington twp	39.57
Nov. 13,	order to D. W. Spurrier, Big Grove twp	60.73

SCHOOL FUND APPORTIONMENT—1875.

"The following is the April apportionment of *school funds* for Johnson county, for the year 1875. This apportionment includes the collections

of teachers, school house, contingent and special teacher's funds, for the quarter ending April 1, 1875, and the first semi-annual apportionment of the temporary fund for 1875:

Township.	Amount	Township.	Amount
Cedar	2,200.27	Washington	2,088.70
Big Grove	1,976.57	Sharon	2,358.70
Jefferson	1,201.06	Liberty	1,555.24
Monroe	1,919.66	Fremont	2,392.08
Oxford	2,182.08	Pleasant Valley	894.67
Hardin	860.40	Lincoln	1,418.84
Madison	1,240.56	Lucas	3,861.10
Penn	988.53	Iowa City	11,696.03
Clear Creek	1,229.52	Ind. Dist. Coralville	666.22
Newport	1,403.04	Ind. Dist. West Branch	77.45
Graham	2,403.05		
Scott	1,732.69	Total	$49,102.18
Union	3,035.72		

LOVELL SWISHER, *Treasurer.*

SCHOOL FUNDS IN 1881.

The State Auditor made in 1881 two apportionments of interest from the permanent school fund of the State. One of these apportionments was made on the 7th day of March, and the other on the 5th of September. Johnson county was apportioned $4,146.40 for the year, on the basis of forty cents for each youth of school age, the total number of whom as reported was 10,366. But it seems that the amount of the State school interest fund only admitted of the sum of $2,208.34, being apportioned to Johnson county, leaving a deficiency due her of $1,938.06 for the year; and accordingly warrants on the revenue were drawn in her favor for this deficiency.

This historian requested the county superintendent to furnish for this history a statement for 1882, of total number of school children in the county; number, value, and location of school houses; number of teachers employed; average salaries; school tax levy; etc., etc. But no such statement has been received. The following statement published in 1870 is worth preserving here:

In 1869, there were 136 schools, and 129 school buildings; nine of brick, two of stone, 115 frame, and three of logs, with an average attendance of 6,843 pupils, and 117 teachers. In addition to this there are seven private schools and two colleges. The average cost of tuition per pupil was thirty-five cents per week, and $28,739 84 was paid for instruction in the county schools. Value of school buildings $112,478 00.

THE JOHNSON COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

At the teachers' institute in August, 1880, Supt. Wilson Blaine suggested that a teachers' association of Johnson county be organized; and by his personal effort an organization was effected. J. C. Armentrout was

elected president; and the vice-presidents were, Miss Lydia McKray, Miss Tillie Dearman and Miss M. L. Slaight. Recording secretary, J. F. Wicks; corresponding secretary, Ed. S. Loyd; treasurer, Miss Allie Hazen.

During the first year of its organization the association held two regular meetings at Iowa City. Under the direction of the executive committee, township organizations have been formed in Union, Washington, and Fremont townships. The regular meetings of these associations have been well attended, and the teachers have responded cheerfully to the work assigned them by the executive committee.

The Johnson County Teacher's Association met at the Iowa City High School building, Friday, August 25, 1882. The forenoon was devoted to literary exercises. The afternoon session closed with the election of officers, as follows:

President—Wilson Blaine.

Vice-Presidents—Miss Carrie Lewis, Ima Brooks and Maggie Paulus.

Recording Secretary—Miss Nellie Clearman.

Corresponding Secretary—Mr. Roland Sherburn.

Treasurer—Miss Hattie Applegate.

Executive Committee—Prof. J. C. Armentrout, Prof. Amos Hiatt, Miss Hattie Smith and Miss Emma Vandenburg.

LOCAL HISTORY OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The origin and general history of the State University is given in the general State history which occupies the earlier pages of this volume. But there are many matters pertaining to the University, which are more especially local to Iowa City and Johnson county—and these are presented here.

THE OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

The old capitol building, now the key-stone of the University group, will doubtless continue for many years to be the most important edifice in Johnson county. Hence, the following report on the progress of its erection, the difficulties encountered, where building materials were procured, etc., is worth preserving:

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
IOWA CITY, December 1, 1842.

To the Honorable, the Council and the House of Representatives:

In obedience to law, I hereby submit my annual report, as Superintendent of public buildings at Iowa City. On entering upon the duties of my office, I received from my predecessor tools used in the quarry, and for the workmen in the building; also, a set of blacksmith tools, some iron, and some steel; likewise, the window frames and sash for the two upper stories of the capitol, a portion of the timber for the roof, which was

partly framed, some oak flooring, and some rough boards, and other timber on and about the building. My first object was to consult the territorial agent, in relation to the means within his control for carrying on the work. I examined the old quarry, and found that the means of the office would not justify even a commencement there. I lost no time in making the necessary examinations, and succeeded in finding a fine bed of rock on the bank of the Iowa river, about ten miles northeast of the city, which presented a very promising appearance. Immediately, I set hands to work to open the quarry, and also in preparing boats for the transportation of the rock, and on the first day of April commenced stone cutting at the capitol. On the commencement of the masonry, the walls of the capitol presented a very irregular appearance, varying in height about seven feet, the east front being to the top of the upper windows, while a part of the west front was but a little above the lower part of the same tier of windows. The east front has been carried up from the lower part of the antæ-caps a height of eight feet, and a portion of the west front has been carried up fifteen feet. I succeeded in completing the south gable, but owing to the low stage of the river in the fall, it was impossible to transport rock down, for the north gable end, except at an increased expense, which would have been incompatible with the state of the funds in the hands of the agent. I therefore enclosed it roughly with boards.

The whole number of cubic feet laid into the walls of the capitol, since the first of last April, are fifteen thousand, eight hundred and eighty-three. Of superficial feet of cut stone, four hundred and fifty-six, and of superficial feet in *moulded* cut stone, or antæ-caps, four hundred and eight. The masonry of this part of the building has been the most expensive, it being nearly all solid, and the face of it all cut stone.

The roof is substantially framed, and braced with strong iron bars and bolts at every part where it was thought to be necessary to add to its strength and durability. It is covered with Alleghany pine shingles, which were purchased at Cincinnati. The roofs of the porticos are framed and extended to the front of the building, in a situation to be joined to, with convenience, when the porticos are ready for covering. The cornices are in an unfinished state. The cupola is completed to its first contraction or diminish, and temporarily covered.

Four rooms have been prepared, and every arrangement made for the accommodation and comfort of the legislature in the new edifice that has been in my power to make. And I mainly attribute the consummation of the favorable result, to the untiring energy and skillful management of the territorial agent in the financial department. The law defining the duties of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, requiring him to keep an account of the expenditures, has to some extent been superseded by the act of last session, which requires the territorial agent to sell lots for work and materials on the capitol. I therefore refer your honorable body to the report of the territorial agent for an exhibit of the expenditures on the capitol for the present year. All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. B. SNYDER,
Superintendent of Public Buildings.

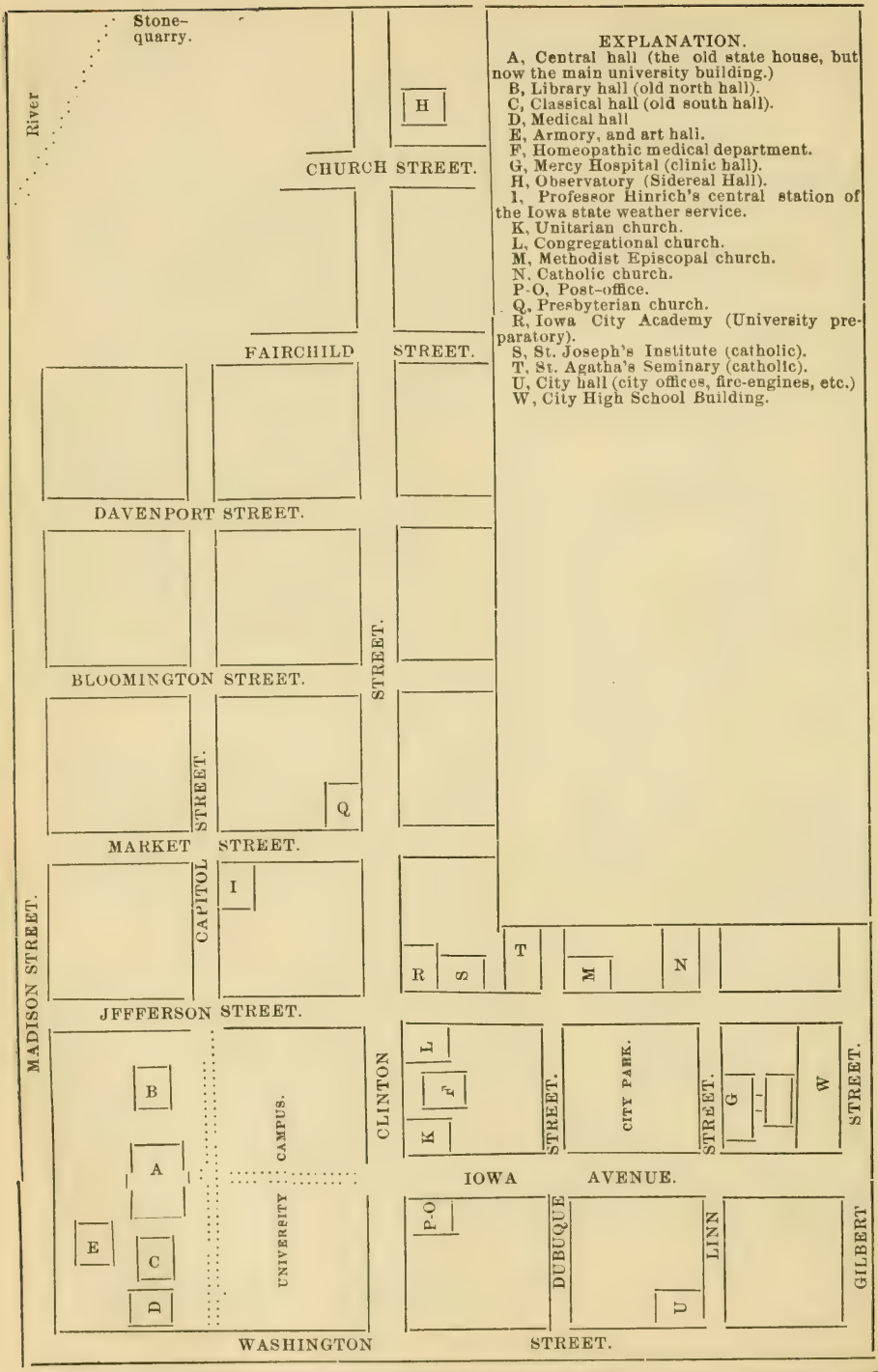


Diagram showing the location of all buildings connected with the State University, and other public buildings or places in the same vicinity.

NOTES ON THE DIAGRAM.

A. The central edifice—formerly the State Capitol—is of the Doric order in architecture; John F. Rague, of Springfield, Illinois, was the architect. It is 60 feet east and west, by 120 feet north and south, and two stories high above the basement, facing Iowa Avenue, which corresponds in width to its length. It is built of limestone, rough hewn, except the basement, facings, pilasters and gables, which are of cut stone. The foundation walls are six feet thick, and sunk to an average depth of six feet below the natural surface of the ground, and thoroughly grouted. Those of the basement are four feet thick, and of the lower story three, and of the upper, two feet. The basement walls are capped with a water table of cut stone sixteen inches thick, which projects sixteen inches from the exterior face of the walls. The stone used is all fossil-bearing limestone of the Devonian age of geology.

At the main entrance from the east is a portico, supported by four massive columns, 12 feet in advance of the walls of the upper stories. The east and west fronts are the same in style and finish, except that the west portico, deemed superfluous, has not been constructed. On each of the fronts are eight pilasters, each four feet wide, and projecting ten inches from the face of the walls, with cut stone caps supporting the architrave. Through the centre of the first and second stories from east to west is a vestibule, 30 feet wide, intersected by a hall, 7 feet wide, through the center of the first story from north to south. On either side of the hall is a suite of rooms, one of which has been appropriated for the President's office, and the others for recitation. The entire north half of this floor is devoted to lecture room, laboratory, working cabinet, and working library of the department of natural science, under Prof. Samuel Calvin. The hall and vestibule are formed by interior brick walls, eighteen inches thick. Those of the vestibule extend to the roof, and support the base of the cupola. In the center of the vestibule is a flight of spiral stairs, leading to the upper apartments. The upper story originally consisted, aside from the vestibule, of two large rooms, each 43 by 52 feet, the one on the north occupied by the Senate, and on the south by the House of Representatives. These have since been sub-divided and appropriated for lecture room and library of the law department; and the large northeast room to the cabinet or museum of natural history.

B. Library hall, the north building, is 61x90 feet, of brick, and two stories above basement. The first floor is entirely occupied by the department of physics and chemistry, in charge of Prof. G. Hinrichs. The second floor was originally designed and built for a chapel, its internal plan being of the approved English type of church architecture, with elaborately ornamental stained glass windows allowing only a *very* "*dim* religious light" within. But that foolishness was all changed in 1882, and this grand room now serves the triple uses of library, reading-room, and

chapel. The general University library occupies the north half of the room, all conveniently arranged on adjustable alcove shelves. The south half is the chapel and reading room, with open access to cyclopædias, dictionaries, and other standard reference books. The gallery occupies the space over the vestibule, 13 feet deep, and is entirely occupied as a special library and conservatory of State publications.

C. Classical Hall, (formerly called the south building,) was erected under the superintendence of Thos. M. Banbury, is 45 feet east and west, by 108 feet north and south, and is three stories high above the basement. The basement and facings are of cut stone, and the superstructure of brick. It was gotten up on the "cheap" order, for want of funds, and is a perpetual eye-sore to tastes æsthetic. Its most striking architectural feature is a duodecennial verbosity of chimneys. One large room is devoted to the department of elocution and oratory, serves also as gymnasium for the lady students. The classical department, the engineering department, and the college society rooms, are likewise in this building.

D. Medical Hall, 60x84 feet, four stories high, with French roof. Contains two large amphitheater lecture rooms, anotomical museum, medical library, professors' rooms, etc. Erected in 1882. Cost, $30,000.

E. Armory, 30x40 feet, two stories; brick; French roof. The basement contains three large tubular boilers, from which all of the buildings grouped here in the campus are heated by steam conveyed to them severally by underground pipes. The first floor is devoted to storage of arms, in-door drill, and gymnasium. The second floor is the drawing room or school of art.

F. Homeopathic Medical Department, brick, 25x42 feet, two stories. Lecture room, special library, offices, etc.

G. Mercy Hospital, or "Clinic Hall." [See history of this institution in another place.]

H. Observatory, or "Sidereal Hall;" brick, 26x66 feet, one high story, with rotunda 14 feet in diameter to give sky sweep for telescope.

I. Prof. Hinrich's residence, and the central station of the Iowa Weather Service. [See weather statistics, and cut of the building, in another part of this volume.]

The other public buildings noted on the diagram are only such as happened to fall within the plat which was necessary to show the relative location of all buildings connected with the State University.

In 1882 a Dental department was added to the University, with a complete faculty and curriculum of its own. And a school of elocution and oratory was added to the collegiate department.

The present working capital of the University is about $220,000, and the estimated value of its unsold lands, $15,600. In addition to this the University receives by law $20,000 annually from the State, and biennially an appropriation from the legislature for needed buildings and general

improvements. The annual income from various sources is estimated at $55,000.

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

The University does no college preparatory work. This is done by minor institutions; and up to 1881–82, the following schools throughout the State had established an adjunct preparatory relation with the State University, so that their graduates will be admitted to the University freshman class without further examination:

The Public High Schools of Anamosa, Bellevue, Burlington, Cedar Falls, Cedar Rapids, Charles City, Clinton, Cresco, Davenport, Des Moines (West), Greene, Hampton, Independence, Iowa City, Keokuk, Marengo, Marshalltown, Mason City, Muscatine, Onawa, Oskaloosa, Tama City, Waterloo (East), Waterloo (West).

OTHER INSTITUTIONS—PREPARATORY.

Algona Academy, Algona, Kossuth county.
Burlington Collegiate Institute, Burlington, Des Moines county.
Callanan College, Des Moines, Polk county.
Decorah Institute, Decorah, Winneshiek county.
Denmark Academy, Denmark, Lee county.
Garden Grove Academy.
Griswold College, Davenport, Scott county.
Hopkinton Collegiate Institute, Hopkinton, Delaware county.
Iowa City Academy, Iowa City.
Springdale Seminary.
Washington Academy, Washington, Washington county.
Wilton Academy, Wilton, Muscatine county.
The number of University preparatory schools increases every year.

PROFESSORS' SALARIES, STUDENTS, ETC.

Name.	Elected.	Chair.	Salary.
Josiah L. Pickard	1878	President	$2,800
N. R. Leonard	1860	Mathematics	1,615
L. F. Parker	1870	Greek language	1,615
A. N. Currier	1867	Latin language	1,615
S. N. Fellows	1867	Mental and moral philosophy	1,615
G. Hinrichs	1862	Physics	2,065
C. A. Eggert	1864	Modern languages	1,615
Susan F. Smith	1881	English literature	1,615
Samuel Calvin	1873	Natural Science	1,615
P. H. Philbrick	1873	Civil Engineering	1,615
Lewis W. Ross	1881	Law Department	2,300
W. F. Peck	1870	Surgery	902
Five additional medical professors receive same salary.			
A. C. Cowperthwaite	1877	Homeopathy	1,330

In addition to the above, there are many minor salaries paid to the assistants of the various chairs, and to officers and employes of the University, as shown by the following table:

Collegiate department, total salaries	$22,535
Law department, total salaries	5,515
Medical department, total salaries	7,015
Homeopathic medical department, total salaries	2,232
Officers and employes	3,500
Total of annual salaries, 1881–82	$40,797

In addition to this sum for salaries, there was expended in the same time, for supplies and incidental current expenses in the several departments the sum of $8,330.

The above items, together with the fact that the University brings from six to seven hundred students to be fed and clothed in Iowa City every year, will serve to show how largely and intimately the business welfare of the city and surrounding country are dependent on the University.

The number of students in 1881–82 was, in—

Collegiate department	242
Law department	158
Medical department	151
Homeopathic medical department	46
Total	597

During the year 1874–75 there were 623 students in the University—seniors, 33; juniors, 36; sophomores, 37; freshmen, 40; sub-freshmen, 187; not in course, 90; law department, 106; medical department, 94. Of the whole number, 140 were female students.

In the collegiate department, from 1860 to 1877 inclusive, the total number of students was 2,994 ladies and 3,941 gentlemen. And this will show about the usual proportion of male and female students in this department. In the law and medical departments, of course the ladies are in much smaller proportion.

At the opening of the fall term, 1877, there is a published record of the church preferences of the students, as follows:

Episcopalian, sixteen; Christian, twenty-three; Congregational, seventy-five; Catholic, nine; no preference, fifty-three; Lutheran, two; Baptist, thirty; Universalist, five; Presbyterian, sixty; Unitarian, one; Methodist, seventy-five; United Brethren, one; United Presbyterian, five.

WHERE WERE THE BOYS?

It is an interesting historic incident to note, that for several years of the great war period there were more girls than boys as students in the University. But this is easily explained by the fact that the young men of the State were so largely drawn upon to serve in the nation's grand struggle for its life. In 1863 there were 124 of the University students serving as soldiers in the Union army. The following table will serve to show how the proportion of the sexes ran at this time:

Year.	Male Students.	Female students.	Total.
1861	86	86	172
1862	118	136	254
1863	101	187	288
1864	177	255	432
1865	164	275	439
1867	362	306	668
1867	370	268	638

The war was over; the boys had returned from the army; the pursuits of peace again held sway; and from 1866 onward there were more male than female students, as there also had been before the war.

TOTAL NUMBER OF GRADUATES.

In 1858 there were six graduates from the University—one from the collegiate department, and five from the normal department. This was the first year that any students received diplomas. In 1859–60–61–62 there were no graduates, except from the normal department, and in 1873 this department was discontinued. [The State Normal School at Cedar Falls not established until 1876.]

The following table shows the total number of graduates from the different departments of the State University, from the first year, 1858, up to June, 1882:

Year.	Normal.	Collegiate.	Law.	Medical.	Hom. Med.	Total.
1858 to 1875	172	139	331	93		735
1876		21	55	22		97
1877		24	74	13		111
1878		22	84	19	1	126
1879		19	100	15	3	137
1880		45	111	22	9	187
1881		32	88	35	16	171
1882		40	132	48	16	236
Total	172	342	975	267	45	1801

LIBRARY.

The general library was estimated, in 1881–2, to contain about 14,000 volumes, and the special libraries of the several departments, about 2,500 volumes—making a total of 16,500. Twenty-five newspapers, comprising dailies, semi-weeklies, weeklies and monthlies, are regularly donated to the library and reading-room. [See chapter on "Newspapers and Libraries."]

MERCY HOSPITAL.

June 25, 1873, Drs. J. C. Shrader and E. F. Clapp submitted to the county board the following:

"1st. That through the munificence of the board of regents of the State University, the west half of the block in Iowa City heretofore known as the Mechanics' Academy, has been set apart for *hospital* purposes, to be

managed by the members of the medical department of the University and by such members of the *regular profession* in Iowa City as may be necessary to insure the successful operation of the same. The nursing to be conducted by ladies especially educated for the care of the sick and known as the Sisters of Mercy.

"2d. To guarantee the successful operation of the hospital it is necessary that the county agree to pay for six patients per week at the rate of four dollars per week, each patient, throughout the year, and at that rate per patient, per week sent there by the county.

"There are in the Insane Asylum from this county quite a number of insane patients that could be returned to their own county for treatment.

"From a financial and humanitarian standpoint we ask your aid in operating this institution.

"The pay for the six patients to begin with the opening of the hospital for the reception of patients.

"Ordered, that further consideration of the subject be postponed to September session."

September 5, Drs. Shrader and Clapp again reported to the board:

"The undersigned, representing the medical faculty of the State University, and acting in behalf of the regents and the medical profession of Johnson county, do respectfully represent that Mercy Hospital, now in process of preparation for patients, will soon be completed, and ready for their reception, and in view of the cost of its erection and maintenance and the public benefit conferred thereby, we do ask of your honorable body that it, for the county, undertake to maintain in the same six (6) beds at the same rate now paid out of the public treasury for the support of patients in the Institution for the Insane."

"Pending consideration of the same, Supervisor Morsman presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the auditor is herby authorized to contract with the medical depatment of the Iowa State University for the proper care and maintenance of the two insane paupers now confined in the jail of this county, and as many of the insane now supported by this county in the Insane Hospital at Mt. Pleasant, as in the opinion of the superintendent of said hospital may be removed from that institution without endangering their prospects of recovery. The price to be paid by the county shall in no case be more than $3.20 per week for each insane pauper, nor more than is charged at the time at Mt. Pleasant, which sum shall cover all expenses for said pauper, including board, care, nursing, medical attendance, medicines and all incidentals except clothing, which last named article shall be furnished by the county."

"The county shall have the right to terminate said contract at any time, when, in the opinion of the board of supervisors, the paupers are not properly cared for."

The citizens of Iowa City have donated freely to the fund to start Mercy Hospital, giving $3,900. The city gave $600, and the contributions from citizens swelled the sum to nearly $4,000.

The hospital is under the care and supervision of the order of the Sisters of Mercy. The Medical department of the State University of Iowa uses a large frame building adjoining the hospital, and all medical treat-

ment and surgical operations are given *free* to patients of the hospital. The inmates simply pay the "Sisters of Mercy" the expense of board and nursing. The expense of light, fuel and repairs to the hospital is borne by the State, and is under the control of the board of regents of the State University. Dr. E. F. Clapp, Dr. J. C. Shrader and Dr. C. M. Hobby are the physicians connected with the hospital. The average number of patients as near as one physician can guess, is about 900 a year. The hospital has a bedding capacity of forty beds, all neatly arranged and kept in proper order.

Dr. W. F. Peck, of Davenport, Dean of the State University Medical Faculty, says "Mercy hospital is a *State* institution;" and yet when we sought access to its records, and had obtained consent of all other persons officially concerned, *he* thrust in some sort of a cranky objection; and lo! the *official records of a "State institution"* were locked against the fair and legitimate uses of history. As we understand the case, *he* was afraid that our use of the records for a "History of Johnson County" would make it appear to be a county institution instead of a "State institution."

The city and county records show that Mercy Hospital was established by the energy of Dr. E. F. Clapp, assisted by Dr. J. C. Shrader and the voluntary contributions of the city and her citizens. The hospital is not under the control of the Catholic Church, as has been stated and generally believed, but under the control of the Board of Regents of the State University, and *superintended* by the order of the Sisters of Mercy, who are especially devoted and consecrated to the divine work of ministering to the sick, and watching with the dying, to soothe the last hours of mortal suffering with woman's tender care.

Mother Baremeo was the first Sister in charge of the hospital. The Sister now in charge is Sister Mary Isadore.

DEPARTMENTS AND DEGREES.

The State University now comprises the following general and sub-departments:

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

		Degrees.
School of Letters,	Classical Course,	A. B.–A. M.
	Philosophical Course,	B. Ph.–Ph. D.
School of Science,	Scientific Course,	B. S.–M. Sc.
	Engineering Course,	C. E.
School of Oratory.		
Law Department,		LL. B.–LL. D.
Medical Department,		M. D.
Homeopathic Medical Department,		M. D.
Dental Department,		D. D. S.

While the Normal Department was kept up it conferred the degree of B. D.; but since its discontinuance, this degree is conferred by the Col-

legiate Department upon those of its graduates who complete the required normal studies, and then pursue the vocation of teaching successfully for two years.

The full sense of the degree titles are:—

A. B.—Bachelor of Arts.

A. M.—Master of Arts.

B. Ph.—Bachelor of Philosophy.

Ph. D.—Doctor of Philosophy.

B. Sc.—Bachelor of Science.

M. Sc.—Master of Science.

C. E.—Civil Engineer.

LL. B.—Bachelor of Laws.

LL. D.—Doctor of Laws.

M. D.—Doctor of Medicine.

D. D. S.—Doctor of Dental Surgery.

B. D.—Bachelor of Didactics.

D. D.—Doctor of Divinity. This honorary degree has been conferred a few times by the University upon clergymen who wanted it.

M. Ph.—Master of Physics, or Physical Philosophy, is a degree conferred by some universities, but not yet here.

After examining the above, the reader will be prepared to understand the titles given in the following

COMPLETE LIST OF JOHNSON COUNTY GRADUATES.

COLLEGIATE GRADUATES.

The following list comprises all *citizens of Johnson county* who have graduated from the Collegiate Department of the State University, together with their year of graduation, their degrees received, etc.:

1858.—Dexter Edson Smith, B. S.

1863.—Charles E. Borland, A. B.; A. M., 1866; Nettie M. Hart, (Mrs. Emery), A. B.; A. M., 1865.

1864.—Mary Parvin (Mrs. Lee), A. B.; Emma M. Hart (Mrs. Rutan), B. S.

1867.—Laura C. Hutchinson (Mrs. Clark), A. B.; died 1871; Milton Remley, A. B.; A. M., 1872.

1868.—Alice Remley (Mrs. Glass), B. S.; Granger W. Smith, A. B.; A. M., 1872.

1869.—Howard M. Remley, A. B.; A. M., 1873; LL. B., 1872.

1870.—Edward M. Doe, B. S.; LL. B., 1871; Joseph C. Matthews, A. B.; A. M. and LL. B., 1873.; died 1876; Mary E. Myers (Mrs. Pinkham), A. B.; Frank E. Nipher, B. Ph.; A. M., 1875; James P. Schell, A. B.; Kate F. Shepard (Mrs. Conard), A. B.; died 1876.

1871.—Emlin McClain, B. Ph.; A. B. 1872; LL. B.; 1873, M. Ellen Scales, B. Ph.

1872.—W. Bayard Craig, A. B.; Mary E. Fairall, A. B.; A M., 1876;

Wm. Little, A. B.; B. D., 1872; LL. B., 1876; Abram E. Swisher, A. B.; LL. B., 1874; Frank Sweitzer, B. Ph.

1873.—James G. Berryhill, B. Ph.; LL. B., 1876; Lou. S. Kauffman, A. B.; A. M., 1876; Wm. Osmond, A. B.; Charles E. White, A. B.; A. M., 1876.

1874.—Charles A. Bond, B. Ph.; Herbert S. Fairall, A. B.: John L. Griffiths, A. B.; LL. B., 1875; Euclid Sanders, B. Ph.; LL. B., 1876; Mary A. Terrell, B. Ph.

1875.—Charles J. Berryhill, B. Ph.; Arthur E. Chalfant, A. B.; Charles A. Finkbine, B. Ph.; Charles B. Jack, A. B.; Chauncey A. Lovelace, B. Ph.; Theodore W. Parvin, A. B.; LL. B., 1876.

1876.—Ossian Brainerd, A. B.; Robert W. Byington, B. Ph.; Lizzie L. Clark, A. B.; Emma Hughes, B. Ph.; Clara Remley, A. B.; John P. Swisher, A. B.; LL. B.; Josephine V. Williams, B. Ph.

1877.—Ray Billingsley, B. Ph.; Lewis W. Clapp, B. Ph.; M. Emma Rankin, B. Ph.; Ella W. Osmond, A. B.

1878.—Albion N. Fellows, A. B.; Wm. O. Finkbine, B. Ph.; Ella V. Holmes, B. Ph.; Louisa E. Hughes, B. Ph.; Minnie E. Leonard, B. Ph.

1879.—Kinzer E. Backensto, B. Ph.; Florence E. Clark, B. Ph.; Minnie F. Kimball, A. B.; Ida K. Osmond, A. B.; Harriet J. Parker, A. B.

1880.—Frank Bond, B. S.; Fred Bond, B. S.; Frank P. Buerckle, Jr., C. E.; Otto A. Byington, B. Ph.; Hattie J. Dennis, A. B.; Olin S. Fellows, A. B.; Lucy F. Hine, B. Ph.; Charles N. Hunt, B. Ph.; Sophy Hutchinson, B. Ph.; James A. Moon, B. Ph.; Frederic A. Remley, A. B.; A. Dean Robinson, C. E.; Charles C. Shrader, A. B.; Lulu Younkin, B. Ph.

1881.—Henry F. Arnold, A. B.; Lucy Bixby, A. B.; Charles C. Clark, A. B.; Minnie F. Clarke, A. B.; Sallie C. Ham, A. B.; Isaac B. Henyon, B. Ph.; Charles R. Leonard, B. Ph.; Elizabeth Lewis, A. B.; Chauncey J. Neill, A. B.

1882.—Henry H. Abrams, A. B.; Fanny E. Blazier, B. Ph.; Herbert E. Blazier, C. E.; Julia Cavanagh, B. Ph.; James B. Congdon, A. B.; Emma W. Gillespie, A. B.; Grace R. Hebard, B. S.; Florence M. Hass, B. Ph.; Carrie W. Hutchinson, B. Ph.; George L. Leslie, B. S.; Adelaide C. Lloyd, A. B.; Carrie P. McCrory, B. Ph.; Alice V. Wilkinson, B. Ph.; Lorenzo D. Younkin, A. B.

LAW GRADUATES.

The following list shows all *citizens of Johnson county*, who have graduated from the law department of the State University, receiving the degree of LL. B.

Class of 1869—Wm. E. Crum, Josiah W. Davis, (died 1870.)

Class of 1870—George W. Ball.

Class of 1871—Edward M. Doe, Cyrus Ranck.

Class of 1872—George W. Hand, James Hoxie (died 1875), Howard M. Remley.

Class of 1873—Charles A. Berger, James W. Cone, Wm. F. Conklin, Joe A. Edwards, Emlin McClain, Joseph C. Matthews (died 1876), Joseph W. Scott.

Class of 1874—Corwin M. Lee, Herman Morsman, Abraham E. Swisher.

Class of 1875—John L. Griffiths, Mrs. Mary Emily Haddock Johnson Guy.

Before proceeding further with the list of Johnson county graduates, an episode of history must be here noted, which forms an historic way-mark in the progress of "the woman element" toward its rightful recognition and influence in the public affairs of State and nation. Prior to January, 1876, three women, to-wit: Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Clinton, Mrs. Anna C. Savery, of Des Moines, and Mrs. Mary Emily Haddock, of Iowa City, had been formally admitted to practice as attorneys in all the courts of Iowa, the State supreme court included. But no women had yet been admitted to practice law in any of the Federal or United States courts in all our broad domain. And it remained for the State of Iowa, the county of Johnson, the city of Iowa City, the law department of the Iowa State University, the law class of 1875, and Mrs. Mary E. Haddock, to carry the honor of being the first lady attorney ever admitted to the rights and privileges of a practitioner at the bar of a Federal or United States court. Mrs. Haddock's certificate reads as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—DISTRICT OF IOWA.

CERTIFICATE OF ADMISSION.

Be it remembered, That heretofore, to-wit: At a term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Iowa, begun and holden at the city of Des Moines, in said district, the Hon. John F. Dillon, Judge of said court, presiding, on the twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, EMMA HADDOCK having made application to practice law in the Circuit Court of the United States, district of Iowa, and it appearing to the court, the applicant possesses the requisite qualifications, and also having taken an oath to demean herself as attorney, etcetera, of this court, uprightly and according to law, and to support the constitution of the United States, was admitted an attorney, counselor, solicitor, advocate and proctor of this court.

I, Edward R. Mason, clerk of the United States Circuit Court aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true transcript of the record of said court.

GREAT SEAL OF THE COURT.

In witness whereof, I hereto set my hand and annex the seal of said court at office in the city of Des Moines, the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1876, and in the one hundredth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

EDWARD R. MASON,
Clerk, C. C. U. S. D., Iowa.

The next day after Mrs. Haddock's admission, the Des Moines correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* (L. F. Andrews, Esq., a graduate in the law class of 1866, and who was for some years secretary of the State Board of Health) wrote concerning the historic event, and his article was widely republished in New York and elsewhere. From it we quote a passage:

Yesterday (Oct. 12, 1875,) Mrs. Haddock was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts of this State—*the first case*

of the kind in any State of the Union. She is the wife of Judge Haddock, and a woman of fine culture, who graduated at the law department of the State University with high honors. She is highly esteemed also for her many womanly virtues. With Judge Dillon, reared as he was under Iowa progressive ideas, it was easy to grant the boon and welcome woman into a new field of labor; with Judge Love, an old Jacksonian Democrat, with all the name implies, it was quite a step in advance to welcome to the bar of his court (the United States District) a woman as an attorney. But the judge is a man of eminent pratical good sense, wise enough to accept the inevitable with good grace and becoming dignity.

Class of 1876.—James G. Berryhill, Frank A. Charles, Robert Lucas, William Lytle, Theodore W. Parvin, Euclid Sanders, John P. Swisher.

Class of 1877.—Robert W. Byington, George B. DeSellem, Charles A. Finkbine, Francis R. Gaynor, George B. Haddock, Edward K. Lucas, Mary A. Terrill, Wm. M. Younkin.

Class of 1878.—Lewis W. Clapp, Charles B. Jack, Chauncey A. Lovelace, Thomas Mattison, Harrison D. Rowe, James M. Scott, Charles E. White.

Class of 1879.—Ray Billingsley, Frank J. Horak, John H. Rahret, James W. Smith.

Class of 1880.—W. O. Finkbine, Wm. C. Hutchins, John P. Marling, Wm. F. Murphy.

Class of 1881.—Wm. H. Bailey, Otto A. Byington, Leander C. Dennis, Joseph W. Linkhart, Charles A. Rogers, Wesley R. Rutan, Horace L. Wood.

Class of 1882.—John W. Brooks, J. M. Curry, S. S. Gillespie, Frederick S. Hebard, Isaac B. Henyan, Charles N. Hunt, Wm. Kennedy, Charles R. Leonard, James A. Moon, Francis O'Connor, Wilson T. Reed, Sylvanus Webster, James A. Wintermute.

MEDICAL GRADUATES.

[*Allopathic.*]

This department was organized in June, 1869, but did not go into active operation until October 6, 1870. The following list comprises those persons who have graduated from this department, receiving its degree of M. D., who were *citizens of Johnson county*, but no others:

1871.—Nathan H. Tulloss.

1872.—Joseph W. Davis, Anna A. Shepard.

1873.—John W. Hempstead, Jane A. Preston, Thomas R. Ward, James A. White.

1874.—Elizabeth Hess, Channing B. Kimball, Manly B. Moon, Ezra H. Shaffer.

1875.—S. J. Bridenstine.

1876.—Azuba D. King, Albert Morsman, Frank A. Xanten.

1877.—Harry T. Lanning.

1878.—Henry S. Havighorst, Thomas F. Kelleher, Samuel S. Lytle.

1879.—F. E. Seymour, J. T. Brenneman.

1880.—W. J. Saunders.

1881.—J. R. Cozine, J. K. Milbourne, W. J. Vogt.

1882.—L. J. Leech, T. E. Records, H. J. Rankin, F. H. Smith, H. A. Wheeler.

[*Homeopathic.*]

At the June meeting, 1872, of the board of regents of the University a committee of Homeopathic physicians presented their formal request for the establishment of a Homeopathic department of medical instruction in the University. The matter was urged and discussed both in public and private for about four years, when by an act of the legislature approved March 17, '76, the regents were directed to establish a Department of Homeopathy in connection with the Medical Department of the University. Two chairs were to be established, and the sum of $4,100 was appropriated for their support. Drs. A. C. Cowperthwaite, of Nebraska City, Neb., and W. H. Dickinson, of Des Moines, Iowa, were elected to fill the chairs of Materia Medica and Theory and Practice. This department opened in 1877; and the following are the only *citizens of Johnson county* who have up to this time graduated from this department, receiving the University degree of M. D.:

1880—W. G. Emonds.
1881—Susan S. Pearse, George Poland.
1882—Flora S. Gleason.

JOHNSON COUNTY'S REPRESENTATIVES IN THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

This historian sent blanks to all of the State elemosynary, educational and penal institutions, requesting in each case a complete list of all persons who had ever been inmates from Johnson county. Some answered promptly, with full list as desired; some formally refused us the information; and some never made any answer.

We present here following the reports received:

IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND,
Vinton, Iowa, July 15, 1882.

H. A. REID, *Iowa City, Iowa:*

DEAR SIR:—The records of this institution show the names of the following persons from Johnson county:

1. James A. Gilliland was admitted April 4, 1853, and was discharged June 5, 1860. He was born in Pennsylvania, and at the time of his discharge lived in Iowa City. Cause of blindness, accident. At the time of admission had been blind three years.

2. Rhoda Bowen was admitted July 26, 1855, and was discharged May, 1856. She was born in Ohio. At the time of her discharge she lived in Iowa City. Cause of blindness, inflammation. At the time of admission, had been blind twenty-four years.

3. Henry D. Hollenbeck was admitted May 26, 1856. Was not discharged. He was born in Johnson county. He now lives in Marion, Iowa. Cause of blindness, inflammation. He has been blind from infancy.

4. Lucy Hempstead was admitted April 30, 1860. She was never discharged. She was born in Ohio. Did live in Iowa City. Cause of blindness—inflammation. At time of admission she had been blind two years.

5. Caroline Durham was admitted March 13, 1862. Was not discharged. She was born in New York City. Did live in Iowa City. Cause of blindness—inflammation. Was partially blind.

6. May Agnes Develing was admitted March 22, 1866. Did live in Iowa City. She was not discharged. She was born in New York State Cause of blindness—cataract. At time of admission she had been blind eight years.

7. Nicholas H. Boyce was admitted Sept. 7, 1866. Was not discharged. He was born in New York State. Did live in Springdale, Iowa. Cause of blindness—inflammation. At time of admission had been blind one year.

8. Sarah Ann Hyler was admitted Sept. 23, 1868. Was not discharged. She was born in Iowa, and did live in Johnson county. Cause of blindness—inflammation. At time of admission she had been blind three years.

9. James H. Poland was admitted August 31, 1868. Was not discharged. He was born in Ohio. Lived in Iowa City. Cause of blindness, scarlet fever, At time of admission he had been blind five years.

10. Mary E. Rucket was admitted October 1, 1869. Was not discharged. She was born in Iowa. Lived at Danforth, Johnson county. Cause of blindness, typhoid fever. At time of admission she had been blind eleven years.

11. Anna E. Hyler was admitted October 31, 1872. Was not discharged. She was born in Iowa. Did live in Palestine, Johnson county. Cause of blindness, inflammation. At time of admission she had been blind two years.

12. Samuel Kauffman was admitted January, 1877. He was not discharged. He was born in Washington county, Iowa. Now lives at Wyandotte, Kansas. Cause of blindness, cataract. At time of admission he had been blind three years.

13. John Larkin was admitted April 12, 1882. He is now in the institution. He was born in Ireland. Lives in Iowa City. Cause of blindness, sympathetic opthalmia. He has been blind two years.

14. Samuel T. Mansfield was admitted February 20, 1882. He is now in the institution. He was born in Maryland. Lives in Iowa City. Cause of blindness, pistol shot.* He has been blind six months.

Very truly yours, THOMAS F. McCUNE, Principal.

*By his own hand; attempted suicide--HISTORIAN.

FULL LIST OF PUPILS FROM JOHNSON COUNTY, IOWA, WHO HAVE ATTENDED THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Aug. 9, 1882.

Name.	Cause of being Deaf.	When admitted.	Left school.
Sarah McGuire....	Fever at 2 years of age	Jan. 1, 1855...	1862
Elizabeth Hummer.	Congenital fever.....	Jan. 1, 1855...	1861
Juliana Hauk.....	Unknown.....	Jan. 1, 1855...	1855
Dennis A. Dewey..	Erysipelas.....	Jan. 1, 1855...	1861
James Kemp.....	Not stated.....	Jan. 1, 1855...	Died in 1855
Elias Workman....	" "	Jan. 3, 1855...	1856
Anthony Yeggy...	" "	Jan. 1, 1855...	1862
John Skiles.....	" "	Jan. 1, 1855...	1856
Isabella Boon.....	Congenital fever.....	Oct. 15, 1880..	1881
Julia A. Wheeler...	Scarlet fever.....	—— — 1855..	1862
W. B. Williams....	Fall when 3 yrs. old..	—— — 1855..	Staid 1 year
John S. Hope.....	Sick when 15 mos. old.	March 7, 1880.	1881
Levi Keppart.....	Dropsy of the head...	Sept. 3, 1858..	1866
John C. Hummer...	Congenital fever.....	Sept. — 1858..	1865
Joshua B. Nicholson	Inflammation of brain	Dec. 24, 1859..	1865
Julia Donahue.....	Scarlet fever.....	March —, 1860	1866
Katie Daley.....	Unknown	Jan. 20, 1882...	Staid 1 year
Mary Kasmeyer...	Congenital fever.....	Sept. 24, 1862..	1864
Newton Anderson..	Fever when 2 yrs. old	Nov. 16, 1863..	1869
William J. Corning.	Rheumatic fever.....	Sept. 22, 1864..	1867
William A. Nelson..	Scarlet fever.....	Sept. 17, 1868.	1875
Emil Schottle.....	Brain fever.....	Sept. 18, 1868.	1877
Joseph Fox.....	Speech defective only	Sept. 16, 1873.	1878
James Fox.....	" " "	Nov. 18, 1873.	Staid 1 year
James G. Stoddard.	Scarlet fever.....	Nov. 16, 1875.	Staid 2 years

A. ROGERS, *Superintendent.*

H. M. Bassett, acting superintendent of Hospital for the Insane, at Mount Pleasant, refused to furnish the statistics; he thought they ought not to be published.

E. W. Stanton, secretary of the State Agricultural College at Ames, in Story county, reports only one person ever graduated there, from Johnson county, to-wit: Winfield S. Collins, of Solon, in class of 1876.

J. C. Gilchrist, principal of the State Normal School, at Cedar Falls, reports only one graduate from Johnson county, Miss Eleanor Kraigor, in class of 1881.

The list of Johnson county graduates from the different departments of the State University will be found with the local history of the University, given in another place.

From the Reform Schools at Eldora and Mitchellville, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Davenport, and the Asylum for Feeble Minded Children at Glenwood, we failed to get any response.

IOWA STATE PENITENTIORY, FORT MADISON.

List of prisoners received from Johnson county, from September 16, 1852, to July 12, 1882:

Regis'd No.	NAME.	CRIME.	Date Received.	Date Discharged.
26	William Pearce.....	Larceny....	Sept. 16, '52...	Sept. 15, '53...
61	William Conliff....	do	June 16, '54...	May 3, '59 ....
65	Elisha B. Freeman..	Seduction...	Nov. 6, '54....	[1]
66	Christian Genseke ..	Larceny....	Nov. 8, "	[2]
67	Geo. W. Woodruff..	do	Nov. 8, "	[3]
68	Pleasant Fonts.....	Murder 2d d.	Jan. 15, '55....	[4]
148	Alvin Lovit.....	P's'g c'f't m'y	March 19, '58..	[5]
149	James Barrett.....	do	" "	[6]
170	Moses Lafferty.....	do	June 30, '58...	May 21, '60...
171	Edwin Kerrick.....	Larceny...	" "	May 19, '59....
210	George Stark.....	G'd Larceny	Feb. 11, '59....	Oct. 11, '61....
315	William Goodey....	Larceny....	April 28, '60...	[7]
330	Nathan Hendricks alias Hend'ksTownsend	Having counterfeit money.....	July 31, '60...	July 5, '61.....
359	Wm. A. Carney....	Larceny....	Jan. 22, '61 ...	Nov. 6, '62....
450	Champion Vaughn..	do	March 16, '63..	Nov. 17, '64...
478	James Bailey.....	do	Nov. 3, '63 ...	Nov. 3, '68 ....
479	Nelson G. Whiting..	Counterf't'ng	" "	Nov. 16, '66...
498	Oscar Goodwin.....	Adultery...	May 26, '64...	[8]
512	Elkanah S. Tanner..	Lerceny....	Nov. 4, '64....	Jan. 8, '67.....
577	Isaac Wright.....	do	Nov. 3, '65....	Nov. 2, '67....
763	George Sleider....	do 2 in'dict's.	Nov. 9, '67....	Sept. 28, '68...
764	Peter Kramer.....	do 2 in'dict's.	" "	[9]
829	Herbert Shaw.....	Larceny....	May 26, '68....	Feb. 26, '70...
997	James A. Burton...	do	Oct. 31, '69....	June 15, '72...
998	Levi Graham.....	do	" "	" "
999	Geo. H. Thomas....	do	" "	[10]
1064	George H. Moffit...	do	May 16, 70....	Feb. 16, '72....
1069	Wm. Hockenberry..	do	June 6, '70....	[11]
1360	Walter Russell.....	Manslaugh'r	May 28, '72....	Nov. 11, '72...
1455	David J. VonWil...	Robbery...	Jan. 22, '73....	[12]
1664	William Witt.....	Larceny....	Jan. 28, '74....	[13]
1665	L. W. Thompson...	Forgery....	" "	July 10, '74...
2833	John Thompson....	Burglary...	Feb. 4, '78.....	May 4, '82 ....
2867	John Yost.....	Larceny...	Feb. 4, '79.....	April 29, '79...
2950	Frank Peach.....	Burglary...	June 26, '79...	Feb. 25, '80....
2951	John Dibal.....	do	" "	" "
3099	William Bradley....	Larceny....	Jan. 23, '80....	Oct. 10, '81....
3283	Charles Neff.....	do	Feb. 5, '81.....	Oct. 3, '81.....

REMARKS:—1 Pardoned November 2, '55. 2 Pardoned Aug. 12, '57. 3 Escaped. 4 Died June 27, '75. 5 Order Supreme Court, Nov. 3, '59. 6 ditto. 7 Pardoned August 2, '60. 8 Pardoned April 14, '71. 9 Pardoned January 21, '68. 10 Pardoned December 22, '71. 11 Pardoned December 23, '72. 12 Sent to Anamosa May 13, '73. 13 Pardoned July 24, '74.

At present [July 12, 1882] there is not a single prisoner from Johnson county in this institution. HIEL HALE, Deputy Warden.

ANAMOSA ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY.

List of prisoners received from Johnson county, from January 22, 1873, to July 15, 1882:

NAME.	CRIME COMMITTED.	DATE RECEIVED.	DATE DISCHARGED.
D. J. VanWie	Robbery	January 22, '73	April 1, '79
Archy Shearier	Grand Larceny	" " '75	Pard. June 13, '76.
Joseph Shearier	" "	" " "	" Oct. 11, '77
John H. Shelly	" "	" " "	" " " "
Thos. McNamer	" "	" " "	" " " "
Jos. Brown	" "	" 13, '76	Nov. 23, '76
Robt. Palm	Larceny	" " "	" 16, '77
Chas. Smith	Forgery	July 13, '76	Oct. 6, '76
William Dilley	Murder 1st deg.	Feb. 6, '77	Life
Frank Allen	Grand Larceny	July 5, '77	Aug. 2, '77
J. D. McMahan	Forgery	" " "	" " "
John Thompson	Burglary	Feb. 4, '78	Trans. to Ft. Mad., January 11, '79
A. Keeler	Burglary & Larc'y	July 2, '78	March 18, '80
Wm. Keeler	" "	" " "	May 12, '79
Chas. Thomas	" "	" 3, '80	Died, Aug. 21, '81.
Patrick Murphy	" "	" " "	
George Walker	Burglary	" " "	
Gertie Walker	"	" " "	
W. B. Rising	Assault with int't to commit murder	" " "	March 14, '82
Wm. J. Burns	Larceny	June 6, '82	
John Proctor	Assault with int't to commit murder	" " "	

This is a correct list; those not marked discharged are here yet.

Yours Respectfully,

A. E. MARTIN, Warden.

CHAPTER VI.—PART 3.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

The very first gubernatorial message ever promulgated in Iowa was strongly and decisively a temperance document. This was the message which Gov. Lucas delivered at the opening of the first *Iowa* Legislature ever convened, and occurred at Burlington, on Monday, the 12th day of November, 1838. In this document the Governor said:

We frequently see the most disastrous consequences proceed from practices, that in some places are considered as only fashionable vices—namely, *gambling and intemperance*. These two vices may be considered the fountains from which almost every other crime proceeds, as the statistical reports of many of the penitentiaries conclusively show. They have produced more murders, robberies, and individual distress, than all other crimes put together: this is evident, when we consider the many thousands that annually destroy themselves, and bring their families to beggary and wretchedness, by pursuing these vices: for surely there can be no murder of a deeper moral dye than self murder; and no robbery of a more heinous character than the robbery of our own families. Could you in your wisdom devise ways and means to check the progress of gambling and intemperance in this territory, you will perform an act that would immortalize your names and entitle you to the gratitude of posterity.

In this as in many other particulars, Gov. Lucas clearly laid down the true and righteous principles of government, which afterward became embodied in constitutional and statute laws of the State, once with the voice of Johnson county concurring (1855), and once with its strong majority against the measure (1882). As he was an honored and beloved citizen of Johnson county, it was proper in this history to note, as done above, how clearly he discerned and forecast the higher levels of Christian statesmanship which were yet to be climbed up to, if this land fulfilled its mission in the divine economy of States.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

On June 1, 1842, there was a Washingtonian temperance meeting in the Methodist Protestant Church. Judge Williams and Dr. Reynolds, were the speakers. John Horner was secretary of the organization. The Iowa city band furnished music for the occasion.

At a meeting of the Total Abstinence Society, held at Iowa City, on the 14th of September, 1842, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the secretary of this society be authorized and directed to enter into a correspondence with the temperance societies in the principal places in this territory, in order to ascertain from them what they can do in aid of a subscription for maintaining a permanent temperance missionary for the territory of Iowa; and that the Washingtonian society is respectfully requested to join in such correspondence.

The same meeting adopted a resolution reciting that a report had been put in circulation that their temperance missionary, Mr. Z. Washburn, when he was attending court in Iowa Clty in June preceding "got so drunk that he had to be taken out of the city and laid under a shade tree till he got sober;" and then they—

Resolved, that the said report is a malicious falsehood, and deserves the condemnation of all good men.

April 1, 1843, a report is made by Wm. Foster and J. M. Price, that Z. Washburn had been lecturing in their neighborhood, and ninety-six had signed the pledge.

A "CHURCH AND STATE" SCARE.

Dr. Jesse Bowen was known as the "invisible" editor of the Whig paper called the *Standard*, and so when anything appeared in that paper which its opponents wanted to pitch into, it was attributed to him, no matter whether he had ever seen it before it was printed or not. Along in 1842, 1843, there was considerable agitation of the temperance question going on, and the *Standard* criticised pretty severely the methods and theories of some of the agitators; whereupon a writer in the *Capital Reporter* replied to him thus:

The fears of the doctor that an union of Church and State are about to take place in the territory of Iowa, are so visionary and absurd in this enlightened age, that it seems to me when he gives them his second sober thought, that he will dismiss them from his mind as the dreams of a disordered intellect.

This will serve to show something of the temper and quality of the temperance controversy in Johnson county at that time.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

October 7, 1847, there was instituted at Iowa City, "Far West Division No. 4 of the Sons of Temperance." The charter members were W. Penn Clarke, James Robinson, Wm. McCormick, H. D. Downey, James Harlan, Silas Foster and S. C. Trowbridge. The instituting officer was T. S. Battell, of Muscatine, acting as Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarch.

The pledge was: "No brother shall make, buy, sell or use as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider."

The meeting for organization was held in the old capitol building, now the main building of the State University. The organization lingered along ten or twelve years, but never quite got up to the Iowa level on the woman question. This order never admitted women to membership except permissibly on local option for a year or so, and then forbade it again—though finally a sort of crinoline degree or "complimentary side-show" was fixed up to bridge over the women question. But it was not a success. Then the order of Good Templars sprang up, giving women full equality in its councils, and it eventually superseded the order of "Sons" entirely. The following list from the old roll of membership of "Far

West Division" shows some historic names, all in their own handwriting, and shows who mustered in the order during its lifetime in Iowa City:

William Patterson, deceased; J. D. W. Marsh, moved away; Wm. Penn Clarke, now in Washington, D. C.; Anson Hart, deceased; James Robinson, deceased; Henry Murray, M. D., died; Wm. McCormick, M. D., Grass Valley, Cal.; Edward Redhead, moved away; James Clark, head chief of Temple of Honor order; Jos. T. Fales, first State auditor, died; H. D. Downey, banker, died; G. D. Palmer, editor, out west; James Harlan, ex-U. S. Senator; Thomas Snyder, died; Geo. S. Hampton, ex-clerk supreme court, died; Silas Foster, died; S. C. Trowbridge, Curator State Historical Society; I. Crummey, died; Jno. M. Colman, died; Peter Moriarty, ex-State printer, deceased; C. C. Catlett, deceased; James Franklin, deceased; M. T. Patterson, in California; Henry Ward, moved away; Nelson King, ex-member legislature; Anthony Cole, deceased; B. P. Moore, deceased; M. J. Morsman, M. D., still in Iowa City; A. W. Sweet, moved away; Robt. M. Secrest, deceased; Oliver J. Phelps, deceased; J. C. Nobles, moved away; Charles Cartwright, still in Iowa City; Charles Pirmey, moved away; Israel Fisher, moved away; Chauncey Swan, deceased; Sylvanus Johnson, still lives at Iowa City; S. Magill, still in Iowa City; Alcinus Young, deceased; Anthony F. Thompson, moved away; Abraham C. Price, M. D., moved away; W. A. Henry, deceased; Samuel McCord, deceased; Dean E. Reynolds, moved away; Joseph H. Fisher, moved away; John L. Gordon, moved to Missouri; John J. Sanders, M. D., deceased; Samuel M. Coleman, moved away; W. S. Street, deceased; Lewis S. Swafford, still here; Samuel J. Hess, still here; Wm. Hamilton, deceased; O. J. McCormick, moved away; Charles Gaymon, still here; Isaac V. Dennis, still here; Dwight C. Dewey, M. D., moved away; R. Hutchinson, still here; S. R. Price, moved away.

James Robinson was the Worthy Patriarch of the Iowa City Division, who represented it when the grand division of the State was organized, Nov. 25, 1847.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

Early in 1882 the brother editors of the *Iowa State Register* at Des Moines, expressed pride and satisfaction that they had belonged to the order of Cadets of Temperance in their boyhood, and asked other ex-cadets of Iowa to report the fact. And for several months thereafter it was quite in fashion for men who had formerly belonged to this "toga virilis" temperance order to have the fact published in that "boss newspaper of the capital city."

In 1849 or '50, J. M. Coleman, James Harlan, S. C. Trowbridge and Joseph T. Fales, procured a charter and organized a section of Cadets of Temperance in Iowa City. This organization was for boys between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years, and none others were admitted. It was entirely under the fostering care of the order of Sons of Temperance, and its members on becoming eighteen years old passed into the order of Sons by special privilege. The boys elected all their own officers, the highest of whom was called Worthy Archon; but they must also have present some authorized member of the Sons to represent the

paternal and patriarchial guardianship of that order, and to see that the business was properly conducted by the boys.

The Cadets took the same pledge of total abstinence which the Sons did, and also an additional pledge not to use tobacco in any form. Their meetings were held up stairs in what was then the Mechanics' Institute, but is now known as the Mercy Hospital, or hospital of the medical department of the State University. As nearly as can now be learned, from eighty to one hundred boys united with this order during its existence in Iowa City. Judge Coleman was its Worthy Patriarch most of the time. Some of the boys who are remembered as having belonged to the Cadets here have since filled places of honor and trust. W. P. Hepburn, now member of congress from the eighth district, was at one time Worthy Archon of the Cadets. A. B. Walker was afterwards an officer in the deaf mute asylum at Council Bluffs. Two of Colonel Henderson's sons belonged, one of whom is now judge of the district court at Marshalltown; and the other one was Colonel of the Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry (100 day service) in 1864. He is now a Methodist presiding elder in the Upper Iowa Conference.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Rescue Lodge No. 154, I. O. G. T., was organized on Tuesday evening, February 14, 1865, by the Grand Worthy Secretary, J. Norwood Clark. The first officers were: E. Metcalf, W. C. T.; Frances Clark, W. V. T.; A. B. Walker, W. R. S.; Amanda Calkin, W. T.; E. F. Brown, W. M.; B. H. Wilde, W. F. S.; Melissa J. Haddock, W. I. G.; T. McGillin, W. O. G.; Wm. Dow, W. C.; Olive Metcalf, R. H. S.; Sarah Dow, L. H. S.; N. Adams, P. W. C. T. J. B. Haddock, Lodge Deputy. Meetings held on Friday evenings. Initiation fee, $1 for men, and 50 cents for women.

There was another Lodge of Good Templars, called Ragan Lodge No. 15, and the following officers were elected in February, 1865: J. D. Bowersock, W. C. T.; Mary Berger, W. V. T.; George Lewis, W. R. S.; R. L. Dunlap, W. F. S.; J. N. Clark, W. T.; G. R. Betz, W. M.; Athenias Bishop, W. I. G.; J. N. Templin, W. O. G. No other particulars were obtained of this lodge.

VOTE ON LIQUOR PROHIBITION IN 1855.

For some mysterious and unexplained reason there is no mention whatever of this vote, nor any record made of returns upon it, in the county records for the year 1855. The county business was then running under the one-man rule, or county judge system of administration. F. H. Lee was then the county judge. On Monday, April 2, 1855, an election was held throughout the State on a question of prohibitory legislation. In Johnson county at the same election there was a vote also taken on the question of restraining sheep, goats and hogs, from running at large—or

as it was termed, the "Hog Law;" and also on a question of whether the county should establish a county poor house and farm. The liquor law, hog law, and poor house were all voted upon at the same time. F. H. Lee, county judge, with Malcolm Murray and P. H. Barns, two justices of the peace, constituted the county canvassing board. They made full entry of the vote on the hog law and the poor house, but no mention whatever of the vote on the prohibitory law. However, this historian, with the assistance of the county auditor, A. Medowell, Esq., succeeded in finding the original tally sheets of each township on that election, and from them the following return of that unrecorded vote has been accurately compiled:

Name of Township.	For the Liquor Law	Against the Liquor Law
Iowa City	417	173
Big Grove	56	45
Cedar	32	7
Jefferson	28	4
Monroe	31	10
Penn	84	15
Scott	52	1
Clear Creek	37	21
Washington	56	46
Union	22	25
Liberty	19	48
Pleasant Valley	41	54
Newport	58	35
Total	933	484

Majority in favor of the prohibitory liquor law, 449.

At this time there was no such office as county clerk. Samuel Hess was clerk of the district court, and F. H. Lee county judge.

The vote throughout the State on the prohibition question at the same time (1855) stood thus: For the prohibitory law, 25,555; against the prohibitory law, 22,645; majority in the State in favor of the law, 2,910.

On the 25th day of December, 1856, Geo. W. Eastman, agent to sell liquor in Iowa City, came before the county board, and resigned said appointment; and thereupon it was ordered that said resignation be received and said agency be suppressed. Said agent made settlement and paid into the county treasury the sum of $400, the amount in his hands, and was thereupon discharged.

Among the matters of curious and legitimate history in regard to the temperance question and the prohibitory liquor law in Johnson county, is the following unique and racy public document, which was published in the Iowa City *Press*, April 11, 1866:

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The selling of intoxicating liquors is against the laws, the constitution and institutions of the State of Iowa, and,

WHEREAS, The federal and city licenses do not protect our constitutional and personal rights, and,

WHEREAS, The most of the *Reverendissimi atque amplisimi* clergymen of Iowa City, blessed by true and faithful christianity, philanthropy and infalibility, did call us at their temperance meeting last September, pirates, murderers, serpents, poisoners, dealers of firebrands, arrows etc., and,

WHEREAS, The most potent N. H. Brainerd, epitor, and leader of the Republican party, pronounced in his most excellent and edifying journal, that we keep the chambers of death and gates of hell; that we are pouring out the streams of damnation and death, and,

WHEREAS, In order to show to our distinguished lawyers that we, as common men, are martyrs to the indistinctness of the U. S. Laws:

THEREFORE, we do hereby solemnly PROCLAIM and declare that on and after the 12th day of April, 1866, we will refrain from selling intoxicating liquors under any name, and will sell only beer, cider and Iowa wine: that we will keep first-class eating-houses, and it will be our pleasure to see old and new friends, to whom we are much obliged for their patronage, hoping they will keep our humble places in remembrance.

Done in Iowa City, this 11th day of April, in the 1866th year of Grace and the 11th of the Maine Liquor Law.

JNO B. SEYKORA, JOHN XANTEN,
LEONHARDT ETZEL, G. P. BURCKLE,
LEO MUCHENBERGER, F. VOLKRINGER,
ZIMMERMAN & CO.

PROHIBITORY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—1882.

In deference to the growing temperance sentiment throughout the State, and the popular demand for some more effective way of repressing the liquor traffic thah was afforded by the various and confused statutes on the subject, the Eighteenth General Assembly (winter of 1879–80), and again, the Nineteenth General Assembly (winter of 1881–2), submitted to the people, at a special election, on June 27, 1882, a prohibitory amendment to the State constitution. There were then published in Johnson county the following weekly newspapers: *State Press*, *Iowa City Republican* (daily and weekly), *Iowa City Post* (German), *Volksfreund* (German), *Slovan-Ameriky* (Bohemian), the *Oxford Democrat*, and the *Oxford Journal*. (The *Solon Reaper* was not started until July 28, a month after the election.) All of these papers, except the *Oxford Journal*, were anti-amendment organs. The following was the result of the vote in the county:

OFFICIAL CANVASS

of the votes cast at the special election, June 27, 1882, in Johnson county, Iowa, on the proposition to amend the constitution of the State.

Name of twps and precincts.	Total votes cast.	For the amendment.	Against the amendment.
Cedar	138	62	76
Big Grove	235	86	149
Jefferson	137	39	98
Monroe	155	13	142
Oxford	290	139	151
Hardin	122	36	86
Madison	102	65	37
Penn	107	75	32
Clear Creek	114	57	57
Newport	125	24	101
Graham	154	70	84
Scott	160	126	34
Union	131	64	67
Washington	170	83	87
Sharon	164	60	104
Liberty	99	7	92
Fremont	225	125	100
Pleasant Valley	109	67	42
Lincoln	122	45	77
Lucas, East	89	34	55
Lucas, West	127	82	45
Iowa City, North	699	158	541
Iowa City, South	604	253	351
Total	4378	1770	2608

Majority in Johnson county against the amendment, 838. The exact form of the amendment, and the result throughout the State are set forth in the following

PROCLAMATION.

State of Iowa. By the Governor. A proclamation declaring the result of the special election held on June 27, 1882:

WHEREAS, The eighteenth and nineteenth general assemblies of the State of Iowa, did in due form and according to the provisions of the constitution, agree to add, as section 26, to article 1, of the constitution, an amendment in the words following, to-wit:

"SECTION 26. No person shall manufacture for sale, or sell or keep for sale, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine and beer. The general assembly shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the prohibition herein contained, and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof." And,

WHEREAS, Proclamation was made and said amendment was submitted to a vote of the electors of the State at a special election held throughout the State in pursuance of law, on Tuesday, the 27th day of June, 1882; and

WHEREAS, The official canvass of the result of said election, as made by the executive council, acting as a State board of canvassers, shows 155,436 votes for the adoption of the amendment and 125,677 votes against, leaving a majority of 29,759 votes for the adoption of the amendment.

Now, therefore, I, Buren R. Sherman, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, and in the name of the

people of Iowa, do hereby proclaim that the aforesaid amendment is adopted and is a true and valid part of the constitution of the State of Iowa; whereof all persons will take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

BUREN R. SHERMAN.

Attest. J. A. T. HULL, Secretary of State.

The vote in this, the Fifth Congressional District, stood: For the amendment, 16,587; against the amendment, 13,408; majority for the amendment in this district, 3,179.

A DRUGGIST DECLARATION.

To the Public:

The conditions, restrictions, and penelties of the liquor and pharmacy laws are so onerous and severe that we, the druggists of Iowa City and vicinity, having due regard for our honor and financial safety, feel that we dare not avail ourselves of the laws' exemption. We therefore have adopted the following resolution to go into effect as soon as published.

Resolved, That hereafter we will sell no alcoholic liquors of any kind for any purpose whatever.

Adopted by the Johnson County Pharmaceutical Association July 10, 1882.

M. J. MOON,
W. E. SHRADER,
E. A. DOTY,
H. A. ROBINSON.
M. W. DAVIS,
T. J. RIGG,
J. H. WHETSTONE,
WM. A. MORRISON,
W. H. BOERNER & SON,

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was instituted by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster: date of charter January, 1875. The first officers were: President, Mrs. H. S. Osmond; Secretary, Miss Fanny White; Treasurer, Mrs. N. H. Brainerd. Present officers are: President, Mrs. S. N. Fellows; Secretary, Mrs. A. C. Hinman; Treasurer, Mrs. N. H. Brainerd. The membership is twenty-five. Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. M. J. Aldrich, Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Washington, have lectured before the Union. Successful work has been done in the spread of temperance literature, instruction of the children in the Band of Hope, enforcing the temperance law, especially at county fairs; and in personal effort to reform the inebriate.

ANTI-PROHIBITION LEAGUE.

Rev. C. Compton Burnett promised to prepare for this history a sketch of the organization at Iowa City of the State Anti-Prohibition League, which grew out of the labors of himself and Hon. John P. Irish against the prohibitory constitutional amendment, early in 1882. But he has failed to furnish the sketch, and depending on him, we did not collect data to present the matter.

The vote of the state June 27, 1882, on the prohibition question gives the following points of historic interest: The total vote of the state was 281,381, and the majority in favor of the amendment was 29,759. The total vote is 46,275 *greater* than that cast for governor in 1881, and 41,287 *smaller*

than the vote cast at the presidential election in 1880. There were 45 counties that gave majorities for the amendment, 23 counties against it, and one, Van Buren county, which was a tie. Polk county gave the largest majority for the amendment, 2,111, and Dubuque the largest against, 5,060. Audubon gave the smallest majority for, 28, and Davis the smallest against, 4.

CHAPTER VI.—PART 4.

MEDICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL HISTORY—County Physicians, Medical Societies, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS—Notes in 1840-41—Trowbridge's County History—The Gov. Lucas Homestead—Ex-Gov. Kirkwood as Road Supervisor—Jim Hamilton's "Gunpowder Plot"—A Benevolent Crank—Confusion of Names—Bible Society.

THE FIRST COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

The following proceedings of the county board, October 9, 1841, wil be both amusing and interesting, at least to medical gentlemen:

It having been made known to the physicians of Iowa City that proposals would be received on this day by the board of commissioners on what terms the medical attendance on all paupers should be given for one year, by either physician for *one* year, and furnish their own medicines, on this day, to-wit: October 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., the following proposals were received to-wit:

To the honorable board of county commissioners of Johnson county, Iowa territory:

GENTLEMEN: I, in accordance to your wishes, as physician for all the paupers of Johnson county, Iowa territory, do hereby obligate myself to attend professionally, and furnish all necessary medicines for them, for the sum of seventy-five dollars annually.

Yours, gentlemen, with respect,

HENRY MURRAY, M. D."

Iowa City, October 9, 1841.

To the honorable board of county commissioners of Johnson county:

We whose names are hereunto subscribed (physicians of Johnson county), make a joint application for rendering medical services to, and medicines to the paupers of this county, from this date to the 1st of October, 1842, under the direction of the board of county commissioners or their agent, for the sum of twenty-five dollars each.

JESSE BOWEN.
EZRA BLISS.
S. M. BALLARD.

These proposals being in effect of equal amounts, it was motioned by Mr. Parrott, one of the board, "Shall we select from the proposals which shall be accepted?" Mr. Cavanagh and Mr. Clark were opposed to the acceptance of either proposal as they now stand. Mr. Parrott votes for

selecting, and Mr. Cavanagh objects because the word *each* was added to the last recorded proposal after the same was delivered and opened by the board, so Mr. Parrott's motion was lost.

Mr. Cavanagh then motions that the services mentioned in the aforesaid recorded proposals be let to the lowest bidding physician or physicians, which motion was agreed to by Mr. Clark and dissented from by Mr. Parrott. So the motion of Mr. Cavanagh was carried, and the same being set up at public outcry, Dr. Henry Murray, being the lowest bidder, at the sum of six dollars, became the physician as employed by the board according to the proposals and the actions on them aforesaid.

THE COUNTY PHYSICIAN PROBLEM AGAIN.

October 6, 1842, the county board appointed Doctors Murray and Bliss to be county physicians, to furnish all medicines themselves for pauper patients, make out their separate bills, and at the end of the year the county board would allow them a pro rata compensation out of a total fund of $100 for the whole year. October 8th Dr. H. Murray wrote a note to the board, emphatically saying, "I will have nothing to do with the partnership affair of doctors for the paupers of Johnson county."

It seems that Dr. Bliss went on acting under the "partnership affair," but somehow or other things did not go smoothly, for on January 6, 1843, the following further proceedings were had on the pauper doctor difficulty:

The object of this meeting being at this time to take into consideration the propriety of letting out medical attendance to paupers for one year from the October term of this board, 1842, to the lowest bidder. One of the physicians appointed at that time having refused to accept the appointment.

On consideration of the premises, it is ordered that the order made on yesterday on this subject, be expunged from the record.

And it is also ordered that Dr. Ezra Bliss be allowed the sum of thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents in full compensation for his medical services to paupers since the October session, 1842, and that order and contract entered and made at that time, be mutually and is hereby rescinded.

And now, on this day, to-wit, January 6, 1843, it is ordered and agreed on the part of the commissioners, that the sum of one hundred dollars shall be appropriated out of the county treasury, for the payment of physicians for their medical attendance and services rendered to paupers in this county for one year from this date. It is understood by the board that sick paupers shall have their choice of physicians in this county, and that the sum above named shall be paid to the physicians so employed, in proportion to actual services rendered by them respectively, and it is further understood that each physician shall furnish his own medicine, and present the bills to be adjusted at the January term of this board in the year 1844.

That expression by the board, "that sick paupers *shall have their choice of physicians* in this county," seems to have been a direct resentment of the assumption of the allopathic class or school of doctors that they alone were "regular" and entitled to public recognition as physicians. Whether they wanted an allopathic, a homeopathic, a botanic or an eclectic doctor,

they might take their choice; the county board would treat all schools of doctors as on the same footing.

PHYSICIANS' BILLS.

The following from county record of January 7, 1856, will be interesting to the doctors:

Ordered, that Dr. L. M. Ballard be allowed sixty-five dollars for his medical bill to paupers since January 1, 1845.

Ordered, that Dr. Ezra Bliss be allowed seven dollars for his medical bill to paupers since January, 1845.

Ordered, that Dr. S. R. Crummey be allowed his medical bill to paupers since January, 1845.

There being twelve dollars not yet appropriated and Dr. Murray's bill of $20 not being satisfactory to this board, and $6 of Dr. Crummey's bill being also unsatisfactory it is *ordered*, that if Dr. Murray and Dr. Crummey shall hereafter establish their bills as being properly chargeable to the paupers, that the said sum of twelve dollars shall be allowed and divided in proper proportion between them.

The county seems to have had a good deal of trouble with its pauper doctor business. January 7, 1847, this record appears:

Dr. Henry Murray presented his medical bill for services rendered by Murray, McCormick and Swan to paupers during 1846, amounting to $47.00; which being investigated by the board, it is ordered, that the said Murray, McCormick and Swan, be allowed the sum of $38.50 on said bill out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Dr. Enos Metcalf presents his bill for medical services to paupers in 1846, amounting to $25.00; which being fully investigated by the board, it is ordered, that he be allowed fifteen dollars on said bill, provided, that the amount of the taxes due this county by him, shall be paid the treasurer of this county out of the above amount of fifteen dollars.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

The first mention found of a medical organization was a notice dated May 10, 1843, and published in the Iowa City papers, stating that "the adjourned meeting of the Iowa Medical Society will be held on Monday, the 5th day of June next, in Iowa City." It is signed "by order of the president; Ezra Bliss, secretary." Dr. Bliss was then of the firm of Ballard & Bliss, physicians and surgeons.

The next record found in this line was the following:

BOTANIC MEDICAL MEETINGS.

At a meeting of the friends of the botanic medical practice, in Iowa City, on the 3d of June, 1843, a society was organized to be known by the name of the "Medical Botanic Society of Johnson county, Iowa territory," and the following officers were chosen for the year ensuing, viz:—James Robinson, Esq., president; B. S. Holmes, vice president; J. A. Miller, recording secretary; J. N. Ball, corresponding secretary. *Censors*, E. Metcalf, J. L. Frost, Rev. Wm. Patterson, S. H. Bonham, Esq., and J. Heberson.

The published report at the time says:

An address was delivered by Dr. Metcalf, in which it was clearly

demonstrated that the present state of things call loudly for a *reform* in the practice of medicine—that such reform has been introduced; and notwithstanding it has waded through an opposition paralleled only by that arrayed against the Christian religion, yet it begins to stand forth preeminent, wearing a wreath of truth and reason, and bearing in triumph the laurels of victory, until it has overcome the prejudices of more than *three and a half millions of the inhabitants* of these United States: and that it only needs an investigation to be adopted by every candid, thinking mind. On motion,

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the president and secretary, and published in both the papers printed in this city. On motion,

Resolved, that this meeting adjourn to the first Saturday in July next, at one o'clock P. M. All friends of the botonic practice are respectfully invited to attend. A public address may be expected in the evening at half past seven o'clock.

JAMES ROBINSON, *President.*

J. A. MILLER, *Secretary.*

The sanguine expectations of these "reformers" have not been met; yet their views and "resolves" make a part of the medical history of the county, and as such have a rightful place here.

On Friday evening, May 17, 1867, a meeting was held, at which the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Johnson County Medical Society (a quorum of whose members is now here present), which was organized on the 27th of May, 1856, and the last meeting of which, as appears from the minutes now before us, was held December 31, 1859, is hereby re-organized and revived by this meeting.

The medical gentlemen reported present at this re-organization meeting were: Drs. Sanford W. Huff, Frederick Lloyd, T. S. Mahan, A. C. Moon, Henry Murray, J. C. Shrader, J. H. Ealy, Wm. Ott.

On May 25 another meeting was held, and the following officers elected: President, Dr. Huff; vice-president, Dr. Ealy; secretary, Dr. Lloyd; treasurer, Dr. Ott; librarian, Dr. Mahan; committee on ethics and admissions, Drs. Henry Murray, J. C. Shrader, and J. J. Sanders.

Drs. C. A. White and O. Heinsins, of Iowa City; David Stewart, of North Liberty, and F. C. Stewart, of Solon, were made members. During the remainder of that year, 1867, some very good meetings were held, valuable reports made and discussions had. Dr. White was the State Geologist. Dr. Shrader seems to have been the leading surgeon at that time.

Drs. George Mitchell, M. J. Morsman, C. C. McGovern, Robert M. Paddock and Wm. Vogt, of Iowa City, were afterward members. The society continued to exist under the above name with varying fortunes for nineteen years—the first organization having occurred May 27, 1856, and the last recorded meeting on December 16, 1875. It does not appear that they ever sent a delegate to the national association.

"The Iowa City Medical Society" was a direct successor of the last mentioned one, and was organized Jan. 10, 1876. Its first officers were: Drs. E. F. Clapp, president; R. W. Pryce, vice-president; E. H. Sheaffer, secretary; N. H. Tulloss, treasurer. *Censors*, Drs. Gustavus Hinrichs, J. C. Shrader.

Its present officers are: J. C. Shrader, president; Elizabeth Hess, vice president; S. S. Lytle, secretary; N. H. Truloss, treasurer. *Censors*, Drs. C. M. Hobby, J. C. Shrader, and Gustavus Hinrichs. The total membership is twelve.

The following members have been delegates to the National Medical Association: Dr. Clapp in 1876, Philadelphia; 1877, Chicago; 1878, Buffalo. Dr. Shrader, 1877, Chicago.

As matters of general interest to the people, and information which they ought to have, we present the following additional points:

The objects of this society shall be the advancement of medical knowledge, the elevation of professional character, the protection of the interests of its members, and the promotion of all measures adapted to the improvement of the health and the protection of the lives of the community.

The article on membership specifies that "None shall be admitted to membership except those who are regular graduates in medicine and surgery, having diplomas procured in a regular manner from medical institutions recognized by the American Medical Association."

The code of ethics followed is that of the American Medical Association.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

This sub-chapter is devoted as a sort of scrap-bag, to include a variety of historical items which were collected in the course of our work at preparing this volume, but which did not seem to quite exactly fit in anywhere else.

NOTES IN 1840–41.

The first book ever printed in regard to Iowa was compiled by John B. Newhall, of Burlington, and published by J. H. Colton, the great map publisher of New York city. The title of the book was "Sketches of Iowa, or the Emigrant's Guide," and Mr. Newhall's preface is dated February 2, 1841, hence the material must have been gathered chiefly in 1840. It was a well prepared and very valuable little book for the time, and being the first publication on Iowa, we copy what it gives in regard to Johnson county, as it was regarded at that time:

This county borders upon the Indian country, the principal part of it being embraced in the purchase of 1837. It was organized in 1839, and is attached to the second judicial district. It is bounded on the north by Linn, east by Cedar and Muscatine, south by Washington and Louisa, and contains an area of about 610 square miles. As a whole, Johnson may

be estimated a good county of land, well watered and timbered, and abounding with excellent springs, although it is somewhat more broken and uneven than some of the adjacent counties. It has the character of being a very healthy county, there existing no local causes to produce disease, and, at the present time, is as rapidly populating as any county in the territory. The location of the permanent seat of government of the territory being established in this county, (at Iowa City,) has directed the attention of hundreds of enterprising and industrious emigrants hither, many of them possessing wealth and refinement, and influence, and perhaps the results witnessed in a few short months, from the first settlement of this county, is without a parallel in the growth of countries.

It was on the 4th day of May, 1839, the commissioners appointed by the legislative assembly selected the site for this new city, which, up to that time, was the hunting-ground of the savage, without the first landmark of civilization. And on the ensuing 4th of July, but one log cabin marked the place of a *city*, and the devoted few who made the pilgrimage on that glorious day to consecrate this young city to freedom and civilization, slept under the trees of the forest, having no other shelter save the broad canopy of heaven; yet here were the seeds of liberty planted, and for the *first* time proudly waved the stars and stripes of freedom. On the following June, after the lapse of eleven months, Iowa City contained between six and seven hundred inhabitants, several spacious hotels, a dozen stores, and artisans of every description, churches, coffee houses, and all the life and bustle of a city of years! For more detailed descriptions, see chief towns in Iowa.

The main branch of the Iowa river flows through this county in a southeasterly direction, and touching the northeast corner of Washington, pursues its course through Louisa to the Mississippi. Big Grove commences near Iowa City, and extends to the borders of the Indian country. It has been pronounced among the best and most extensive bodies of timber in Iowa. It is situated between the Iowa and Cedar rivers, being about twenty miles in length, with an average width of six to seven miles.

Johnson county is abundantly supplied with excellent building rock, and its clay makes brick of the best quality. Perhaps few counties are more favored with all the requisites, either for the artisan or the agriculturist, than Johnson; the population are principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, but so recent has been its settlement, that but few farms have been cultivated to any great extent; yet the time is near at hand when the farmers of Johnson will have a surplus of products, and their meadows will abound with stock.

Population in 1838, 237; and in 1840, 4,504.

POPULATION OF IOWA.

To give the reader some idea of the surprising increase of population in this young territory, I will commence with the first sensus, taken in August, 1837, at which time the whole of the present territory was comprised in only two counties, the population of which, according to the official returns stood thus:

Dubuque county	4,274.
Des Moines county	6,257.
Total	10,531.

In May, 1838, these two counties having been divided into sixteen—the census was again taken, and the result was as follows:

Counties.	Pop.	Counties.	Pop.
Louisa	1,180	Linn	205
Jackson	881	Des Moines	4,605
Jones	241	Muscatine	1,247
Clinton	445	Henry	3,058
Scott	1,252	Clayton	274
Dubuque	2,381	Washington	283
Johnson	237	Lee	2,839
Cedar	557		
Van Buren	3,174	Total	22,859

From this it appears, that in twenty-one months the population had *doubled* itself, and left an excess of 1797 souls.

In July, 1840, the census was again taken, and the following result exhibited:

Counties.	Pop.	Counties.	Pop.
Clayton	1,045	Jefferson	2,780
Clinton	800	Linn	1,385
Cedar	1,225	Lee	6,096
Delaware	171	Louisa	1,925
Dubuque	3,056	Muscatine	1,942
Des Moines	5,546	Scott	2,193
Henry	3,784	Washington	1,572
Jones	474	Van Buren	6,166
Jackson	1,452		
Johnson	1,504	Total	43,116

TROWBRIDGE'S COUNTY HISTORY.

Oct. 8, 1844. Ordered, that Samuel C. Trowbridge be requested to make a certified statement of the organization of Johnson county; who were the first officers legally elected or appointed; the time when, and where qualified; and give generally all the information in his power, which may be necessary to make the acts of the first officers of the county fully understood and legal.

Col. Trowbridge commenced preparing a sketch in accordance with the above order, and had it nearly completed. He was postmaster at the time and had his early history sketch, and some of the documents pertaining to the matter, in the post-office when it was burned down on the Sunday night, of March 26, 1845. His manuscripts and papers were all destroyed in the fire, and nothing further was ever done by the county to rehabilitate its lost or unwritten records. Col. Trowbridge was so much broken and depressed by his loss of property and records, books and documents in this post-office fire, that he has had no heart since to make any attempt at writing out his recollections of the early days; but he is always respectful and cordial toward any candid inquirer after such knowledge as abides in his recollection.

THE GOVERNOR LUCAS HOMESTEAD.

The Johnson County Claim Association was organized March 9, 1839,

and the name of Robert Lucas appears on the list of members in his own handwriting. Many of the settlers had taken and occupied their claims prior to this, but had not bounded and staked them off very definitely. The association fixed certain rules for marking claims, so that there might be uniformity and a common method for all, thus preventing overlap of claim lines and preventing disputes and quarrels. On page 45 of the old book we find this entry:

"The following claim I purchased of John Kight, in February, 1839, and I wish it registered to me as a claim made, as I have not got his deed with me—the same being the southwest quarter of section 14, and that part of the south half of section 15, that lies east of the Iowa river—township 79 north, range 6 west. July 3, 1840.

ROBERT LUCAS.

Handed in July 3, 1840."

Witnesses still living say that Mr. Lucas paid Kight $200 cash down, for his improvements. Kight's name appears twice in the old book, as the holder of other claims, but no other mention occurs of the Lucas claim.

This was the same property where the venerable first Governor of Iowa lived and died; and where his son, Col. Edward W. Lucas still resides—1882.

EX-GOV. KIRKWOOD AS ROAD SUPERVISOR.

In 1868 the voters of Iowa City township, "just for the fun of the thing," or as a sort of practical joke on the ex-Governor, elected him to the office of road supervisor. But he took it in good part, went promptly and qualified, and served his term out faithfully and well. His annual report in his own handwriting, lies before the writer hereof, and shows that he obeyed the scriptural injunction, "whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." This incident affords a good example and lesson to all who aspire to places of public honor and trust, and admirably illustrates the fact that true honor lies not specially in the bigness of the work done, but in the thoroughness and fidelity with which it is done. Iowa City township never had a better year's road service than this one; and the following affidavit is affixed to the report:

THE STATE OF IOWA, }
Johnson County, } ss.

S. J. Kirkwood, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing statement of his accounts as supervisor of road district No. 9, of Iowa City township, in said county, is just and true, as he verily believes.

S. J. KIRKWOOD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of November, 1869.

IRA J. ALDER, Twp. Clerk.

JIM HAMILTON'S "GUN-POWDER PLOT."

J. M. Douglass, of Clear Creek, tells a story at the expense of J. C. Hamilton, which shows that the boys of early times had as well devel-

oped taste for mischief as any of the present day. These two (J. M. D. and J. C. H.) got hold of some antiquated powder, supposed to be non-explosive, which suggested mischievous experiments as a test. So a regular Guy Fawkes "gun-powder plot" was laid to blow up a "spellin' school," with the latent hope in their breasts that there was power enough left in the powder to create that boy's paradise--a sensation—without doing serious damage. The boys displaced a brick in the ample hearth of the fire place, filled under it with the powder and covered with sand to avoid detection. When the exercises were at their height "Jim" got hold of the wooden shovel and drew the coals to the spot. The teacher, smelling the burning wood of the shovel, ordered him in tones of severity to "put it back." But just then came a "burst of thunder sound," filling the air with flying bricks, smoke, dust, and the smell of burnt powder, that adjourned that "spellin' school" *sine die* rather unceremoniously. Nobody hurt. Mr. Douglass gravely adds: "My father was school director at the time, and was present; but he never *interviewed* us boys, as he ought to have done."

In 1860 a benevolent crank named Townsend started, near Iowa City, a home or asylum for pauper orphans and bastard babies, and on June 4, 1861, the county board "resolved that the Rev. C. C. Townsend be required to give bonds, suitably secured, in a sum sufficient to indemnify the county against any loss it may sustain, by supporting any of the orphan children or foundlings which he has brought, or may hereafter bring into the county."

The bond was fixed at $5,000. Townsend never furnished it, but continued his benevolent work, till finally on June 7, 1867, the board ordered the county attorney to enjoin him or any agents of that institution from bringing any more of its sort of inmates into the county. These children were mostly street outcasts of the large cities, brought here on a theory that they could be cared for and trained to industrial habits. Some sympathized with the scheme and gave money to aid it, but it was altogether too private and irresponsible in its plan of work to be saddled on any community. Such elemosynary institutions must be under the control and responsible oversight of the state or some church or permanent benevolent order to make them properly worthy of encouragement.

CONFUSION OF NAMES.

There are some curiosities of names among the early settlers, some of which were so nearly alike in sound, as often to be mistaken one for another.

There were Trowbridge and Strawbridge.

Witter and Ritter.

Felkner and Fackler and Fessler.

Switzer and Swisher and Whicher, the latter a lawyer.

Henry Hart and Henry Earhart.

McGrew and Magruder.
McAllister and McCollister.
Norse and Morse and Morseman.
Prague and Sprague.
Berry and Berryhill.
Dennis and Dennison.
McCrory and McCleary.

But the greatest novelty and case of surnominal "confusion worse confounded," is the following list of men representing *nineteen different families* in Johnson county, and no two of these men being of any kin to each other, yet all named Clark. It beats John Smith a long way. The list is furnished and vouched for by Col. S. C. Trowbridge, librarian of the State Historical Society:

Philip Clark,	Farmer	Newport township.
Israel L. Clark	Minister	Penn township.
John C. Clark	Plasterer	City.
Timothy B. Clark	Farmer	Big Grove.
Isaac Clark	Farmer	Monroe.
William L. Clark	Farmer	Clear Creek.
Samuel W. Clark	Farmer	Pleasant Valley.
Thomas Clark	Farmer	Scott township.
Ezekiel Clarke	Banker	City.
Rush Clark	Lawyer	City.
W. Penn Clarke	Lawyer	City.
J. Warren Clark	Merchant and farmer	City.
J. Norwood Clark	Merchant	City.
A. L. Clark	Plasterer	City.
Jonas Clark	Painter	City.
Ephraim Clark	Miller	Lucas township.
W. A. Clark	Miller	Fremont and city.
—— Clark	Farmer	Fremont township.
Loring Clark	Farmer	Cedar township.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Sunday, September 25, 1842, after listening to an address by the Rev. Julius Field, agent of the American Bible Society, papers were circulated, and the names of forty-six persons obtained, subscribing an amount of $350.75 for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary Bible Society for the county of Johnson. The meeting was then organized by appointing Dr. W. Reynolds chairman, and A. P. Wood secretary. A constitution was read and adopted, and the time of annual meeting fixed for the month of September. A committee was then appointed for the purpose of selecting officers for the society. The following were reported, viz: President, Rev. M. Hummer, (of "Hummer's Bell notoriety." See article on "Hummer's Bell"); vice-presidents, Rev. Mr. Johnson, Rev. W. Woods,

Dr. W. Reynolds, W. B. Snyder and Chauncy Swan; secretary, Rev. Geo. B. Bowman; treasurer, Dr. Jesse Bowen. Executive Committee, Thomas Snyder and Anson Hart.

On motion, the above were unanimously elected as the officers of the society for the ensuing year. The secretary was instructed to inform the clergy of this organization. The executive committee, also, was instructed to procure a person to deliver an address on the Bible cause. Another meeting was ordered to be held on the first Tuesday in the ensuing court term.

On motion, the proceedings were directed to be published in the papers in this city.

Adjourned, to meet as above. W. REYNOLDS, *President.*
A. P. WOOD, *Secretary.*

JOHNSON COUNTY'S "FAMILY RECORD."

The following are the returns made to the county clerk from September 30, 1881, to September 30, 1882:

	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
Returned in October, 1881.....	30	13	28
Returned in November, 1881.....	34	12	18
Returned in December, 1881.....	27	11	30
Returned in January, 1882.....	26	9	28
Returned in February, 1882	23	5	32
Returned in March, 1882.....	19	5	15
Returned in April, 1882.....	41	14	24
Returned in May, 1882.....	13	7	20
Returned in June, 1882.....	12	3	15
Returned in July, 1882.....	10	17	15
Returned in August, 1882.....	17	6	12
Returned in September, 1882.....	60	14	24
Total	312	119	261

CHAPTER VII.—PART 1.

SOME NOTABLE EVENTS.

Steamboats at Iowa City—First Legislature at Iowa City—Hummer's Bell—A Cyclone—A Great Fire—Obsequies to President Lincoln—A Winter of Distress—The Spelling Mania—Paper Mill Explosion (Six Persons Killed) at Coralville—Iowa City's Historic Wind Storm—Snow-Bound—A Double Tragedy (the Stein Murder and Suicide.)

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT AT IOWA CITY.

The *Iowa City Standard* of June 24, 1841, contains the following:

"*Arrival Extraordinary.*—We this week announce an event which, in our judgment, is of more importance than any that has happened since our city has had an existence.

On the 20th instant our citizens were surprised by hearing the puffing of an approaching steamer. We need not speak of the astonishment caused by such unnatural sounds; sounds which were for the first time heard on our peaceful river, nor of the many conjectures which were started as to the source from whence they proceeded. Our doubts were soon dispelled by the glorious reality, as the steamer Ripple for the first time came dashing up the Iowa and landed at the ferry, which, henceforth, is only to be known by the more appropriate name of *the steamboat landing*.

The hearty cheers which hailed the arrival, and the warm welcome which the captain, crew and passengers received from our citizens, showed that they appreciated the enterprise and determination which had originated and successfully carried out such an undertaking. Among the passengers on board we noticed Messrs. Wesley Jones, Moses Cramer, Jas. W. Neally, D. W. C. Barron, Jno. B. Newhall, the talented author of "The Sketches of Iowa," and our fellow-townsman, James Herron.

The Ripple arrived at the conjunction of the Iowa and Cedar river on Friday evening. On Saturday morning she started and ran up within four miles of this city before she stopped for the night. There were no impediments found to an easy and safe navigation of the river, if we may except a few snags and projecting trees, a few miles below the city, which will be removed by our citizens during the present week. The experiment on the whole, was a most satisfactory one. The present comparatively low stage of water will effectually silence any sneers that may be thrown out concerning high water navigation, etc., and we now have the fact proved, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the Iowa river is navigable beyond this place for seven months at least during every year.

This arrival has effectually changed the relation in which we formerly stood to other towns in this territory. We are no longer dependent on the towns on the Mississippi for our imports, nor are we subjected to the labor and expense of drawing across the country all articles brought from abroad. We have now a situation superior in many respects to any in the territory.

The advantage of being the furthest point in the interior, which has a safe and easy communication by water with all the great commercial cities in the west, is too manifest to need remark. Indeed some of our neighbor-

ing towns on the Mississippi have laid claims to being places of great importance, on this ground alone. We trust we have settled all disputes on this point and that they now at once yield the palm to us, and surrender all claims that they may have on this score. But when we add to these advantages our acknowledged superiority in beauty of location and fertility of soil, and call to mind our almost total exemption from those diseases, which are and have ever been the scourges of the west, we can confidently demand the attention of emigrants and others to a situation which combines every advantage that can attract the merchant and the farmer, "the man of business or the man of pleasure."

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS.

According to previous notice a meeting of the citizens of Iowa City was held at the City Hotel, and was organized by C. Swan being called to the chair, and J. Bowen appointed secretary, and

On motion of Jesse Williams,

Resolved, that a committee of six persons be appointed by the chair, consisting of Jesse Williams, Jesse Bowen, Silas Foster, Cyrus Sanders, John Powell and Horace Smith, to invite the captain and passengers of the steamboat Ripple to partake of a public dinner to be given by the citizens of Iowa City.

On motion of Horace Smith,

Resolved, that a committee of three persons be appointed by the chair to make arrangements with some of the inn-keepers of Iowa City to provide a dinner and solicit subscriptions to defray the expense of the same—whereupon,

Horace Smith, Walter Butler, and H. G. Jones, were appointed said committee.

On motion of Horace Smith,

Resolved, that a suitable person be selected to accompany the Steamboat Ripple down the Iowa so far as may be necessary, to ascertain the principal obstructions, and the best mode and the probable expense of removing said obstructions.

And on motion of Jesse Williams, Capt. F. M. Irish was appointed that person, and,

On motion of Horace Smith, the following resolutions was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that Maj. J. B. Newhall, be requested to circulate a subscription in the city of Burlington, and the intermediate ports, to assist in defraying the expenses necessary in removing the obstructions that now exist in the navigation of the Iowa river. On motion,

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the president and secretary, and published in the *Iowa City Standard.*

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet on Monday next, the 28th inst.

C. SWAN, *Chairman.*

J. BOWEN, *Secretary.*

IOWA CITY, June 21, 1841.

CAPTAIN D. JONES, *Captain of the Steamer Ripple:*

SIR:—At a meeting of the citizens of this city, held at Iowa City Hotel, this day, the undersigned were appointed a committee to invite you to participate in the hospitalities of a public dinner to be given to yourself and crew, together with the passengers who accompanied you to our city,

in the steamer Ripple, to be given at the National Hotel in this city, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

We take great pleasure in discharging the duties which have thus devolved upon us, and would beg leave to assure you that an acceptance of the invitation would confer a favor upon the citizens generally, as well as upon Your obedient servants,

JESSE WILLIAMS,	JESSE BOWEN,
SILAS FOSTER,	JOHN POWELL,
CYRUS SANDERS,	HORACE SMITH.

Steamboat Ripple, June 21, 1841.

GENTLEMEN:—I this morning received your polite note tendering to me the hospitalities of your city, together with my passengers and crew.

In signifying my acceptance of this token of your regard, permit me to express the gratification I have experienced in the cordial reception I have met with, both individually and collectively from the moment of my arrival among you, not with the cool distrust of a stranger, but rather the cordial reception of a long tried friend.

Gentlemen, the strong assurance of my friends, that the arrival of a steamer at Iowa City, would be hailed with that liberal spirit, becoming your high destinies, have been more than realized, and I desire no surer guarantee of the future than the evidences I have witnessed.

With sentiments of the highest regard, I subscribe myself your friend and obedient servant, D. JONES.

To Messrs. J. Williams, J. Bowen, S. Foster, J. Powell, C. Sanders and H. Smith.

At half past 2 o'clock a company of about seventy-five gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by J. Lawrence, Esq., of the National Hotel. After the cloth was removed several spirited toasts were delivered, complimentary to the movers of this successful achievement of navigating the Iowa. Spirited and appropriate remarks were made by Maj. Newhall, Capt. Jones and others.

The following are some of the toasts given on the occasion:

By Jesse Williams:—Iowa, bounded on the east by the "Father of Rivers," and interspersed by interior natural channels of navigation; her future prospects are unsurpassed by any portion of the great west.

By Cyrus Sanders:—Johnson county, her prospects of future prosperity, as unfolded by the event which we celebrate, are unsurpassed by any of her sisters of our lovely territory.

By James F. Hanby:—May the steamboat Ripple be successful in obtaining a sufficient quantity of freight and passengers to justify her in paying us a visit on the 4th of July next.

By M. Creamer:—As the steamer Ripple has by her enterprise, succeeded in placing her crew on the banks of this city, may prosperity and success attend her.

By Wesley Jones:—Captain Jones of the Ripple, may his success be properly appreciated by the citizens of Iowa City.

By James W. Nealy:—May the steamboat Ripple return in safety to this city, prepared to carry *living freight* to the very borders of the now inhabited ground of the Indians.

The following bill of lading from "the port of Iowa City," is preserved

by the State Historical Society, and was copied from the original by this historian:

SHIPPED, in good order and condition, by Silas Foster, for account and risk of whom it may concern, on board the good steamboat called *The Ripple*, whereof D. Jones is master for the present voyage, now lying in the PORT OF IOWA CITY, and bound for Burlington, merchandise, marked and numbered as below, and are to be delivered without delay, in like good order at the port of Burlington (unavoidable dangers of the river and fire only excepted), unto Messrs. Bridgman & Partridge, assigns, they paying freight at the rate of one dollar per cwt.

In witness whereof, the owner, master or clerk of said steamboat hath affirmed two bills of lading, all of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Dated at Iowa City, this 22d day of June, 1841.

Marks.	Articles.	Weight.
Bridgman & Partridge,	5 cases Iowa City marble,	20,000

JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk.

This is the first bill of lading signed and first shipment made from Iowa City, June 22, 1841.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT ARRIVAL.

Among the most memorable events in the history of Johnson county was the arrival at Iowa City of steamboats up the Iowa river. The second steamboat to make the trip arrived April 21, 1842; and the spontaneous gush and outburst of enthusiasm among the people was embalmed in words of glowing exuberance, by the editor of the *Iowa Capital Reporter*, at the time, and here is his jolly and bubbling-over account of the affair:

Thursday last, at ten o'clock in the morning, the cry of steamboat in the Iowa—all hands on deck—was raised by the stentorian lungs of the workmen on the top of the capitol. This, with the hoarse response of the steamer herself, with her voice of deep thunder, aroused the whole population. We, with the laudable desire to share in the public curiosity and delight, ran with unusual expedition to the top of the bluff, and, *sure enough*, a steamer was in full view, just emerged from the forest below the town. Nothing could have exceeded in brilliant magnificence the scene displayed before us. The steamer moving up in majestic course, with the stars and stripes from her bows floating joyously in the breeze, smiling on luxuriant landscape of surpassing beauty and richness, seemed to be greeted by nature's loveliness in a region which had witnessed for the first time the emblems of the country's glory. Emerging from time to time from the thickets of timber variegating the banks, puffing, blowing and converting the deep black waters of the Iowa into foam of milky whiteness, contrasted with the luxuriant foliage of the tree, the deep green of a superabundant vegetation, and the azure-golden serenity of the heavens, afforded a field worthy the contemplation of the enthusiast, and could not fail to generate the inspiration of poetry in the heart of the admirer of nature and the ingenuity of man. On the farther bluff, withdrawn timidly

from the presence of the white man, seated in dismal silence, a small group of the natives of the forest regarded with astonishment and awe the approach of the *big fire canoe*, believing it to be a curse of the *Great Spirit* marking the progress of the pale face, feeding upon their own loved Iowa, where a few years since the frail bark of the savage darted upon her placid bosom, propelled by the agile arm of their dusky daughters.

When the boat arrived at the landing a large concourse of citizens had assembled, who welcomed her with three enthusiastic cheers, which were answered by as many stately and graceful bows from the captain upon the upper deck. She proved to be the "Rock River," a medium-sized boat in the Upper Mississippi trade.

At 1 o'clock, by universal request, the boat started on an excursion up the river. Elderly citizens with their daughters, young, blushing, and gay as the summer's morning, dashing belles and beaux in profusion, with gentlemen and ladies, (generally) served to make up a party of pleasure, consisting of a hundred or more merry souls intent upon rational enjoyment, frolic, and fun. They went to the quarry some twelve or fifteen miles above the town, landed, and took a stroll amongst the magnificent scenery bordering the river, and returned early in the evening without the slightest accident to interrupt the festivity of the occasion. We can say most of the party in the outset wore happy faces, and many a fair one, on the return, with blushing smiles extolled the politeness of the officers and the police of the boat.

That the Iowa is navigable for steamboats of a medium draught for many miles can no longer be doubted. We understand that the "Rock River" entered the Iowa from the Mississippi early on the evening before she visited our city, and that during the whole night's passage she met with no obstacle whatever to her progress. The river above town is represented narrower and deeper, and it is now rendered certain that it is navigable for many miles into the interior during the spring months, and perhaps far into the summer, The captain of the "Rock River" is represented to have said that he found his experiment in the Iowa altogether more successful than he anticipated; and had he known there was so little or rather no difficulty in running it that he would have brought out the merchandise for the spring trade previously shipped from Cincinnati and St. Louis. So it may be reasonably expected that when the business and resources of the country will warrant it, steamers will ply between this place and the large towns on the Mississippi.

If the reputed rich mineral region above should prove productive, Iowa City and vicinity must become a place of general resort. Uusurpassed fertility of soil, general healthiness of the location, vicinity to steam navigation, and mineral wealth in abundance, should the discoveries prove productive, all point to the valleys of the Iowa and Cedar as a desirable situation for the emigrant and the capitalist."

On the next Saturday, [April 30, 1842,] after the above was published, the following notice appeared in the same paper:

The steamer Rock River, Captain Thayer, returned to this city yesterday evening, bringing with her considerable freight from Burlington and, Bloomington [Muscatine].

But all the bright hopes thus awakened of making the Iowa river a navigable stream went out in darkness and rose again no more.

FIRST MEETING OF LEGISLATURE AT IOWA CITY.

From the *Iowa Capital Reporter* of date Dec. 11, 1841, and which is Vol. I, No. 2, of that paper, and edited by VanAntwerp & Hughes, we copy the following very interesting editorial, which preserves incidentally some points in regard to Iowa weather, as well as the good word for Iowa City and her public spirited ladies of that early day:

Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather for the two or three days immediately preceding Monday last, every member of the council, save one, (Mr. Hall, of Van Buren,) and all except three of the house, (Messrs. Hebard, Weld and Denson,) were here in readiness to take their seats on the first day of the session.

His Excellency Governor Chambers, and Mr. Secretary Stull, were also in town, having arrived from Burlington on the Saturday previous.

The weather during Friday, on which day most of the members started from their homes, was excessively disagreeable, a cold sleet having fallen during the whole day, accompanied by high winds. During the night the rain ceased, but the cold increased and with it the wind, to a degree of fierceness sufficient almost to blow the hair off one's head.

It *did* make sad havoc with the hats and cloaks of those who breasted "the pitiless peltings of the storm," as we happen to know from woeful experience; our companion in a ride from Bloomington [Muscatine] here, having been kept pretty busily engaged, exercising his trotter's in pursuit of the fugitive articles, while upon us devolved, every now and then, the duty—"shivering in the wind"—of watching our faithful steed. This occurring in the midst of our large prairies, was a picture upon which a painter might have exercised his talents to good effect. On Sunday the weather, though somewhat more calm, was still pretty severe, and we cheerfully bear testimony to the credit due legislators, and other public functionaries, for their perseverence in reaching here under such adverse circumstances.

Once here, however, they were in a haven of safety and comfort; and some of them, no doubt, found things very differently situated from what they had anticipated.

Taught to suppose that they were coming to a place where no conveniences would attend them, and where they should have, perhaps, to spend the winter in a condition bordering upon savage life, a widely and totally different state of things presents itself. They find themselves in a most thriving town of some seven or eight hundred inhabitants, built upon a site unsurpassed for beauty by any that we have ever beheld anywhere in the interior. This we declare in all sincerity; and in this every individual whose mind is unprejudiced upon the subject, must agree with us.

They find halls prepared for their assemblage, with every convenience and comfort that they could reasonably desire, and fitted up in a style of neatness and taste highly creditable to those by whom they were arranged. The hands of the ladies of this city, by the by, are plainly preceptible in this arrangement, and many thanks are due them for it. Much credit is due, too, to our public-spirited fellow citizen, Mr. Butler, for his exertions in getting the building in readiness for the reception of the legislature; and he well deserves to be favorably remembered for it.

But there are other things found here, which some probably did not expect to find. They find accommodations for boarding and lodging,

much more comfortable than they expected. We can speak, at any rate, for a mess of a dozen or so, with whom we have the good fortune to be most agreeably ensconced. If there be any better living or pleasanter quarters in the territory than those of our "good host of the hill," we have not yet seen them. They find, too, a highly intelligent and order-loving population, with places of public worship either erected or in the progress of erection, in which to do homage to the Giver of All Good. And, "last though not least," they find fair woman, spreading over all that indescribable charm which virtuous woman only is capable of producing. With this state of things, who will gainsay that a residence at the new capital of our young territory is a matter to be desired.

The same paper contains a list of the officers elected for that first Iowa City session, besides a full report of all proceedings up to Saturday, the day of publication. Henry Felkner was the representative from Johnson county, and S. C. Hastings represented Johnson and Muscatine counties in the upper house, then called "council." The following counties were represented: Lee, Van Buren, Des Moines, Henry, Louisa, Washington, Muscatine, Johnson, Cedar, Jones, Linn, Scott, Clinton, Dubuque, Clayton, Delaware and Jackson. The officers were as follows;

IN THE COUNCIL.

Jonathan Parker, president; James W. Woods, secretary; Edward J. Darken, assistant secretary; George S. Hampton and George W. Harris, transcribing clerks; Samuel Parker, sergeant-at-arms; Orrin Dood, door keeper; Miles Driscoll, messenger, and Daniel Change, fireman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Warner Lewis, speaker; Joseph T. Fales, chief clerk; Lemuel Parkhurst, assistant clerk; S. B. Gardner, recording clerk; Wm. A. Thurston, engrossing clerk; Benjamin Tucker, enrolling clerk; Charles Price, sergeant-at-arms; John R. Williams, door keeper; H. L. Jeannin, assistant door keeper; T. B. Brown, messenger; B. W. Gillock, assistant messenger; Wm. Abbey, fireman.

A NEWSPAPER TUG OF WAR.

The house of representatives contained sixteen democrats and ten whigs. There were three newspapers already in existence, *The Iowa City Standard*, started by Wm. Crum, June 10, 1841, as the whig organ; *The Iowa City Argus*, a democratic paper, started by one Dr. Nathan Jackson, from Indiana, in 1841, and the *Iowa Capital Reporter*, started by Gen. Van Antwerp and Thomas Hughes, Dec. 4, 1841, also a democratic paper. Of course there was a partisan and also somewhat personal strife over the choice of officers and the public printing; and of course the democrats licked the cream from off that buttermilk, electing all the officers and giving the public printing to the *Reporter* office (democrat). Thereupon the country at once, in whig eyes, hung over the yawning gulf of everlasting ruin, for the next issue of *The Standard*, the whig paper, contained this startling announcement:

We are credibly informed that at an early stage of the Star Chamber

doings, a solemn resolve was taken, that *no whig county* in the territory should have an officer in the legislature, either whig or locofoco.* We feel it our indispensable duty to call the attention of the people of this territory to these facts, *that they may ponder upon them*, and consider whether such a state of things can last long without an entire subversion of the principles of social rights and *the destruction of public liberty!!!*"

HUMMER'S BELL.

The First Presbyterian church of Iowa City was organized in August, 1840, and Rev. Michael Hummer was its first pastor, from 1841 to 1846. The presbytery then appointed him as their agent to go east and collect funds for the establishment of a Presbyterian college or seminary at West Point in Lee county. He seems to have been successful in his mission, and also to have been instrumental in procuring a fine bell to be donated to the new church building at Iowa City, which had been commenced in 1844, and first used (the basement only) in December, 1846, but was not completed until 1850. [This building was afterward burned down.] The bell was received and put up in the church tower in 1847 or '48. But during Mr. Hummer's absence east, he had embraced some Swedenborgian, or spiritualistic, or "spirit-rapping" ideas that were very unorthodox, and out of this probably grew some accusations of "bad faith" also in the matter of funds—a most natural thing, whether he was honest or not; for he had to pay his own salary and expenses out of the funds donated or given to him as agent for the college, and nobody knew but himself just how much he had received. At any rate charges were brought against him in presbytery. Over the trial on these he got furious, storming angry, and left the room in a rage, declaring that the presbytery was "*a den of ecclesiastical thieves.*" From this time forth he paid no regard to the authority of the presbytery, and at its next session he was formally expelled from the ministry. Meanwhile he had gone to Keokuk and was planning to build a spiritual temple or church there, for which that fine bell at Iowa City would be a crowning jewel, He still held claims against the church for his unpaid salary while pastor, and concluded to sieze on the bell for those claims. This was in 1848. So he and a Dr. Margrave came up from Keokuk with a team to carry the bell away. Hummer got a ladder and climbed up into the belfry with ropes and tackle and let the bell down. But this was a work of considerable time and difficulty for two men, and ere they had got it down a curious crowd was gathered about. As soon as it became known what was going on a scheme was made up to prevent the bell from being carried away to do duty for a rival town. As soon as Hummer got it down a wagon was brought up and the bell loaded into it and taken away while Hummer was up in the belfry unfastening his ropes and tackle, and his assistant, Hargrave, had gone to fetch their team, the ladder having been also removed so that

*A current nickname for democrat.

Hummer could not get down. It was all the work of a few minutes, and when Margrave got back, the bell was gone, and Hummer raving and scolding and gesticulating like a madman, at which the boys and loafers below were laughing and hurrahing as if they were seeing the clown in "the biggest show on earth." Hargrave put the ladder back and let his reverend friend get down; but, alas! the bell! the bell! it was nowhere to be seen.

Eli Myers drove the team that carried off the bell, followed by David Lamreau, James Miller, A. B. Newcomb, and two or three others. They took it up the river to near the mouth of Rapid creek and sank it deep out of sight. Its hiding place was to be kept a profound secret until Hummer's lawful claims against the church were in some way settled, so that the bell should not by any possible legal process get into his possession again and be taken away. When this danger was all past, it was then to be returned and put up in the church belfry again. But while things were waiting in this shape, Myers, Newcomb, Lamreau, Miller, and some others started for California. Some of them secretly fished up that bell, packed it in a strong box, loaded it into Newcomb's wagon, and took it with them to speculate on. At Salt Lake they sold it to the Mormons for what they could get. All this was only known then to the men who took it away; they started from Iowa City, April 15, 1850. Somehow the clapper to the bell was left behind, and ultimately found its way into Thomas Hughes' cellar, where it lay rusting many years. But the bell was searched for after Hummer was safely out of the way, and behold it had "washed down the river," or "sunk through to China, or something. The "spirit rappings" told Hummer that it was buried under the State house. Nobody could imagine what had become of it, until long years afterward some returned California gold hunters let the secret out. In 1868, Rev. S. M. Osmond was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Iowa City; he heard what the returned Californians had reported, and so wrote to Brigham Young, the Salt Lake Mormon potentate, with seventeen wives, in regard to it. Brigham Young wrote back, yes, the bell is here. We have no use for it, and have never used it. It will be sent to the congregation it was made for, when they will pay shipping expenses. This letter was dated Salt Lake City, November 3, 1868. Asa Calkins, who was then a clerk in Brigham Young's office, lived in Iowa City when Hummer took the bell down, and knew all about the affair at the time. The Iowa City church has never ordered it sent back.

This Hummer's bell fiasco was a notable and exciting affair in its day—was talked about, and laughed over, and turned into a great deal of fun. Hon. John P. Cook and Hon. Wm. H. Tuthill, then young lawyers, composed a song on the subject, which has often been published; and Cook sang it for the amusement of his fellow lawyers and the judge one evening after court. Stephen Whicher, Esq., was present at the time and wrote

down the verses as they were improvised by Cook and Tutthill. [The entire song may be found in Annals of Iowa, July, 1864, p. 333.] A young artist of Iowa City made a pictorial sketch of the affair, which is still preserved in the State Historical rooms.

THE GREAT CYCLONE.

In 1859 occurred the great "cyclone" which passed through a portion of Johnson county. Its greatest force was spent while crossing the Iowa river, just below the fair grounds, where it is reported that it scooped out the water till the bed of the stream could be seen entirely across. Such freaks of the elements were not common then and not a little consternation was caused by the "water spout," as it was termed, though no one was fatally injured.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

On Tuesday night, Oct. 11, 1864, occurred one of the most extensive fires in the history of Iowa City. A report published at the time relates:

The fire originated in a shed in the rear of Beibshimer's confectionery store, whence it spread with great rapidity among the surrounding wooden buildings. On the west of the building first burned, the house lately occupied by Mr. Taylor, as a tailor shop, and the dry goods and grocery store of Mr. Kruger were destroyed. The further spread of the fire in this direction was stopped by the excellent three story brick building of Mr. P. P. Freeman. On the east the fire met with no check. The frame building occupied by Mr. Xanten was destroyed, together with much furniture and stock. Here the brick building owned in part by Mr. Zimmerman, and partly by Chas. Boye, Esq., offered for a time some resistance to the flames, but the wooden sheds in the rear having caught, the whole building was speedily destroyed. Zimmerman succeeded in saving most of his furniture and stock.

Etzel, who occupied the east half as a saloon and residence, lost heavily in liquors, and had some bedding stolen. From here the fire turned the corner, taking Deitz's grocery store, Aeschelman's barber shop, Saykora's saloon, Rapp's boot and shoe store, and Bishop's harness shop, the last building on the alley was torn down, thus saving the other buildings on the block. The total number of houses destroyed was thirteen; they were all occupied as business houses and their loss will be severely felt.

The surmises concerning the origin of the fire are numerous; that it was the work of an incendiary there can be little doubt, as there had been no fire during the day in the building which was first burned.

OBSEQUIES TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

April 14, 1865, President Lincoln received the assassin Booth's fatal shot, died at 7:30 o'clock A. M., on the 15th; and at 11 o'clock, only three and a half hours later, Vice President Johnson was sworn in by Chief Justice S. P. Chase, and assumed the duties of chief magistrate of the

nation. The following proceedings had at Iowa City belong to the local history of the time, and explain themselves. The programme as here laid down was fully carried out:

PUBLIC MEETING.

In compliance with a call issued during the day, April 17, 1865, the citizens of Iowa City assembled at the court house.

On motion, ex-Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood was called to the chair, and Thos. J. Cox, chosen secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting, which was to take some steps in reference to the sad event of the assassination and death of President Lincoln.

On motion, a committee of seven was appointed by the chair to draft resolutions.

The following were appointed: Messrs. N. H. Brainerd, C. T. Ransom, R. S. Finkbine, S. C. Trowbridge, E. W. Lucas, W. E. Miller and John Williams.

The committee having retired to Judge Williams' office, remarks appropriate to the occasion were made, by Z. C. Luse, J. C. Edmonds, S. H. Fairall, Rev. Lafferty and W. C. Gaston.

The committee on return made the following report, which, on motion, was received and adopted:

Your committee would recommend the adoption of the following programme, to be observed of our lamented chief magistrate, Abraham Lincoln.

That on the day of the funeral ceremonies at Washington City, the citizens of Iowa City and Johnson county turn out en masse, and form a funeral procession; that all the places of business be closed; that all business be suspended during the entire day; that all business places and offices be draped in mourning; that all flags be suspended at half mast, with the union down; that the procession be formed at 12:30 o'clock p. m., under the direction of the marshals, to march to music to place of public speaking, at the State University, the oration to be delivered by Gov. Kirkwood.

That Col. Williams act as chief marshal, and that a committee of arrangement, composed of nine gentlemen, be appointed to superintend all the necessary preparations. The following were appointed as committee of arrangement: Messrs. Z. C. Luse, R. Hutchinson, S. H. Fairall, E. Clark, H. Murray, M. Fisher, John Williams, Rush Clark and E. Shephard.

On motion, it was further ordered, that the mayor be requested to issue his proclamation, to close all saloons and business places during the day.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

SAM'L J. KIRKWOOD, *President.*

THOS. COX, *Secretary.*

A WINTER OF DISTRESS.

During the winter of 1874–75, there was so little employment for laboring people, such a severe winter and so much destitution, that a soup house was opened and kept up by the benevolent people of the city. The following final report published March 26, 1875, shows of its operations:

It was in operation forty-four days, and we are enabled to submit the following:

STATEMENT.

Quarts of soup to the poor	1,786
Loaves of bread to the poor	583
Expense 44 days at $5.13 per day	$225.53
Receipts 44 days at $3.60 per day	156.65
Deficit	69.88

The deficit has been assumed by a gentleman who had an interest in the cause.

THE SPELLING MANIA.

During the winter of 1874-75, a spelling-school epidemic swept over the country, and Johnson county "had it bad." The newspapers of the time are full of it. The Iowa City *Daily Press* of April 15, 1875, says:

The spelling match last night was attended by an immense audience, and the fun was perfectly uproarious. Mr. Hirschel of the law class, and Mr. Brush, tutor in Latin, were captains of their respective sides, and fell before their men went down. The contest was spirited, and good spelling was done by all the class who had time to recover from their first nervousness. The last three up were Prof. Hammond and Mr. Springer, of Hirschel's side, and Mr. Ball of the Bushwhackers. Finally Springer went down by forgetting that the Latin *c* in *nomen* gets changed to *i* in English, and then Ball rolled off on "extravasation," and Prof. Hammond was left the victor in a very fine and well fought orthographical battle. So pleased was every one at the close that it was announced that another contest would be held upon notice in the newspapers. The propounder had an unquiet night of contention with the ghosts of Webster and Worcester, imagined himself an unabridged dictionary, buried under a mound of spelling books with 'Aam' at his head and 'Zythum' at his feet."

THE PAPER MILL EXPLOSION.

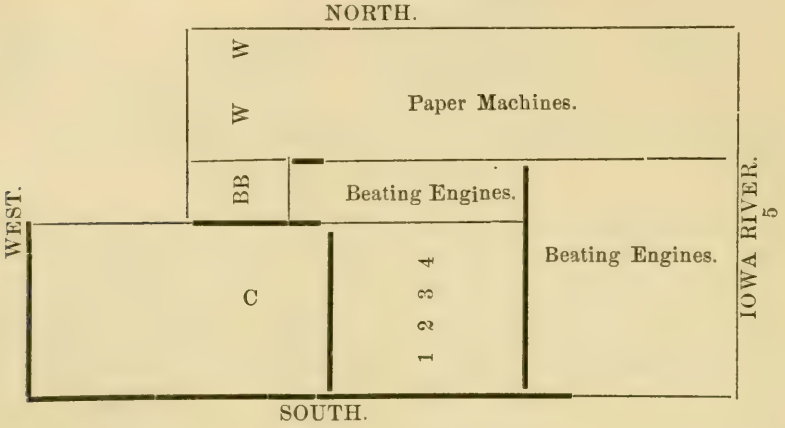
The most frightful catastrophe that has ever occurred in Johnson county, was the explosion of Close's paper mill at Coralville, about nine o'clock on Thursday evening, July 23, 1875. The *State Press* published a detailed report of the terrible calamity at the time; and from its files we compile the following points of permanent historic interest

One of the largest of our manufacturing establishments was Close's paper mill at Coralville, one and one-half miles from this city. It ran two paper machines, eleven beating engines and four pulping tanks. Its manual force was thirty men and women, divided into two gangs, each twelve hours on and twelve off. It stopped only at 12 o'clock each Saturday night, to start again at 12 each Sunday night, and the week saw no pause in the ponderous and interesting machinery. Its product was six tons of paper every 24 hours, ready for shipping, and every bale left its doors for the freight cars upon a track immediately in front, which carried it to all the markets.

The following diagram will aid much in understanding the account of this strange, sad casualty. It should be borne in mind that the machinery was run by water power; steam was only used for cooking and chemical

purposes; the "engines" named were not steam engines, but huge beating machines employed in purifying the pulp:

DIAGRAM OF ROOMS AND MACHINERY.



The long ell projecting to the west was the stock-room, in which "C" represents the position of the straw cutter, "B B" represents the boiler-room, in which was generated the steam used in pulping or cooking the straw in the tanks numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, in the adjoining room. Next in rear of the tank-room are the beating-engines, in which the pulp is washed free of the chemicals used in reducing the straw. Another similar engine room is at the north side of the tank room, both of these last being indicated by "engines."

The north side of the building was occupied by the two paper machines with their heads to the west where the finished paper was delivered to the counters and balers at "W W." The black lines show the outer walls and partitions that were demolished.

The explosion occurred in the tank-room, tank No. 3, weighing 6,000 pounds, being lifted from its bottom and blown so high that it looked no larger than a flour barrel, and falling into the river, where its fall is marked by "5" in the diagram. The gang of hands that came on at noon were within three hours of the end of their stent. The midnight gang had finished their sleep, and supped, and were scattered around the village waiting for their time.

Frank Chiha, the fireman, whose duty it was to regulate the steam passing into the tanks, was at his post at "B B." Jos. Smally was in the stock-room behind tank No. 4. Tierny was at the straw cutter, "C." Gilmore and Sinton were in the room over the tanks, and Herman Bechtel, an employe of the flouring-mill near by, was chatting with Chiha in the boiler room. These six were instantly killed.

Jas. Smally, son of Joseph, was in the engine-room next the river and cowering in the corner, the explosion passed over him and he was unhurt.

George Stevens, George Close (son of the proprietor of the mill), W. A. Forbes, machine tenders, were in the machine room, and although all were knocked down by the concussion, were not seriously hurt.

Thomas Lally, engine tender, was in the engine-room north of the tanks and escaped without much injury.

The ladies, Mary Ward, Jennie Warren, Jane Basor, and Martha Doch-

erty, were at their places at the "delivery" of the paper machines, marked "W W." Mary Ward was struck on the back with debris. Jane Basor was knocked down twice by falling timbers or brick, and Martha Docherty was cut on the shoulder, but none of their injuries were serious.

There were in the mill at the time, Mary Ward, Jennie Warren, Jane Basor, Mary Docherty, George Stevens, George Close, W. A. Forbes, Thomas Lally, James Smally, Nathaniel Gilmore, Frank Chiha, Walter Sinton, Patrick Tierney, Joseph Smally, Herman Bechtel, fifteen persons in all, and the last six of whom were instantly killed.

Nathaniel Gilmore was blown many hundred feet into the air and struck the ground in front of the flour mill, 100 feet north of the paper mill. His pitchfork and lantern (he was a straw handler), made the dread journey, and were found with him.

Frank Chiha went into the air and struck 100 feet west of the boilers, "B. B."

Walter Sinton was blown into the air and fell seventy yards from the mill, west, across the street, striking and piercing the roof of a paint shop in the second story of Statler's wagon factory. To so great a hight did the impetus carry him that in his fall he made a hole in the roof as large as his body, breaking through the shingles, the inch sheathing and snapping two rafters! His body was not found until the hole in the roof was seen the next morning.

Patrick Tierney's body was found near the straw cutter "C."

Joseph Smally lay in the angle made by the south wall and the partition between the east engine room and the tank room, in an almost direct line east of tank No. 4, and with the tank on top of him. He was literally cooked with the steam and hot liquor from the tank.

Herman Bechtel was blown west and struck the ground 500 feet from the mill. His head struck first and dented the hard soil six inches; the body bounded about eight feet.

THE DEAD.

Nathaniel Gilmore had been married about a year, and leaves a wife about to become a mother.

Frank Chiha was an upright and exemplary young Bohemian, about to be married to a young lady of his nationality.

Walter Sinton was a Scotchman, had been in this cou ry about three years, and leaves a wife and two children.

Patrick Tierney was a widower with eight children.

Joseph Smally was an elderly man; family all grown up.

James Smally, working in the engine room east of the tanks, is his son.

Herman Bechtel was the only support of an aged mother. He was a young man of steady habits.

The only minor casualty of any gravity occurred to Mr. McCann, father to one of the mill men who would have come on at midnight. He and Mr. Kloos, Sr., were walking up street near the west front of the mill, and Mr. McCann got a broken arm.

There were many narrow escapes. Mr. Francis, one of the mill hands, had just stepped from the boiler room and passed north, outside, in front of the machine room; his brother Charles had passed the same route but a moment before.

James Smally says he felt it coming, and thought they were "blowing off,"—that is, emptying the tanks, as they did when the pulping process

had made the straw ready for the engines; and in the next instant he crouched in the corner of the east engine room and the ruin flew over him, while his father was done to death fifteen feet from him. The shock was felt in the city as a distant and very heavy blast, the concussion being quite perceptible, and the noise being merged into one roar. Those nearer to the scene say that there were four distinct explosions, which was doubtless the case, as No. 3, would naturally cause the explosion of 1, 2, and 4, following in rapid succession, yet at an interval noted by the ear.

As the mass was lifted into the air witnesses speak of it as all looking red, as if a flame below reflected from it. The tank No. 3, was noted in its flight by many.

Mr. Thomas Curry saw Bechtel's body in the air when it looked no larger than a common hat.

Following rapidly upon the explosion came the clattering of a horse ridden madly to town. The rider passed through the streets crying the calamity aloud, and in a few minutes the road to the disaster was turned into a panting, pulsating artery of human sympathy. The road was crowded with every discription of vehicle, with people on horseback and on foot, and so it continued all night. A bonfire was built to illuminate the ruin and hundreds of men worked the night through. The bodies of Gilmore, Bechtel and Chiha were recovered immediately. Smally was found about one o'clock and Tierney some hours later, Sinton not being discovered until daylight.

Description cannot convey the impression made by the scenes of that night. The river weirdly traced by the flickering lights and chasing shadows; the hollow roar of the adjacent dam; the loud mourning of men for their relatives, of children for their fathers, and wives for husbands they would meet no more; the great pieces of machinery thrown into fantastic confusion, shafts thrown from their seats and their length lost in the darkness; long belts sinuously mingling with fallen brick and broken beams, made a picture that sleep could not subdue into forgetfulness.

The cause of the explosion is sought in but two directions. The steam was delivered to the tanks by a pipe which passed over them with a small pipe branching to each, and each of these small pipes was fitted with a cock which could shut steam off of its tank, while the supply might be continued to the others. In the main pipe between these branch pipes and the boiler, was fitted a large cock, by which the steam supply to all the tanks was regulated. The last that was known of Chiha he had gone up the steps to turn steam off. He may have made a mistake and turned it on. There was a pressure of fifty pounds in the boilers, the tanks were intended to carry fifty pounds; they may have been straining at a less pressure and an access of force by an unintended supply of steam may have exploded No. 3. But with that tank burst, the boiler pressure upon the other ceased instantly, then why did they follow if it were a steam explosion?

The testimony of those who saw the explosion at a distance of from a quarter to a half mile, is unanimous upon the red glare heretofore spoken of. Our opinion is that it was a *chemical explosion*, fortified by these premises:

The straw is pulped by the use of chemicals, lime and acids, muriatic and sulphuric, we believe.

The immense force of the explosion could not have been gathered on a fifty pound pressure.

The red glare was the combustion of the gas.

The explosion of more than one tank, with a notable interval between, demonstrates that it could not have been steam, for, when No. 3 blew up it carried the main pipe with it and cut off all boiler pressure, then how could the others have exploded?

It was gas. No. 3 was more heavily charged than the others and it exploded first and most forcibly, and the others followed in rapid succession, the gas combusting as it came in contact with the air.

This "chemical theory" as to the real cause of the explosion was published in the *State Press* at the time, and is fully concurred in by this historian.

COLLATERAL INCIDENTS.

The pearl barley mill stands to the south, and its north wall was moved about an inch.

Mr. McCann, the superintendent of the paper mill, had just stepped out of the mill and was standing on the west front about five feet from the line of the explosion. He says that tank No. 3, went straight up through the roof to an altitude that made it look no larger than a bucket, and Sinton was on top of it. An estimate based upon the relation of the size of a bucket to the true size of the tank, shows the tank to have reached a hight of 512 feet, from which Sinton fell and pierced the roof of the building where he was found.

Some people in the city noted two distinct explosions. Buildings in the city were jarred; in one or two cases doors were jarred open, and the foliage of trees was seen to tremble and rustle. The first conclusion, from this combination of noise and motion, was that an earth quake had passed.

THE INQUESTS.

Two inquests were held. The first during the night, Coroner Murray summoning as a jury, Col. Graham, J. M. Sheets and John H. Clark. The jury found that Bechtel, Gilmore, Chiha, and Smally came to their death by the explosion of bleaching tanks in the Coralville paper-mill.

The second jury, consisting of John H. Clark, J. R. Hackett, and W. W. Kirkwood, sat this morning and reached the same finding in the cases of Sinton and Tierney.

[From the *Daily Press* of Saturday, July 24.]

Gilmore's body was sent to sepulture in the country grave yard, starting at 4 o'clock this morning.

A funeral program for the interment of the others was issued this morning, in English, German, and Bohemian, as follows:

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of Walter Sinton, Frank Chiha, Herman Bechtel, Joseph Smally, and Patrick Tierney, will take place from Coralville, on Sunday, July 25, 1875, at 2 o'clock.

The services by protestant clergymen, and by Fathers Rice and Emonds, will be held at Coralville before the above hour, after which the proces-

sion, marshaled by Col. Harvey Graham and John Xanten, will move to the Catholic Cemetery and Oakland, to be joined at the iron bridge by civic societies on foot, and to separate for the respective burial places at the public well on Fairchild street. The public is invited to attend these obsequies.

The German Benevolent Society, the Ochotnik, Bohemian Society, and St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, will meet the procession at the bridge. Let there be such an expression of public sympathy upon this occasion as shall emphatically express all that the public feels.

The mills were promptly rebuilt, and now (1882) still continue to be one of the most important manufacturing enterprises in the county, and still owned by Mr. Close.

IOWA CITY'S HISTORIC WIND STORM.

Wind storms are common enough, but occasionally one occurs of such unusual severity that it will do to keep, as a sort of historic way-mark in the rushing tide of events. Iowa City had her most memorable wind storm at about six o'clock, on the evening of June 20, 1877. The following graphic account of it is from the Iowa City *Daily Press* of the succeeding day:

At six o'clock yesterday evening a little bank of blue cloud lay on the horizon; rain and storm have been so frequent of late that no attention was paid to this, except to surmise whether or no it would interfere with the University exercises. At seven o'clock there were indications of trouble. The line of cloud closed over the western horizon, and rolled up a foamy crest of white fleece, prognosticating a heavy wind. In fifteen minutes more the air trembled, though there was no breeze, the trees moaned softly, and a deep "sough" rose from the west, like the muffled roar of a distant waterfall, or the tread of an approaching army. Louder and deeper it grew, until suddenly the air grew thick with dust and leaves and debris, and the storm was raging through the streets. It may be worth remembering in this connection, that the rate of the wind was a little over a mile per minute. The clouds of dust rolled through the streets, and hanging a dun pall over the whole city. At this moment the streets were crowded with people hastening to the chapel. They were driven in stores, unable to face the storm that carried before it bits of wood and clay, pelting like black hail: boxes, barrels, boards, shingles, signs, awnings, and branches of trees swept down the streets; everything moveable borne forward on the wings of the blast. At twenty-five minutes past seven, when the storm was at its height, a dull, heavy roar, and a trembling of the ground told of a great shock, and on Clinton street the cry went up that the spire of the Presbyterian Church had fallen. Chimneys uncounted were blown down, trees by the hundred were uprooted, or lost their limbs, and the grass and grain bowed to the earth. The wind did not blow in a direct line, nor did it possess a real circular motion; but came now from one, then from another point, with a short, jerky, twirling motion, nearly as powerful as the actual cyclone. The duration of the gale was not over fifteen minutes, during which time but little rain fell.

The damage done by the storm was great, the most serious being the destruction of the Presbyterian Church spire, with a portion of the front of the building. The spire was carried away completely as far as to the wood-work, and the entire east, together with most of the south walls,

the west and north walls, poured down bricks into the gallery and auditorium of the church, throwing down the east side of the gallery wall, and carrying it, with part of the gallery flooring and stairways, down into the basement, tearing away all the east floor of the lower hall. The spire fell almost directly east, across Clinton street, the finial breaking down a panel of Mr. T. J. Cox's fence. The spire was so demolished that had it not been for a few sections of the roof it could not have been identified. With the spire came the great bell, weighing 2,874 pounds; this struck on its side, but received no damage, beyond breaking the iron yoke to which it was suspended. The spire fell entire, and did not break until it reached the ground. One of the great timbers drawing back toward the building, thrust a hole through the east wall of the tower. The damage to the church will not fall short of six thousand dollars, and perhaps, all things counted in, frescoing, ceiling up, and rebuilding, it will reach seven thousand. The spire was built on the church in 1869, and the bell put in place the same year. The extreme height of the spire from the ground was one hundred and fifty-three feet; one hundred feet of the tower fell, leaving but fifty feet remaining.

The Congregational spire suffered severely by the storm; the west and north walls are cracked, the stone arches on the windows are moved out of place, and the spire itself has been moved several inches out of the perpendicular. Mr. P. P. Freeman's barn was unroofed, and part of the brick walls blown in. To speak of chimneys and trees carried away would be to give a directory of the town.

The big barn of Mr. E. C. Lee, West Lucas, was moved off its foundation. In Coralville, Mr. Val. Miller's big corn crib was blown over on the track. The hay barracks of Alden Fletcher and Jabez Stevens were blown down. All the fences around Coralville were laid flat. Ham's big bulletin board, at the old iron bridge, fell before the wind. The barn of Mrs. W. D. Conrad, just above Deitz & Hemmer's mill, was demolished without serious injury, except depriving the great flocks of pigeons of a home. When the wind had passed there was a deluge of rain that lasted several hours.

Of narrow escapes from personal injury there were many, though none so thrilling as that of Mr. C. L. Mozier. He was driving down Clinton street in his carriage, (the horse on a gentle trot) and when directly in a line with the spire he happened to cast his eye upward and saw a sight that might well chill the blood with fear—the tower leaning toward the street at an angle of twenty or thirty degrees, directly above him. He dropped the lines, and shouted to the horse; had there been a second's balk, had the horse hesitated a moment, he would have been crushed beneath the great mass. As it was, he felt the ground shake under him as the hind wheels of the carriage stood on the crossing, so close that for a moment he thought the carriage was falling a wreck beneath him. It was, indeed, a narrow escape, and one that Mr. Mozier will remember while life lasts.

Lizzie Cook, a little girl who lives on the fair ground, was met by the storm-cloud in the center of the railroad bridge; she had her arms full of bundles, but letting go of them she clung to the rods and bolt-heads on the side, bracing herself against the timbers below. She saw her bundles carried across the stream by the wind, alighting on the show-ground. When she reached home the prints of the screw threads on the rod were plainly visible on her hands.

The gale surprised the excursionists at the Woodside boat house, but did no harm beyond putting many of them to considerable inconvenience, and detaining some of them until after 10 o'clock.

The damage to the crops, especially corn, was quite severe. In Coralville many sheds were unroofed and trees uprooted. The storm seems to have been compressed in quite a narrow path, generally on the line of the river.

SNOW BOUND.

During the first week of March, 1881, Iowa City was snow bound. A terrible snow storm had blocked all roads, and no railroad trains had passed over the Rock Island road for four days; the B., C. R. & N. had been trainless for over a week. Trains had been abandoned and hundreds of people from all parts of the state who had gathered in the city to be present at the commencement of the medical schools were compelled to prolong their visit indefinitely. Iowa City was only connected with the outside world by means of the telegraph. On Saturday, March 5, the *Republican* issued a "snow bound edition," filled with the telegraphic news of the week, and columns of personals, telling who was "snowed in" at the city and where they belonged; also who was *snowed out* of the city and where they were supposed to be, waiting and watching across the blockade.

THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1881.

In June and July, 1881, Johnson county experienced heavy rains and high water, beyond anything of the kind since 1851—just thirty years before. From the reports of the *State Press* we compile such details as seem to have a live historic interest. Of the storm on June 29, 1881, the report says:

Monday night's rain fall was the heaviest ever known here. The storm broke upon the city at about midnight, gently at first, and all the time without wind, but with water fall of increasing intensity until there were no rain drops, for it came in solid sheets.

In the city, aside from the filling of uptown cellars, the damage was limited to the lines of Ralston creek and Market run. On Ralston the first damage done was below its junction with the long slough which runs into it from the southeast, crossing the Muscatine road near the old Connelly place. The two streams joined and destroyed bridge number 23 on the B., C. R. & N. road. The stream carried off the sidewalk bridge on the Avenue at Mr. E. Hughes', flooded the gardens, rose mid sides to the horses in Mr. Welch's stable on Mr. Patterson's lot, swept Mr. Beranek's garden at the Johnson street crossing, and rose to a depth of eighteen inches in his house; washed the B., C. R. & N. freight depot nearly off its feet, and weakened bridges 24 and 25 on the same line. The damage on Market Run, aside from some extensive chicken drowning, began at Bloomington street in the destruction of sidewalks and bridges. At Market street, the old stone arch bridge built in 1857 by Starkey & Boartz, was swept out, the opening was insufficient for the sudden flood and its freight of drift. The water gathered above the bridge on Pisha's lot to such a hight that it finally went clear over the street, carrying away the dirt cover over the arch, when the structure broke and went out with

a roar like thunder, the heavy stones floating like corks half way across the park. This sudden flood released sped to the Jefferson street bridge south of the park and carried it out, swept out-houses and small buildings, left the Avenue bridge intact, but took out the foot bridge and poured into the flat bounded by the old banks of Ralston. There it left the horses and cow in Col. Trowbridge's stable swimming, drowned one pig in his pen and floated another out alive, rose to the chins of Stertet's tall mules in a stable in the rear of the old Reynold's lot, floated several piles of Porter's lumber from south of Trowbridge's up on the Washington street fill and turned the old bed of Ralston east of Gilbert street, into a lake of several feet deep. On the bank of this lake stands the Berryhill house, a brick building. Mr. Jack Reeder and family occupy its under story. Mr. Reeder had left his cow tethered to his wagon by a sixty feet rope. He was in bed and asleep when he heard some one call out that his cow was drowning. He jumped out of bed into water up to his knees. Before he could get his wife and child up stairs the water was over the bed. South of the B., C. R. & N. passenger depot the flood routed out Uncle Boone, the colored man, and his numerous family and they waded out to the high ground. The damage to city on bridges, etc., is about $1,000, that to the road and private property about $5,000.

The following additional account pertains to the July storm and flood, from a week to ten days after the foregoing:

June had been showery this year, but the streams were not kept full, though the ground was supersaturated. The June rains closed with the great fall of the 27th, and there was hardly any more rain in the Iowa river water-shed until Sunday, July 10, when it began at Marshalltown, distant by river from Iowa City about 200 miles.

The rain began here on Saturday night and was very heavy. Next day the local drainage raised the river about 14 feet. On Monday it began to fall and by Tuesday night had receded five feet. Then began the second rise, the great flood initiated at Marshalltown, which had swept 200 miles of bottom lands, inundated three cities and reached us hungry for more spoils. All day the water rose. About ten o'clock it crossed the causeway to the lower bridge, and two hours later it swept over the much higher approach to the Centennial bridge. The water rose, crept, crawled up and up, until it was twenty-two and a half feet above low water level, had cut off travel over the bridges, and made the river in many places five miles wide.

The first building to move was Dietz & Hemmer's grain house, standing near their mill, a mile north of the city. When it moved into the stream the water was within five feet of the floors of the two iron wagon bridges and that near to the bottom cord of the Rock Island railroad bridge. In the emergency Mr Hemmer ran to the river and put out crews in a half dozen skifls and they, by dint of pushing and pulling, got the house out of the current, and ran it upon a high point just north of the east end of the Centennial bridge. Here it was in constant danger of swinging into the stream, and attacking the bridge. The causeway is at that end of the bridge, and if the house could be swung into the water on the upper side of that it would be safe. Messrs. Gil. and Frank Fletcher went out in skifls, chopped through and fastened ropes around the corner posts; these were made fast on the shore. The Rock Island company sent up its bridge gang, and by their help, when the water rose so as to

float the house off the point, it was pulled in to the east bank and made safe. This bit of good work saved the county about $35,000 of bridges, and the Rock Island company as much more, for the house was loaded with five tons of grain and mill-feed, and would have swept the channel. The village of Coralville, one mile up stream from this city, suffered severely. All of its lower part was deserted; about twenty houses were inundated. The manufacturers there suffered. The river-wall of M. T. Close & Son's great paper-mill fell in upon the machinery, and the dam was greatly injured by channelling around its east end.

Mr. Frank Fletcher's ice-house on the bank suffered a considerable loss. Between Coralville and the city Mr. Wm. Berger's ice-house was not only emptied, but floated off and destroyed, and Mr. Warner's large ice-house near Dietz & Hemmer's mill was emptied.

Fortunately our city stands high above all possible floods, with only a small part of its homes below the cruel line of inundation. That lower part was covered, driving about twenty families to higher ground. At the foot of the Dubuque street hill, below the Rock Island railroad track skiffs debarked for voyages all over the bottom, to the glass works, packing house, and distillery, all of which, however, were above the flood line, and suffered no injury.

The damage is inestimable. The bottom farms through Madison, Penn, Monroe, Jefferson, Newport, Lucas, Liberty, Pleasant Valley, and Fremont townships were laid waste.

When the flood was at its height on Tuesday Mr. John P. Dostal brought his steam yacht down from the club grounds near Butler's landing, entered Coralville under full speed and steamed right down the main street in front of the paper-mill, across Clear creek bridge, over Dietz & Hemmer's dam, and landed at the city. His steamer was covered with flags, and the daring voyage was the sensation of the day. Coralville was short of provisions and telephoned an order to Mr. Hummer's wholesale grocery. The goods were put upon the steamer and delivered on the up trip. This is an incident to remember, for half a life-time will probably pass before another steamboat is seen in the streets of Coralville.

In connection with the above accounts of the watery wastefulness of 1881, the following historic reminiscence was published:

THE PIONEER FLOOD OF 1851.

The first great flood after the white settlement of this valley occurred in 1851. That rise came after a wet season that kept the stream about full, and one that was unexampled in the violence of its rains. deepening to a waterfall early in August of ten inches in twenty-four hours! The water rose to the west side of the University campus, which was then the state-house yard. There were but few houses on the bottoms, but they were deluged. In one on the second bench, occupied by Mr. T. W. Wilson, the water rose two and a half feet, expelling the family. The Indians during that flood pointed out a high-water mark one foot above the highest point reached, which was, at this place, twenty-five feet above low-water mark. Within a few weeks of thirty years the flood of 1851 has been duplicated.

THE STEIN MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Nov. 5, 1881, a man known as Anton Stein, but whose real name proved to be A. Skierecki, enacted a horrible tragedy in Iowa City.

He was thirty-seven years of age. He came to America in 1877, and to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1879. In June, 1880, he courted and married the widow of Mr. Goering, at Cedar Rapids, the daughter of P. Hess, a German family that settled in Iowa City in 1862.

Stein's wife commenced a suit for divorce, charging extreme cruelty and gross neglect, and such other charges as are usually made for grounds of divorce. On the 2d day of November, 1881, the suit was heard before Judge Hedges, in the Johnson county court, and a divorce was granted to her. The *State Press* gave the following additional particulars:

Stein passed that night at his boarding house, Mrs. Spryng's on south Dubuque street. He rose late last Saturday morning [Nov. 5], dressed himself elaborately in a suit his wife's money had bought, and asked for breakfast. The landlady told him it was too late for breakfast, but he could have a cup of coffee. He took this and left the house a little after 8 o'clock. He next visited Mr. Boal's office, and had such a threatening air that the office boy, who was alone, locked the door. Mrs. Stein was living with her father and mother, on Market street, next door west of the Union bakery, in a modest one-story house, built by the late Geo. L. Ruppert for his venerable father. Stein was under injunction of the court to keep away from this house. From Mr. Boal's office he went to Luse's shoe shop, where Mr. Hess worked, and finding him there at his bench, went straightway to the ungarded house, to seek his prey in the defenseless woman and little children. The house has a front room, entered by an outer door in the southeast corner; next north of the front room is a bed room and sort of sewing room and snuggery, and north of that the kitchen, which opens to the east on a pleasant porch. Lizzie was in this kitchen, tending to her house plants and singing over the congenial duty, for she was young, of kind and gentle heart, and a mild temper and innate ladyhood that were not scarred deeply by the miserable mistake of her unhappy marriage. The shadow of Stein was cast athwart the window, and he raised the latch and entered. She cried to her mother "*er kommt?*" "He comes," and turned to face him. He asked her to bring him a book which was in the middle room, and belonged to him. She went for it, and returned with it and his mother's picture, which she handed to him first. The cold-blooded wretch took in his left hand the picture of the woman who bore him, and armed with a glitterering knife sharpened to exquisite edge, with his right hand stabbed at the bosom of the woman he had at the altar sworn to cherish! The old mother was away in the little front room, and ran to fight for her child. Lizzie struggled with all the desperation of the strong young life which was draining from stab after stab. At length smitten by twelve wounds, the floor slippery with her blood, she fell, and the wretch knelt upon her breast and finished his butchery by nearly severing her head from the body. Rising he turned upon her mother, and gave her a ghastly gash in the throat, not severing the windpipe or artery, however. Mrs. Hess ran then into the street, bleeding terribly, and screaming, for in that intense fight with the bloody butcher, the only words spoken had been the two, "I will," uttered by Lizzie just as the swift knife was falling upon her. The alarm, from mouth to mouth, and by many telephones, speedily gathered a great crowd. Stein stood for a moment in the door, menacing the crowd. Dr. Lytle pushed past him. He re-entered the kitchen, stood for a moment

in the door of the middle room, and fell on his back, dead. He had probably prepared himself with a dose of Prussic acid, and with it ended where he should have begun.

A moment after, we saw them. She lay, as she had fallen. The clouds were clearing away. The sun kissed the flowers that had been her latest care, and passing them lighted up her crown of rich hair, and her blood that besprinkled and stained its glory glistened like jewels. In the front room as he fell lay the damned butcher, who, without cause, excuse or provocation, had rewarded her confidence with abuse, repaid her kindness with beatings, had betrayed the privacies of her life, reduced her fortune, preyed upon her peace and finally murdered her.

Weeping and wandering around were her little girl and boy; sunny memories of happier days were they; heartache and tears only could make answer to their pitiful loneliness.

The murderer's body was taken away, and finally was given over to the Medical Department for a post mortem, to learn if possible the poison that killed him.

The little girl and boy have since died. The mother-in-law is still living, having fully recovered from her frightful wound in the throat, but not without some ugly scars.

EXCURSION TO DES MOINES—1882.

December 6, 1882, the *Iowa City Republican* led an excursion of citizens of Johnson county on a trip to Des Moines. The *State Register* reported that there were near 700 of the excursionists. The C., R. I. & P. railroad furnished the train; and it was accompanied by the University band and the West Liberty band. At Des Moines the visitors were escorted from the depot to Moore's Opera House, and here speeches of welcome were made by Capt. P. V. Carey, Mayor of Des Moines; Hon. B. R. Sherman, Governor of Iowa, and U. S. Senator Geo. G. Wright. Responses were made on behalf of Iowa City by Dr. E. F. Clapp, and on behalf of Johnson county by ex-State senator S. H. Fairall. Hon. James Wilson, congressman elect from the Fifth district (which includes Johnson county) was also present and made a speech.

After dinner a train of carriages was provided by the Des Moines city council, and many of the excursionists visited the magnificent new capitol building, of which every loyal Iowan feels justly proud. During the excursion day a severe snow storm occurred, and culminated in setting the thermometer down to 17° below zero at the U. S. signal station in Des Moines.

CHAPTER VII.—PART 2.

PROMINENT CITIZENS DECEASED.

Governor Lucas.—John Gilbert.—Joseph T. Fales.—Capt. F. M. Irish.—Dr. Wm. Vogt.—Hon. Rush Clark.

ROBERT LUCAS, THE FIRST GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

Robert Lucas, the subject of this sketch, was the fourth son and ninth child of William and Susannah Lucas, and was born April 1, 1781, in Jefferson county, Virginia, a few miles from Harper's Ferry, where his ancestors settled more than a hundred years ago. His father, who was descended from William Penn, was born January 18, 1743, and his mother, of Scotch extraction, October 8, 1745. They were married about the year 1760, and reared a family of six sons and six daughters. His father, who had served as a captain in the Continental army during the revolutionary war, and had distinguished himself at the battle of Bloody Run, emigrated with his family to Scioto county, Ohio, at the very beginning of the present century. In leaving the slave state of Virginia for the free embryo commonwealth of Ohio, which had not as yet been admitted into the Union, the elder Lucas performed one of those noble and generous acts so characteristic of the better class of those who were bred under the patriarchal system in the olden time. He freed every one of his adult slaves who wished to remain in Virginia, and provided for the younger ones, most of whom he took with him to Ohio, till they became of legal age and able to support themselves.

The early education of Gov. Lucas was obtained chiefly before leaving Virginia from an old Scotch schoolmaster named McMullen, who taught him mathematics and surveying, the latter affording him remunerative employment immediately upon his entrance into the new and unchained country of Ohio.

On the 3d day of April, 1810, Gov. Lucas was married at Portsmouth, the county seat of Scioto county, to Elizabeth Brown, who died Oct. 18, 1812, leaving an infant daughter, the late Mrs. Minerva E. B. Sumner, of West Liberty, Muscatine county, Iowa. On March 7, 1816, he formed a second matrimonial alliance; this time with Friendly A. Sumner, a young lady of twenty years, a native of Vermont, but who had recently immigrated to Ohio with her father's family from Haverhill, Coos county, New Hampshire. Of this marriage, there were four sons and three daughters. Edward W. Lucas, lieutenant colonel of the 14th Iowa volunteers, was taken prisoner with his regiment by the Confederates, at the battle of Shiloh.

The first public office held by Gov. Lucas was that of county surveyor of Scioto county, the commission from Gov. Edward Tiffin, of Ohio, appointing him such being dated December 26, 1803, when Gov. Lucas

was in his twenty-third year. The certificate of the associate judge of the court of common pleas is signed by Joseph Lucas, an elder brother, is dtaed January 3, 1804, and shows that more than one member of the Lucas family were people of standing there in that day. On the 16th day of December, 1805, Gov. Lucas was commissioned by Gov. Tiffin a justice of the peace for Union township, Scioto county, for three years.

His first military appointment was that of lieutenant, also from Gov. Tiffin, and dated at the then capital of Ohio, Chillicothe, Nov. 14, 1803, authorizing him to raise twenty men to assist in filling Ohio's quota of five hundred volunteers called for by the president to meet an expected emergency in the anticipated refusal of the Spanish officers at New Orleans to give up to the United States the country of Louisiana, ceded to them by the French republic, and which congress had authorized the president to take possession of. His commission, issued subsequently, was a lieutenant of the third company of militia in the county of Scioto, first brigade, second division, and was dated the 24th of May, 1804. He was subsequently promoted through all the military grades to major-general of Ohio militia, which latter promition was conferred on him in 1818.

The breaking out of the war of 1812 found Robert Lucas a brigadier-general of Ohio militia, and as such he had much to do in raising troops and encouraging enlistments for Gen. Hull's northwestern army, then organizing for its disastrous march to Detroit and Canada. About the same time he received notice of his appointment as captain in the regular army, and afterwards (July 6, 1812,) was commissioned and assigned to the nineteenth infantry; but before orders or assignment reached him from Washington, he had obeyed the command of Gov. Meigs, of Ohio, to turn out of his brigade twelve hundred men to march to Detroit, and for himself, with a company of men, to repair to Greenville to watch the movements of the Indians, and subsequently to visit Detroit previous to the army marching. Having volunteered his services in the dangerous capacity of a sc[illegible], he started with minute instructions from Gov. Meigs and Gen. Hull, c[illegible] the 25th of May, 1812, for Detroit, where he arrived on the 3d of June, and returning, met the army in the wilderness, to pilot it back to Detroit. Gov. Lucas' elder brother, Joseph, whom we have before noticed as figuring as an associate judge, was captain of company I, in Col. McArthur's regiment, which formed a part of Hull's army, and Gov. Lucas was enrolled as a member of this company, although he was a captain, unassigned, in the regular army. But his chief employment was that of a spy, though we find him acting during the campaign in various capacities, scouting, spying, carrying a musket, heading the rangers, making assaults, reconnoitering, bringing up trains, piloting the army, etc. On the 12th of July, 1812, the main part of Hull's army, with Col. Lewis Cass at their head, crossed the Detroit river into Canada, opposite Detroit, and with them Gov. Lucas, who was one of the first of the

invading army to land on the enemy's soil. From July 16 to July 21, there was a constant skirmishing between the American and British forces, especially at a bridge over the river Canaan, five miles from Malden, Canada, where a lively fight occurred, and much confusion taking place in the American ranks, many of the men called on Gov. Lucas to take command, which he was obliged to decline, as their own officers were present.

The civil employments to which Gov. Lucas was called by the executive or the people of the State of Ohio were many, and some of them the highest in the gift of the commonwealth. At the time of his second marriage, in 1816, he was, and had been for some time, a member of the Ohio legislature, serving successively for nineteen years in one or the other branch of Ohio's general assembly, and in the course of his legislative career presiding over first one and then the other branch. In 1820, and again 1828, he was elected one of the presidential electors of Ohio. In May, 1832, at Baltimore, Maryland, he presided over the first democratic national convention,—that which nominated Andrew Jackson for his second term as president, and Martin VanBuren for vice president. In 1832 he was elected governor of Ohio, and re-elected in 1834, (defeating Darius Lyman, who ran on the anti-masonic ticket), and declined a third nomination for the same office.

It was while he filled the executive chair that the perplexing and angry controversy arose between Ohio and Michigan concerning the boundary line between these states; and it is a singular coincidence that during Gov. Lucas' administration as governor of Iowa, the very same controversy should have arisen between Iowa and Missouri, to be settled finally, as was that between Ohio and Michigan, according to the claims and views of Gov. Lucas.

Gov. Lucas' early residence, as we have before mentioned, was at Portsmouth, Scioto county. From here, in 1816, he removed to Piketon, Pike county, which continued to be his home till his removal to Iowa in 1838.

Under an act of congess "to divide the territory of Wisconsin and to establish the territorial government of Iowa," approved June 12, 1838, the subject of our sketch was appointed by President Van Buren, governor of the territory of Iowa,—a position which carried with it *ex-officio* the duties and responsibilities, in addition to those of executive, of superintendent of Indian affairs. His commission, transmitted to him by John Forsyth, then secretary of state of the United States, bore date the 7th of July, 1838, and reached him at his residence, Pike county, Ohio, ten days afterwards.

His appointment was effected through the instrumentality of Thomas L. Harner, of Brown county, Ohio, afterwards a distinguished field and general officer in the Mexican war, but then a member of congress from

Ohio, and to whom President Grant was indebted for his cadetship at West Point, an appointment which, however, had been first offered to Gov. Lucas's son, Edward W. Lucas, but declined.

A journey from the interior of Ohio to the banks of the upper Mississippi was then a matter of weeks, and not of hours, as now. So that, although Gov. Lucas set out from his home on the 25th of July, delaying on his route only a few days at Cincinnati, to make arrangements for the selection of the books of the territorial library, for which congress had appropriated five thousand dollars, it was not till nearly the middle of August [August 13,] that he reached Burlington (then the temporary seat of the territorial government), whose citizens received him with the honor of a public dinner.

His family remained at their home in Ohio, and did not all join him in Iowa for more than a year after his appointment, but he was accompanied from Cincinnati to Burlington by Jesse Williams, as clerk in the Indian department, and by Theodore S. Parvin, as his private secretary.

GOVERNOR LUCAS' COMMISSION.

The original document which commissioned Robert Lucas as governor of Iowa, was presented by his daughter, Mrs. Smith, to Col. S. C. Trowbridge, and by him placed in the State Historical Society's collection. The following is an accurate copy of it:

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *President of the United States.—To all that shall see these presents, greeting:*

Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and abilities of Robert Lucas, of Ohio, I have nominated and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, do appoint him governor of the territory of Iowa, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law, and to have and to hold the said office with all the powers, privileges and emoluments thereunto of right appertaining unto him the said Robert Lucas, for the term of three years from the day of the date hereof, unless the president of the United States for the time being should be pleased sooner to revoke and determine this commission.

SEAL. In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the sixty-third.

By the President, M. VAN BUREN.

JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

The State of Ohio: Personally appeared before me the undersigned, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, Robert Lucas, who was duly sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and that he will faithfully, to the best of his abilities, discharge the duties of governor of the territory of Iowa.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 20th of July, 1838.

JOHN MCLEAN.

Gov. Lucas' first official act, as executive of Iowa, was to issue a proclamation, dated August 13, 1838, dividing the territory into eight representative districts, apportioning the members of the council and house of representatives among the nineteen counties then composing the territory, and appointing the second Monday in September ensuing, for the election of members of the legislative assembly and a delegate to congress.

His first message to the legislative assembly, after its organization, was dated November 12, 1838.

Gov. Lucas announced in his message of November 5, 1839, to the legislative assembly, that the territory of Iowa had advanced since its organization in improvement, wealth and population (which latter was estimated at fifty thousand) without a parallel in history, and recommended the necessary legislation preparatory to the formation of a state government. The governor's recommendation was followed by the legislature, but the proposition to form a state government for Iowa was overruled by the people, and only consummated in 1846.

Among the latest of Governor Lucas' official acts in his capacity of executive, was a proclamation, dated the 30th of April, 1841, calling the legislature to assemble, for the first time, at Iowa City, the new capital, on the first Monday of December succeeding, in accordance with a legislative act passed at the previous session.

The democratic administration of Van Buren having given place to the whig government of Harrison, on the 25th of March, 1851, John Chambers was appointed territorial governor of Iowa to succeed Governor Lucas, whose term would have at any rate come to a close by limitation on the 4th of July succeeding.

After retiring from the office of governor of Iowa, Governor Lucas removed to the land, adjoining Iowa City on the southeast, which he had purchased from the government when it was first brought into market, where he spent the most of his remaining days in the management of his farm, the care of his family, and the education of his children. From these grateful employments he was to some extent withdrawn for a time by the people of Johnson and Iowa counties, who elected him as one of their members of the first state constitutional convention; Hon. S. H. McCrory and Hon. Henry Felkner, being his colleagues from this district. He was also a member of the first board of trustees of the State University.

From early youth, Governor Lucas had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and devoted much time to the composition of hymns and verses of a religious character, many of which are by no means destitute of true poetical merit.

He predicted, on account of slavery, the civil war, which since his death has steeped the land in blood. He was warmly attached to the political party whose principles he had espoused in youth; yet he did not hesitate to sever his connection with it when he considered its course reprehensible,

as he did when he withdrew his support from the presidential nominee of his party (Franklin Pierce) in 1852.

In person, Governor Lucas was tall, being six feet in stature, active and wiry. His complexion presented that combination of colors rarely blended—black hair, a fair skin, and blue eyes. His aquiline nose was long and thin. Though stern in camp and council, in private life he was exceedingly gentle, pleasant and kind, the companion of children and the friend of boys, though his daughters contend that he loved his girls the best, while all agree that he was the best of play-fellows. It is therefore unnecessary to add that he was an indulgent father as well as an affectionate husband. All men who knew him, even those who differed from him on questions of public polity, accord to him native ability of a high order, incorruptible honesty of purpose, and unswerving patriotism.

Governor Lucas abstained from alcohol in all its forms, from hard cider to modern whisky, and was a member of the first temperance society organized in the United States. Though not rich in humor or wit, he was an exceedingly eloquent and popular stump speaker. Leaving the field of anecdote and pleasantry to others, he dealt in sledge-hammer facts and arguments, presented in a fluent and earnest manner, which carried the crowd.

His death was not the result of disease, but from exhaustation and the weight of years. His physicians, Drs. M. J. Morsman and Henry Murray of Iowa City, were assiduous in their attentions to him, but without avail. On the 7th of February, 1853, full of years and honors, gray-haired and venerable, in the presence of all the members of his family save one, without regrets, struggles, or objections, he quietly passed earth's boundary line, to the confines of immortality.

His death occurred just as the Sabbath night had worn into the morn of Monday. Charles Cartwright and Col Trowbridge composed his body for the grave. His funeral took place the succeeding Tuesday, and was numerously attended—the religious services being conducted at the Methodist church, on the corner of Dubuque and Jefferson streets, by the pastor, the Rev. Thomas E. Corkhill, and at the grave by the Masonic order, of which he was a member of high rank, under the superintendence of Hon. Ezekiel Clark and Col. S. C. Trowbridge.

Gov. Lucas' tombstone is one of the historic monuments pointed out to visitors at Oakland cemetery in Iowa City, from which this historian copied the following inscription in July, 1882:

ROBERT LUCAS
Died Feb. 7, 1853,
Aged 71 ys. 10 ms. and 6 ds.

He served his country in the war of 1812, was elected twice Governor of Ohio, and was the organic Governor of Iowa territory.

I am the resurection and the life; He that believeth in me, though he be dead, yet shall he live.

On another face of the monument is this inscription:

"FRIENDLY A.,
Wife of Robert Lucas, and daughter of Capt. E. C. Sumner.
Born in Vermont, May 25, 1796. Died Dec. 18, 1873; aged 78."

Mrs. Lucas was a relative of the distinguished senator and statesman, Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts.

JOHN GILBERT,

is supposed to have been the first white man who ever set foot upon the soil of Johnson county, and his name is identified with many historic incidents of the first settlement, from the arrival of Eli Myers and Philip Clark, in 1836, till Gilbert's death in March, 1839. [See article headed "Early Trading Houses;" also, diagram on page 207.] The following sketch of Gilbert's life is from the recollections of Col. S. C. Trowbridge:

"John Gilbert—the trader among this tribe [Musquaka Indians] at this time—I knew well; made his acquaintance soon after my arrival, in 1837; became intimate with him, and to a great extent, shared his confidence. His real name was John W. Prentice, a cousin of George D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*. He was a remarkable man for the position he occupied. A fine scholar and an excellent business man; far above the average of men in scholarly acquirements and business capacity. Was a native of the State of New York. Lost heavily in canal contracts. That, together with a train of other serious troubles, induced him to abandon his home at Lockport, N. Y., and make a change of name and business. He entered the service of the Green Bay Trading Company at some point in Michigan (then a territory). Learned the Indian language; secured the confidence of the company by his capacity, faithfulness and integrity; was sent to various points among the Indians to establish branch posts; in that capacity came among the Foxes on the Iowa. Died in March, 1839. A few years afterwards his remains were disinterred from their first resting place near his old trading house, by a few of his old friends, among whom were Eli Myers, S. H. McCrory, Philip Clark, Henry Felkner, A. D. Stephens and others, and transferred to the village grave-yard. It was our intention then, and for a long time afterwards, to erect a suitable monument at his grave; but it was neglected from year to year, and was never done. Finally, some miscreant, for some purpose, perhaps for firewood, removed the wooden slabs from his grave; and then, among the rapidly multiplying graves of the city cemetery, his was lost. No one can now tell the exact spot where rests the ashes of the first white man that trod the soil of Johnson county."

Capt. F. M. Irish, in his reminiscences, wrote thus about the subject of this sketch:

"It is due to the memory of Mr. John Gilbert to say that the universal testimony of those who knew him, attributes all the noble traits that make a

man. Of fine business qualifications, kind and hospitable, possessing a consummate knowledge of the Indian character and language, he rendered important service to the early settlers, and for the kindness of this gentleman and that of Mr. Wheaton Chase, they acknowledge themselves deeply indebted."

REMINISCENCES OF JOSEPH T. FALES.

Mr. Fales was for many years a resident of Iowa City, and well known to the early settlers. He was the first State Auditor of Iowa. In the autograph roll of members of the old Iowa City "Far West" Sons of Temperance organization, his name appears plain and distinct. A writer in the STATE JOURNAL, of Des Moines, in February, 1875, gives some reminiscences of early Iowa history, in which Mr. Fales is incidentally mentioned—thus:

In 1835, what is now called Wisconsin, then sometimes spelled Ouiskonsan and later Wiskonsin—Minnesota, Iowa, and all the territory west thereof to the Pacific Ocean, was called Wisconsin territory. Belmont, not very far northeast of Dubuque, was the first capital. That point had been selected by the governor, but at this session Burlington went into the moving business, and succeeded in having the capital removed to Burlington. At the first session in Burlington, friend Fales was chosen doorkeeper of the house. In July, 1838, all west of the Mississippi and north of the Missouri, was organized as Iowa territory, and the first legislature of Iowa was held in November. Mr. Fales was chosen chief clerk of the house, which contained twenty-five members, the council (now senate) thirteen. He was re-elected in 1839-40-41-42-43-44, thus holding the office longer than any other person. Mr. F. was a democrat, and whenever he was elected clerk of the house, B. P. Wallace, a whig, was chosen secretary of the council (senate). One time they went to Iowa City and found the politics of the two houses reversed. Now do you suppose that these faithful clerks "flopped over?" Not a bit of it. Their services however were indispensible; so the democratic council elected Fales as its secretary, and the whig house chose the whig Wallace as its clerk. No dead lock about that.

PETER H. PATTERSON

was born in 1795, in Pendleton county, Virginia. His father was Scotch-Irish, and his mother German. When he was quite a lad his parents removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he grew up to manhood, and was here married to Miss Elizabeth Bausman. Immediately after marriage they started for the wild country of Indiana, where he first located in Rushville. After a short time he changed his location to Covington, Indiana, where he lived and pacticed law for many years (until 1841), when he started for Iowa, with his large family, consisting of his wife and the following children: Lorina, married to Judge James P. Carleton; Emaline, Antis H. Patterson, now a practicing attorney in Washington, Iowa; Lemuel B. Patterson, a practicing attorney at Iowa City; Onias A. Patterson, now a resident of Sioux City; Hester Patterson, now Mrs. Carrol, of this county; Eliza E. Patterson, and W. W. Patterson.

On his first arrival in Iowa City, he for a short time was a law partner of his son-in-law, the late Judge James P. Carleton, but afterwards was engaged in farming adjoining to Iowa City. In 1850 the California excitement induced him to go, with many others, to explore the golden shores of the Pacific, with the intention of removing his family as soon as he could make a proper selection of a place to settle. He landed in Sacramento, California, where he suddenly died of cholera, on October 27, 1850.

He was a self-made man, without the advantages of early education; a strong mind, full of determination, energy, and pluck; of unbounded generosity; a zealous friend of every public enterprise. The causes of religion, temperance, and education found in him a man ever ready to champion and defend their interests. To him must be awarded the first conception of the location of the Iowa State University at Iowa City. On the 18th day of February, 1847, the legislature, then sitting in Iowa City, passed an act to re-locate the seat of government of the state. Our citizens were depressed and exasperated over this action. He conceived of the idea to ask of the legislature the location of the University in Iowa City, as compensation for the removal of the capital. He immediately drafted a petition for that purpose, and started out amongst the citizens for their signatures. To his great surprise he met much opposition from our own people, some of whom were bitterly opposed to it. They were mad at the removal, but cherished the delusive hope that if they did not get the location of the University fixed here, they should be able to have the act for the re-location of the capital repealed at the next meeting of the legislature. He, however, persisted in his effort for signatures to his petition, and procured the names of 225 persons; and on the 19th day of February, 1847, he placed it in the hands of Smiley H. Bonham, the representative from Johnson county, who on the afternoon of same day, presented the petition to the House of Representatives. On the 20th, Mr. Bonham introduced a bill in accordance with the prayer of the petition, and the bill finally passed both houses on February 23, 1847, thus locating the University here.

Mr. Patterson was in religion a devoted Methodist. His home, wherever located, was a free inn for all the travelers of that denomination. In the latter part of his life he was a local preacher, and frequently supplied the pulpit for destitute congregations.

His wife, who survived him many years, was loved and respected by all the old settlers with whom she came in contact. A woman of retiring disposition, and possessing in a rare degree all the qualities of a loving mother and steadfast christian.

FREDERICK MACY IRISH,

was born in the city of Hudson, Columbia county, New York, March 13, 1801; died in Iowa City, February 16, 1875.

Shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war, a colony left the island of Nantucket, and settled at Hudson, New York. They were all of seafaring families for generations beyond their exodus.

With this colony came Jonathan Irish with his wife, Ruth, the father and mother of FREDERICK MACY IRISH, and of five other sons and six daughters. From Hudson they moved back into the wild wilderness, and made a pioneer home in the deep forest land, away from sea sights and the tempting sail. Here their family of twelve all grew to be men and women.

But how futile the forest refuge against that long hereditary passion for the sea. First, an older son went out from the fireside, and was a sailor; years went by, and he never came back. A few leagues out from Java, homeward bound, the soft sea was his sepulcher, and there is his resting place.

Upon Frederick the sea spell was strong, and before his majority he found his way back to the island of his ancestors, and realized a dream that had been the very companion of his infancy, by going on the same pathless way of his forefathers.

Shipping with the famed captain Ray, on the good ship "Stonington," whose stout timbers rest now on the bottom in the Straits of Magellan, he entered the whaling service, and followed it for several years.

But finally homeward he came, to find the family scattered, as in nature's order; brothers and sisters married, new homes made and new faces in them. So he too settled down: the waves wooed him no more, and having profitable engagement with the old Dry Dock Company, in service in New York harbor, where his sailing knowledge availed him, there came into his life the tender longing, out of which homes grow up and firesides come, in which men and women reach their best estate; and on December 12, 1826, he and Elizabeth Ann Robinson, of the village of Mamaroneck, West Chester county, New York, were married, and blessed with more of health and manly and womanly attractions than fall to the lot of many, they entered upon that long companionship that lasted until its fiftieth year was but a little further on.

Here a son was born and died in infancy, and a daughter came to pass away in her sweet childhood, and another son was born. Ere many years the past fever for the sea was supplanted by a passion for migration to the new country west of the mountains. Leaving wife and children under the family roof, he came to Indiana, where at the village of Terre Haute, he built the first foundry and machine shop in the Wabash valley, and entered upon the task of introducing Jethro Wood's new iron mold-board plow upon the prairies; for our grandfathers turned the glebe with a wooden mold-board. When the home was ready the family journeyed to it by slow canal boat and mountain stage.

Here he prosecuted a large business, going with steamboats and flat-

boats through the network of rivers, for the coal of Pennsylvania, and the iron of Tennessee; but here, after the expense of vast energies, came business disasters; and the young pioneer lost all that he had so stoutly built, and found a shelterless family in his arms and no hope of fortune again, only in the wilderness.

Farewell to the grave of the little girl, who had died meantime,—and with the family, which now consisted of Charles and Gilbert, the former born in New York city, and the latter in Terre Haute, sent with their mother to a temporary home, he invested all he had in a horse, and mounting it, followed the sun.

Iowa was then much talked of as the rising new frontier of civilization, and here he came in 1838—stopping first at Burlington.

Congressional action was then had, or pending, whereby the capital was to be set back nearer to the Indian line, and soon Iowa City had a place on the map and was the capital. Here he came, and with sturdy Walter Butler, Henry Felkner, McCrory, Philip Clark, and the long list of pioneers, made ready for the seat of government, which came to the town in 1840, and rested here until 1857.

Here then, after the suns of every latitude had bronzed his face, and many trials had come to him, he came to stay. In life's very prime he entered in earnest upon the making of a home. A fortunate entry of land from the government, in the course of years brought him affluence Here his three youngest children, Thomas Myrick, John Powell and Ruth Elizabeth, were born.

The last twenty years of his life were passed in total blindness, a sudden attack of neuralgia having destroyed his vision. But let it be written that the sorest trials of his life came through loyal adherence to the bruised fortunes of his friends, from whom no service in his power was ever withheld.

Largely self-cultured, he had a wide acquaintance with literature. But a few years before his death, assisted by his daughter, as amanuensis, he prepared for the "*Annals of Iowa*," a history of Johnson county—a well written and entertaining sketch.

The manner of his death, while intensely distressing, was as near a realization of his often expressed wish as was possible. He kept a careful boy to drive a trusty horse, and so was accustomed to ride at pleasure from his home to the city. At one o'clock on Tuesday, February 16, 1875, while coming as usual down Dubuque street, through the cluster of teams at the wood and hay market, his sleigh ran athwart a team which was moving west. As soon as they saw each other both drivers checked up, but too late to save a fatal collision. He was immediately brought to the private room of the *Press* office, where, despite the earnest professional efforts of Dr. Graham and Profs. Peck, Shrader and Clapp, he died in two hours. There was no complete reaction from the shock, and the

apparent suffering was so inconsiderable as to go no farther than the vague uneasiness which is the usual accompaniment of such complete paralysis.

Obsequies were conducted at the residence, on Rose Hill, by Rev. Mr. Judd, rector of Trinity Church. So closed a long and active life.

DR. WILLIAM VOGT.

It is wonderful how thoroughly this gentleman of foreign birth and education won the affectionate esteem of the people where he chose his American home. From the Iowa City *Daily Press* of August 25, 1873, we quote upon the occasion of his funeral:

For twenty-seven years Dr. Vogt has been of this people. Pioneer with them in the early days, a generation born since he came, had learned each gentle, manly way that recommended him to the generation of which he was, and with which he has gone the silent journey.

A native of the city of Dusseldorf, the capital of Rhenish Prussia, the oldest of a family of four sisters and two brothers, his childhood, youth and young manhood were passed amid the ministrations of art and culture which cluster around the old city, and he grew into that sound scholarship and classic mould of mind, which marked him the wise counselor through life, in the classes of the best of those great institutions which have projected German thought and German influence to the remotest outpost of civilization.

His duties to the State discharged, the home, where he had filled the full station of first born, being now sheltered by the younger hands that had been deftly trained in his dutiful example, he came to America in 1846, a stout-hearted man of twenty-eight years, to follow that destiny which led him to first rank in his profession, in the confidence of the worthy and in the love of all.

Reaching New Orleans he penetrated the continent by the only highway, in search of newer land and larger opportunities than were offered by an effete population, and so came to us; came so long ago that with most of us who have seen his eye grow dim with the shadow of the valley, his coming lies away upon the horizon of memory, and his death is the fall of an autochthon.

Here a loving family grew around him, reflecting in their lives the greatness and goodness of his soul, in their tastes the excellent proprieties which were the habit of his life, and here clustered closely around him the relations which outlast the life that was their source and are a monument to his memory more beautiful than design can fashion.

His professional labors were intense; worn by them he sought rest six years ago by a European tour. Appointed a commissioner for Iowa to the World's Exposition at Paris, he crossed the sea, accompanied by his eldest son, Charles, and spent nearly a year abroad. Visiting the old home and native land, he penetrated the Orient, saw Italy and Greece with the loving vision of a scholar and artist, and returned, renewed and strengthened for his labor. That labor was almost utterly without rest. Intensely sympathetic, no call was unanswered, save where delay was born of their very multiplicity. Amongst the students of the State University, he was always the favorite physician, and many a young man and woman has gone back to study, clad not only in restored health, but

stored with his rich thoughts and sage suggestions. A gentleman long connected with the University, in whose family for twelve years the doctor had practiced, sends us a note to say, that it was his unvaried custom when treating a student to enquire of the faculty as to the pecuniary condition of the patient, and if told that it would not warrant a fee, that the student was perhaps laboring as a teacher or manually, for means to finish the curriculum, in his peculiar way he would say, "All right, all right," often saying, "I am glad to see young people striving for an education, and am glad of an opportunity to help them;" and our informant, Prof. Parvin, adds, "such unnumbered kind acts, while remembered by their recipients, should be now mentioned to the credit of a noble soul, passed to its reward."

Dr. Vogt was an active promoter of the interests of the medical department of the University, and was always a wise counselor in its behalf.

His connection with public affairs was limited by an always absorbing interest in his profession, but when duties were imposed upon him he discharged them with all fidelity. Many times and for many years he served on the public school board of the city, always to the benefit and advancement of education. When called to the public advocacy of a policy or principle, he brought to it the rarest felicity of expression and most effective eloquence.

On Sunday, August 24th, from far and near came the mourners to pay the last dues of affection.

The obsequies were held in St. Patrick's Church, Rev. Father Rice officiating. After the usual and impressive service of the Catholic Church, the Rev. Father delivered an eloquent address from the text, "It is appointed unto man once to die."

The funeral cortege was formed on Dubuque street. The pall was borne by Hon. Peter A. Dey, P. P. Freeman, Alden Fletcher, A. J. Rider, F. H. Luse, Michael McInerny, R. B. Saunders, and Wm. Crum. The hearse was followed by the doctor's team attached to the empty vehicle, draped, and led by Messrs. Kimball and Shafer, students of the University Medical Department; the family carriages were followed in order by the members of the medical profession of the city, and by Dr. W. F. Peck, of Davenport, Dean of the University Medical Faculty, and Professors Shrader and Clapp, members of the Faculty, and Mr. R. W. Pryce, its Anatomical Demonstrator. On the right was the German Benevolent Society, in column, with banners furled and draped. Thousands of people were there and Cemetery Hill was occupied by a dense assembly. As the cortege moved on through the streets the sick people who were the objects of his care, could be seen supported at their windows, adding their tears to the libation in his memory.

RUSH CLARK,

of Iowa City, was born at Schellsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1834; received a common school education at his birth-place, attended the academy at Ligonier, Pennsylvania, and was a student at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, graduating there in 1853; studied law, was admitted to the bar at Iowa City in the fall of 1853, and commenced practice there; was a member of the general assembly of Iowa, 1860–'64, serving the last two years as Speaker of the House; was on the staff of

the Governor of Iowa in 1861 and '62, aiding in the organization of volunteers from Iowa; was a member of the board of trustees of the Iowa State University 1862–'66; was re-elected to the general assembly of 1876; and was elected to the forty-fifth congress as a republican, receiving 19,274 votes against 11,154 votes for N. Worley, democrat, and 1,200 for G. W. Rutherford, greenbacker. He was re-elected in 1878, the following being the vote in the district: for Clark, republican, 14,205; Carter, democrat, 12,011; Brown, greenbacker, 697. [It is proper here to explain that Rush Clark was not related to Ezekiel Clarke, as many have supposed, (they spelled their names differently), and hence he was not a relative of Gov. Kirkwood, although very highly esteemed by him.]—HISTORIAN.

Mr. Clark died at Washington City, very suddenly. One of his eulogists remarked, "The going down of the sun on the evening of the 27th of April, 1879, found him busy with the cares and activities of this life. The setting of the sun on the evening of the next day found him a dweller in the spirit land."

Memorial addresses were delivered in Congress, by Congressmen Price, of Iowa; Coffrath, of Pennsylvania; Sapp, of Iowa; Manning, of Mississippi; Neal, of Ohio; Thompson, of Iowa; Bennett, of Dakota; Carpenter, of Iowa; Henderson, of Illinois; and Senators Allison and Kirkwood, of Iowa; Hereford, of West Virginia, and Platt, of Connecticut. A joint committee, of seven Representatives and three Senators was appointed to take charge of the funeral and accompany the remains for the burial at his home, Iowa City. This committee consisted of Representatives Hiram Price, of Iowa; John H. Reagan, of Texas; Wm. H. Hatch, of Missouri; Henry S. Neal, of Ohio; Thos. J. Henderson, of Illinois: Mark H. Dunnell, of Minnesota, and Philip Cook, of Georgia; and Senators Kirkwood, Platt and Hereford. Nine thousand copies were ordered printed of the memorial proceedings and eulogies in Congress.

Mr. Coffrath represented the district in Pennsylvania where Rush Clark was born, and knew the family when Rush was a boy. In his remarks Mr. Coffrath said:

His father, John Clark, was of Scotch-Irish family, and was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. His mother was born near the line between the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, opposite Hancock. His parents were among the early settlers of the lovely valley in which Rush was born, and they were universally respected and beloved far and near by all who knew them, for their hospitality and upright Christian walk.

Rush Clark was the sixth son of John and Mary Clark. His deep and fervent love for his father and mother made him linger long around the threshold of his childhood's home. * * * * * *

A relative, who loved him and knew him well, writes me, "If I were called upon to pass a eulogium ever so brief, it would be that Rush Clark *loved his mother, and lived for the good he might do to others.*" What more need be said in praise of our deceased brother? He will live in the memory of all those who knew him.

Congressman Manning, of Mississippi, in the course of his eloquent and touching address, said:

Those who knew him upon this floor knew how faithfully and promptly he responded to every duty that devolved upon him, and it is not strange that his generous impulses, strong mental faculties, pure private and public character, and love of country's honor and welfare, secured for him a warm place in the hearts of his constituency, whose interests he ever guarded and protected with so much zeal and efficiency. An exalted public spirit ever animated his breast; and every movement, whether originated in the legislative halls, or elsewhere, which in his judgment tended to the benefit of the country in large or small degree, and might bring peace and fraternal relations to the whole people, received his utmost aid.

Now that his life is finished testimony is cheerfully borne by all who knew him, without regard to party affiliations, that he left to his family, friends and country a name without a stain.

CHAPTER VII.—PART 3.

SLAVERY DAYS IN IOWA CITY.

A Negro Boy Sold—Two Black Girls Kidnapped—Old John Brown's Night Escape from an Iowa City Mob.

A SLAVE SALE IN IOWA CITY.

In 1841 President Harrison appointed O. H. W. Stull to be secretary of the territory of Iowa, John Chambers being the governor who had succeeded Gov. Lucas. Gov. Chambers was an ex-congressman of Kentucky, and had his negro waiter with him here at the Iowa capital. Secretary Stull wanted to be "in style," and have a body servant, as well as the governor. There was a man named Chaney who owned a saw-mill near the mouth of Dirty Face creek in Penn township, opposite Butler's landing, or the place now known as the boat house. This Mr. Chaney was originally from Virginia, and had a mulatto boy living with him, and this boy he sold to Secretary Stull for $250. This sale of a mulatto youth into slavery was transacted in Chauncey Swan's hotel, which then stood just north of the University grounds, on the northeast corner of Capital and Jefferson streets. Our informant was there at the time and saw the sale made and the boy delivered to his new master. When President Tyler came into office Stull was removed from the secretaryship and went to Burlington, taking his Iowa slave boy along; and there he gave him or sold him to his son-in-law named Cassell, who took the boy to Alleghany county, Maryland, and there kept him as a slave.

TWO NEGRO GIRLS TAKEN FROM IOWA CITY AND SOLD INTO SLAVERY.

In 1859–60 a man named John L. Curtis, who had a farm in Fremont township, was then living in Iowa City. He came here from Tennessee,

but claimed to be a native of New England. Two negro girls formed part of his family, and early in February, 1860, he took them in a carriage and started off south, with the intention, as was generally believed, of selling them into slavery to raise a little money for his immediate necessities. He was followed by constable A. T. McIlvaine, who overtook him at Fairfield in Jefferson county, and arrested him on a charge of kidnaping, and he, with the black girls, was brought back to Iowa City. Rather than stand trial on the charges, which were decidedly "bad medicine" here about that time, he agreed to give the children his formal and legal adoption. The following official document explains the case further:

M. J. Morsman, Mayor of Iowa City, to J. L. and Nancy R. Curtis.—Deed of Adoption.

This indenture witnesseth: That I, M. J. Morsman, Mayor of Iowa City, State of Iowa, for and in consideration of the covenants hereinafter mentioned, and the love, regard and affection entertained by one John L. Curtis, Nancy R. Curtis of Iowa City aforesaid, for two minor children, named respectively, Mary Old, aged thirteen years, whose parents are not living, and Versa Old, aged ten years, whose father is dead and whose mother is living, but has abandoned said Versa Old; which said children are now residing in Iowa City, State of Iowa, aforesaid, and who have no survivors or relatives in said State of Iowa, doth by these presents consent, covenant and agree, to and with the said John L. Curtis and Nancy R. Curtis aforesaid, that the said John L. Curtis and Nancy R Curtis shall adopt as their own, and take into their family the said minor children aforesaid, with the exclusive custody and charge thereof, hereby conferring upon said children all the rights, privileges and responsibilities that would pertain to said children if born to the said John L. Curtis and Nancy R. Curtis in lawful wedlock; also conferring and alloting to said John L. Curtis and Nancy R. Curtis all the rights, duties, powers, control and relation towards and over said children hereby adopted, as the parent by law and nature has over his or her lawful child.

The names of said children are hereafter to be Mary Curtis and Versa Curtis, respectively. That such children are hereby given to and are adopted by said John L. Curtis and Nancy R. Curtis, for the purpose of adoption as their own children, and to be by them controlled, educated and cared for as children to them born in lawful wedlock. All indentures, bonds or instruments in writing heretofore executed to the contrary, notwithstanding.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 13th day of February, 1860.

CITY SEAL.

M. J. MORSMAN, [SEAL.]
Mayor of Iowa City.
J. L. CURTIS, [SEAL.]
N. R. CURTIS, [SEAL.]

In a few months after this "adoption" dodge, Curtis again took the girls off south, being accompanied this time by David Lopp, of Fremont township, and sold them in Memphis, Tennessee—one for $500 and the other for $800.

OLD JOHN BROWN IN IOWA CITY.

The events which culminated in the death of the abolitionist, John Brown, at Charlestown, Va., on December 2, 1859, constitute a part of American history scarcely surpassed in interest either by preceding or subsequent events. They were, in fact, the commencement of that terrible period which ended with the battle at Appomattox Court House, and the surrender of Gen. Lee; a period which witnessed the most stupendous of all civil wars, but which resulted in the shackles being removed from 4,000,000 slaves. And

> "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave,
> But his soul goes marching on."

A full sketch of John Brown's life and historic movements does not properly come within the purposes of this volume, but only such parts of it as have a local association with Iowa City and vicinity, or with public men personally well known here.

In 1866, while Dr. Frederick Lloyd was editor of the "Annals of Iowa," he published some articles on John Brown's operations and connections within this State, which are in most of their details reliable history. And from these "Annals" we quote a few paragraphs that are local to Johnson county, and a few miles over the line in Cedar county:

It was about the close of the Presidential campaign in 1856, that Brown first visited Iowa City and the Pedee settlement.* He was then on his way east from Kansas, and was accompanied by one of his sons. The Hon. W. Penn Clarke was the member of the Kansas national committee for Iowa, and his residence being at Iowa City, made this town the chief headquarters west of the Mississippi for those who sympathized with the free state men of Kansas. Brown was thus brought in contact with Col. Clarke, Dr. Jesse Bowen, and other residents of Iowa City, who were in active sympathy with the free state pioneers of Kansas.

On his journeys through Iowa, Brown was generally accompanied by fugitive slaves from Missouri, whom he and his armed band escorted through our State to a haven of freedom beyond Michigan. On such occasions Brown could always count on finding at the residence of Hon. John B. Grinnell, in Grinnell, Poweshiek county, not only rest, food and shelter for himself and his party, white and black, but money and words of cheer besides. After leaving Grinnell, his next ark of safety was the Pedee settlement, where he would quarter his men—passing through Iowa City in the night time to avoid molestation, and then retrace his steps to the State capital, which Iowa City had not ceased to be yet, to consult with Clarke and other friends of the free state movement in Kansas. On such occasions Brown generally required the benefit of a clear head and a cool hundred, both of which he never failed to find at the office of Clarke, who often made up any deficiencies there might be in funds, or contributed the whole amount himself. But there were many others who gave of their means for this purpose, and even Democrats, while denouncing abolitionists, were contributing their funds toward the escape of fugitive slaves.

*Pedee and Spring Dale and West Branch were Quaker settlements a few miles east of Iowa City, and over the line in Cedar county.

It was then, as indicated above, in the autumn of 1856, that John Brown first visited the Pedee settlement of Cedar county. As he alighted from his mule (one he had captured at the battle of Black Jack, on the borders of Kansas and Missouri), in front of the "Traveler's Rest," which was the name of the little frame tavern kept by Mr. James Townsend, in West Branch, the old man asked the landlord if he had ever heard of John Brown, of Kansas notoriety—a simple introduction, from which sprung an intimacy the closest and most confiding. The Quaker landlord thereupon proceeded to chalk John Brown's hat and mule, and both John and beast were ever after on the free list at the "Traveler's Rest," and it would have been difficult to say who was the better entertained, the guest disposing of the buckwheat cakes and sorghum of the jolly red-faced Quaker, or the host devouring the thrilling incidents of the Kansas war, as related by Brown.

Brown was in Iowa City and the Pedee settlement several times between his first visit in 1856 and his last in 1859, but as the objects and incidents of these visits were similar, we omit a particular description of each, and shall confine ourselves to a somewhat minute detail of his proceedings and associations on the last two occasions he was in Iowa.

Generally these visits to Pedee had a two-fold object—the promotion of the Kansas free state cause and the concealment of negroes, but his last sojourns were made chiefly with a view of perfecting his plans, accumulating arms, drilling, disciplining and recruiting his band, and taking measures for making Pedee a sort of base of operations for the raid against Harper's Ferry.

In the beginning of the winter of 1857–8, Brown for the fifth time visited the Quaker settlement of Cedar county, determined, as now appears, to spend the winter there in preparation for his Harper's Ferry raid, the plan of which he now disclosed to some of his confidants at Pedee—Jas. Townsend, John H. Painter and Dr. H. C. Gill. On this occasion he was accompanied by his band, consisting of his son Owen, Aaron D. Stevens, John Kagi, John E. Cook, Richard Realf, Charles W. Moffit, Luke J. Parsons, Charles H. Tidd, William Leeman and Richard Richardson, the latter a colored man, who, with his wife and three children, had made his escape from slavery in Missouri.

Besides those named above, who accompanied Brown from Kansas to Cedar county, he had accessions to his company in the persons of some young men resident in Pedee settlement. Among these were George B. Gill, the two Coppic brothers, and Stewart Taylor. Mr. Gill, who held a high position in Brown's confidence, having been secretary of his provisional government, was detached from the party in Canada, previous to the Harper Ferry affair, after which he returned home and married; since which his issues have been more quoted and have borne a higher premium than formerly. We never heard that he had any trouble in accounting for the contents of his portfolio. If the provisional government, of which he was a cabinet officer, ever issued bonds, they probably had the same value a like quantity of any other *Brown* paper had. Edwin Coppic was hung, as will be recollected, while his brother Barclay escaped and returned to his home in Springdale, where his mother still resides, [1866] to be the subject of a requisition by the Governor of Virginia on the Executive of Iowa, and a text for much controversy in the spitfire press. He finally fell a victim to the barbarous warfare of the Missouri bushwhackers, who partially burned the supports of a railroad bridge,

and the next train attempting to pass thereover, and on which Coppic chanced to be, was precipitated many feet into the stream below, and a large number of Union soldiers, Barclay Coppic among the number, were instantly killed.

Brown quartered his men during this winter at the house of Mr. Wm. Maxson, three miles northeast of Springdale. There is an additional historic interest attaching to this house—it being the first cement or gravel house ever built in this state. The farm on which it stands was bought by Mr. Maxson at the first government land sale held in Dubuque in 1839, and the house, which is of cottage style in architecture, 32x25 feet in the main part, was built in 1849. Here Brown's men were trained for the projected raid—assiduously drilling with wooden swords. Brown himself had his quarters at the home of Mr. John H. Painter, about a mile distant, and the men were under the immediate command of Stevens, who was the drill-master. Considerable attention was paid to discipline. Each hour of the twenty-four had its allotted duty. The men were required to rise at five o'clock, and drill and study alternately occupied the hours of day light.

On Thursday, April 22, 1858, Brown having returned from the east (whither he had gone to arrange some preliminaries) bid his men prepare for the grand movement. The parting from their friends, which took place on the 27th of April, is described as having been affecting in the extreme. Not an eye was dry except the two that belonged to the imperturable Brown, and in the confusion Cook kissed a very handsome young school teacher, Miss Blake, probably in mistake for one of the old grandams of the place. It must be recollected that they left with a full expectation of striking the blow immediately, which, however, was ordered to be postponed by a convention which shortly afterwards met at Chatham, Canada West, to which point they went directly from Pedee. This convention also framed a constitution and elected provisional officers.

Postponement having been decided upon, Brown again returned to Kansas, and on the evening of Feb. 4, 1859, we once more find him on his way to Pedee, crossing the Missouri river at Nebraska City*, accompanied by a few of his party, together with twelve negroes—one of the latter, but a few weeks old, and born while the party were at Dr. (now [1866] General) Blunt's. After crossing the river, they marched rapidly to Mt. Tabor (the seat of Tabor College, in Fremont county), stopping one night on the way at Dr. Blanchard's. After resting a week at Mt. Tabor, they pushed for Des Moines, putting up at night successively at the houses of Mr. Tool, Mr. Mills, Mr. Murray, the latter's place being a little east of Irishtown. On February 18 they crossed the Des Moines and entered the

* At the southeasterly outskirt of Nebraska City there was still visible in 1874, a station of the "Underground Railroad," known as "John Brown's cave." It was dug into the bank of a deep ravine, where the land for several acres around had been a perfect thicket of hazel and underbrush. One chamber went straight in about twenty feet, and four feet wide. Ten feet back from the entrance was a cross-chamber, or two ells or wings. At the end of the north ell there was a man-hole, just big enough to let a man up or down with a rope in case of necessity, or to let food down into the cave. In the John Brown days an obscure and unsuspected family lived in a small house a few yards from this cave, and had a wood-shed over the space where the man-hole was, while immediately over the hole they kept a large hogshead, which they used to smoke meat in for a blind, but it could be easily rolled aside when necessary. I visited that cave twice in 1874. It was then being used by a German family for a cow-stable.—H. A. Reid.

present state capital. Mr. John Teesdale, then editor of the *Register* *, paid their ferriage. Teesdale and Brown had been old personal friends in Ohio, but until now Teesdale was not aware that Ossawattomie Brown and *his* Brown were one and the same. On February 20 they reached Grinnell, and became the temporary guests of the present representative [1866] of the fourth district in congress [Hon. J. B. Grinnell], who was then at home much more than on the 14th of June, when Gen. Rosseau paid his respects to him, and who delivered a discourse in the church at Grinnell to Brown and his party, besides many of the citizens of the town who were attracted by the novelty of the occasion, and contributed a generous sum to help them on their way.

On the 25th of February, Brown, with his party, for the last time, gained the hospitable hamlets of Pedee, having passed through Iowa City the night previous.

It immediately became street talk in Iowa City that Brown, with a large party of fugitive slaves, was in the vicinity; and, as a reward of three thousand dollars had been offered by the authorities of Missouri for the arrest of the negroes, the disinterested advocates of the rigid enforcement of the fugitive slave law, began to discuss the propriety of collecting a mob, and marching on Pedee and capturing Brown and his party: Sam Workman, then postmaster at Iowa City, was the captain of the gang organized for this purpose, but Brown having returned a reply breathing quiet defiance to Workman's threat of capturing him, the postmaster after consulting his friend Capt. Kelly, an Irish gentleman of great eminence, that is to say, six feet and seven inches tall, deferred the undertaking.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Grinnell, fearing trouble, proceeded to Chicago to endeavor to secure a box car, in order that the negroes might be removed quietly. Mr. Tracy, the superintendent, refused to allow the negroes to pass over the railroad, being afraid of a prosecution under the fugitive slave law. Tracy, however, gave Grinnell his draft for fifty dollars, and this draft Grinnell handed to Brown on his return from Chicago. While this was going on the United States Marshal, Summers, was at Davenport, alleging that he had a warrant for the arrest of Brown and his party. At this juncture W. Penn Clarke, who had been absent, returned home apprehending difficulty and even the loss of life, as he knew Brown would fight rather than be taken. Shortly after Clarke's return, Brown visited Iowa City, (as he frequently did while stopping at Pedee). Hearing of Clarke's return, Brown sent to request Clarke to visit him at Dr. Bowen's where he was to stay over night. Here Clarke learned of the effort Grinnell had made, and of its failure. After some discussion, Clarke undertook to obtain a close box car in which to run the negroes through to Chicago. Accordingly, Clarke set out by the early train next morning, and Brown was to be ready next day with his entire party, at West Liberty, a station on the railroad fifteen miles east of Iowa City, and ten miles south of Springdale. It was finally agreed that Clarke should send some one to pilot Brown out of the city, and that the latter should leave in the night, and avoid the main road till he got some distance from town. Accordingly, Col. Clarke, in company with Major L. A. Duncan, (now editor of the Niles, Michigan, *Times*, [1866] then of the *Iowa City Republican*) knocked at the door of Col. S. C. Trowbridge, who had been selected for this delicate duty. It being by this time midnight, the Colonel

* Mr. Teesdale had before this been editor of the *Iowa City Republican*.

was well into his first slumber, but immediately awoke, and hastily put himself into such light marching order as to go to the door. He readily promised to perform the duty assigned him, merely stipulating that he should do it in his own way. Therefore Trowbridge, by three o'clock, was at Dr. Bowen's where Brown and Kagi slept. One of Sam. Workman's men was keeping watch over Bowen's horse in Bowen's stable. The early movements of Brown were not contemplated in Workman's strategy, which undoubtedly was to take Brown in town that morning, and then make an easy conquest of his party, deprived of its head, at Pedee. Be that as it may, Brown and Trowbridge, each on his proper horse, and Kagi on foot, were soon floundering in the darkness and mud of the 'upper Muscatine road,' bound for Pedee, among whose quiet cottages Trowbridge parted for all time from the adventurers, in the morning gray. [See more of this matter under head of "John Brown's Night Escape from Iowa City."]

The most difficult part of the plan was to procure the car from the railroad company, but this difficulty soon melted before the commendable finesse of Clarke, who called on the Hon. Hiram Price, then secretary of the railroad company, to whom he confided his business. Price had no control over the cars, but gave Clarke a note of introduction to Mr. Moak, the deputy superintendent. With this note from Price, and Tracy's draft, which he had got from Brown, Clarke retraced his steps to West Liberty, where he found Brown waiting, his party being concealed in Keith's steam mill. As the train bound east would soon be along, despatch was all important. The agent, Miller, had just gone to dinner, about a quarter of a mile off. Enoch Lewis, an old man, volunteered to bring him. The agent was soon at the hotel, where by this time Clarke and Brown had made a junction. To obtain the car, it was necessary for Clarke to make the agent believe the railroad officers knew and connived at what was being done. So Clarke showed him the note from Price, introducing him to Moak, and asking him if he knew the signature. Of course he recognized it as the sign manual of the secretary of the road. In the same manner was exhibited the draft from Tracy, which he likewise knew to be in the handwriting of the superintendent. Clarke then asked him if he had a close box car, and the cost of running it to Chicago. He answered that he had such a car, and the price would be fifty dollars. Thereupon he was handed Tracy's check, and Clarke told him he wanted the car at once down at the mill, and that it was not his (Miller's) business to know what was going to be put into it. The car was accordingly run down the track in front of Keith's mill, and the fugitives, with the white men Brown had with him, were loaded in as freight—Stevens being at one end of the car and Kagi at the other. All of the men, both white and black, were heavily armed. Clarke, Brown and Kagi dined at the hotel together. During this repast, Clarke gave Brown ten dollars to help him on his way, and advised him to go home and take some rest, which he promised to do.

When the passenger train came along, Brown got into the car with the negroes. By this time it was noised abroad what was going on, and the whole town of West Liberty was out, all being in sympathy with Brown and his fugitives. Clarke's freight car soon formed a link in the chain of coaches. Clarke and Kagi got into the passenger car to be prepared for

emergencies, and with a shout of approval and sympathy from the people of West Liberty, off the train started for Davenport.

Brown and his party arrived without molestation at Chicago, where they changed cars, taking another branch of the underground railroad for Canada, where they all arrived in due time. Tracy, the superintendent, swore some, when the negroes were unloaded at the Chicago depot. A short time after, Clarke apologized to Mr. Farnum, the president of the road, for the harmless imposition practiced on the agent at West Liberty, so that he did not lose his place. [See under head of "John Brown's Last Day in Chicago."]

Shortly before Brown's last departure from Pedee, he effected a sale of such plunder as had been necessarily employed in the transportation of negroes and arms from Missouri and Kansas, such as mules, wagons, stoves and cooking utensils, and tents and other camp equipage, by which he realized a considerable sum. In all business of this kind, his trusty and judicious friend, 'Squire Painter, was invariably made available. Painter at that time was a justice of the peace, and signalized his term of office by uniting in wedlock, 'like white folks,' (including possibly the usual labial salutations,) a colored couple of Brown's party from Missouri, who sought refuge and matrimony at Pedee. It was Painter also, who, after Brown had gone, boxed up the latter's Sharp's rifles and revolvers, one hundred and ninety-six of each, marked '*carpenters' tools*,' hauled them to the railroad station at West Liberty, and from thence shipped them by rail to Brown at Harper's Ferry, directed to a fictitious consignee, as previously agreed upon between him and Brown. In this way the arms '*carried well*,' as they also did after they reached their destination.

'Before their final adieu to Pedee, Brown's men, who affectionately designated their commander as 'Uncle,' all inscribed their names in one of the bed-chambers of Mr. Maxson's house under the caption of '*Captain Brown's Little Band*,' as may be seen to this day (1866); for, although this 'handwriting on the wall' was simply done with a common lead pencil, such is the reverence in which the memory of Brown and his martyr band is held in that vicinity, where they were so well known and so greatly loved, that every memento of their sojourn at Pedee is preserved as jealously as were the two tables by the Israelites.

Pending the affair at Harper's Ferry, their Pedee confidants were kept well informed by one and another of Brown's party of their intended movements. Barclay Coppic, writing to Painter from "Parts Unknown, August 29, 1859," says enigmatically, 'our boss has got quite a number of hands on the job, and he talks of getting a few more, so as to shove things right through. Everything seems to be working along smoothly, and if all goes well a few days more, you will hear from us again.'

To complete the above narrative by Dr. Lloyd, it is necessary to add that Brown seized the U. S. Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, on the night of October 16, 1859. The next morning a few soldiers and citizens attacked him without success, several being killed on both sides; but in a few hours he was surrounded by 1,500 State and Federal troops, and captured, John Brown and six of his men being still alive, while twelve of them had been killed. October 27th they were tried, and on December 2d, he and his six subordinates were hung. Then began that era of history and song, when—

"John Brown's body lay mouldering in the grave,
But his soul went marching on."

JOHN BROWN'S NIGHT ESCAPE FROM IOWA CITY.

There some additional particulars connected with John Brown's last night in Iowa City, which now have a special local interest, although of no great historical importance. A Quaker from Pedee had accompanied Brown and Kagi into the city, one riding with him in a light mule team wagon belonging to Brown, and the other on horseback. The fact of their being here was whispered around among the democrats and plans laid to capture them, for the government had put a price on Brown's head, and the Missouri slaveholders had offered a liberal reward for the capture of their escaped negroes. The hideous and heathenish fugitive slave law of the United States was then in full force, which made every man in the nation liable to be called upon by some U. S. marshal to serve on his *posse comitatus* as a slave catcher, or else suffer dire penalties for neglecting or refusing to do so. We were in fact by law *a nation of nigger catchers* —and that is why there was so much secret sympathy and co-operation with John Brown in his open resistance and defiance of that satanic law.

At that time James Baumer kept a restaurant and ice-cream parlor in the rooms now [1882] occupied by Mrs. Jane Taylor's millinery store, second door south of the St. James hotel, and during the evening Brown and Kagi went in there to get some ice-cream and refreshments, but Baumer didn't know who they were. While they were in the back room, or "ladies' parlor," as Baumer called it, eating their refreshments, two men —George Boatham and a blacksmith named Rice [afterward died in the insane asylum]—came to his front door with a rope in their hands and asked him if John Brown wasn't in there. He answered, "No; I haven't seen any John Brown. Why, what do you want of him?" "Why, he's that damned nigger thief of Kansas, and we're going to hang him!" they replied, and then started off. Baumer went back into the "ladies' parlor" and inquired, "Is your name Brown?" Old John answered, "Yes sir, that's my name—old John Brown of Kansas." "Well, sir, they're going to hang you; been two men here with a rope, looking for you, and I told them you wasn't here." Brown arose and opened his overcoat, displaying a belt hung full of revolvers and bowie knives, and said, "Let them come on! I'm ready for them!" Baumer says he was the finest looking man he ever saw. He told them to go back into a little room he had to make ice-cream in, wash dishes, and the like, and he would go out and learn what he could about what was going on, and would be back in a few minutes and report to them, so they should know what to do. He was himself a republican. So he went down to the corner of Washington and Dubuque streets, where there was a street meeting in front of Metropolitan Hall building. This was a parturient body of pro-slavery sympathizers writhing in the agonies of labor with the *breech*-presenting problem [and still-born at last] of how to capture John Brown and his niggers, and get the blood-money reward offered for them. As leaders among this gang

of hungry slave hounds are remembered Wm. Hockenberry, who afterward went to the penitentiary; Wm. Sutton, who was drowned; Tom. Graham, who soon left the country, and was no kin of the respectable people of that name now living here. Graham had slyed over to Pedee the Sunday before and spied out the number of "niggers," and the situation of things there, and was presenting the case to this excited mob. But they all understood that Brown and his crowd were armed to the teeth, and no one of this mob was quite ready to take the chance of drawing their first fire for the uncertain possibility of a few dollars reward. The question was, how to "get the drop on them," and capture them without risking their own skins. There was a good deal of bullying talk and bluster, and empty brag; however, at a late hour, a "picked crew" was sent to watch Dr. Bowen's barn, where Brown's team was supposed to be stabled for the night. Meanwhile Baumer had returned and told Brown and Kagi all he had learned; and then Mrs. Baumer went with them out their back doorway and down the street far enough to show them their way in the dark to Dr. Bowen's house—the same which still stands on Iowa Avenue, between Governor and Summit streets, and is now [1882] occupied by John Madden. The barn was then on the other side of Ralston creek from where it is now.

At Dr. Bowen's house a conference was held with W. Penn Clarke and L. A. Duncan, at which matters were arranged as given in Dr. Lloyd's narrative heretofore quoted. Clarke and Duncan went to Col. Trowbridge's house (the same where he now resides) and told him of their plans, and of the part laid out for him. Their plan was for him to accompany Brown and Kagi on the road to Springdale and Pedee. Trowbridge suspected that this road might be watched, and he knew that the only possible chance for Brown and the negroes to get away was to outgeneral the slavehunters and avoid bloodshed, for if a *pass at arms* once occurred, the whole movement would become so notorious that the chance for their getting through to Canada would not be more than one in ten thousand. Trowbridge therefore positively declined to have anything to do with the matter unless he was trusted to use his own judgment about route and time. This was reported back to Brown, and he must decide. He knew very little about our Iowa City Trowbridge, but was well acquainted with a brother of his in Kansas, who was true as steel, and he readily consented that Col. Trowbridge should take entire charge of the movement. Accordingly, at three o'clock Trowbridge gave the agreed signal at Dr. Bowen's night door on the east side of the house, and was admitted. Brown and Kagi slept in the west front room, and were soon up, and a consultation was held in the parlor. Dr. Bowen's barn then stood on the other side of Ralston creek from the house, and in it was Brown's mule team that had been driven in by the Quaker, and also his saddle horse. Trowbridge was satisfied that there were spies

around, but they were most likely watching for "that Quaker and mule team" that brought Brown into the city. Kagi went over to the barn on a foot-plank bridge to get the saddle horse, but before reaching the barn he discovered men watching him; he was sure he saw three, but thought there were at least five of them, and he then came back to the house for consultation. It was now arranged that he should go right into the barn and get the saddle horse, while Trowbridge and Brown stood in the dark shade of the trees near the house, with guns ready to fire in case Kagi was attacked. This was a little after three o'clock in the morning. They were completely hidden from view, while the gray sky light made everything dimly visible to them on the open ground where the barn stood. Kagi now went directly into the barn, brought out the horse and led it across the creek, meanwhile keeping a revolver in one hand ready to fire instantly if assailed, or any attempt was made to arrest him. He saw three or four men again watching him, but they kept at a respectful distance. The "mule team" was still in the barn, and they were happy; they'd nab the old Quaker and John Brown in the morning.

While the man-stealer spies were thus fondly dreaming of bagging their game in the morning, Trowbridge and Brown on horseback, and Kagi on foot, were making good time toward Pedee. Trowbridge suspected that there might be spies also along on the main road, so he bore off southward and then turning northwest, crossed the main road that passed through timber land for several miles east of the city, and came out on open prairie north of the road, where they could see any moving object like men or horses at a considerable distance; and by daylight they were safely beyond any probable picket-line of spies. Trowbridge led them to a Quaker's house not far from Pedee, and there left them to their own resources, while he made his way back to Iowa City. There was then a post-office called Carthage six miles east of the city in Scott township, and a man named Gruilich was the postmaster. At this place there was a party of democrats shooting at a target, drinking liquor, and *waiting for old John Brown to come along*. Trowbridge came riding up leisurely, and inquired if any of these gentlemen had any tame hay to sell. He wanted to buy some tame hay, and didn't know but what there might be some out in that neighborhood, so he had come out to see. Well, they hadn't any tame hay, but they had plenty of liquor, and he must drink with them. So the colonel took a "nip" with them, told them confidentially what he had heard about John Brown being in the city over night, and reckoned the "mule team" would have to go back on that road. There did not appear to be the least suspicion that he knew any more about Brown's whereabouts than they did, so he jogged on homeward, "hunting for *tame hay*." In the timber on the road side, three miles east of the city he found another gang waiting to *capture old John Brown*, when he should come along with the Quaker and his mule team. Just at the east

edge of the city, on what is now the Gower place, on the West Branch road, he found still another gang watching eagerly for "that mule team," and old John Brown. But all of these Iowa City "nigger hunters" were out of luck. The tempting rewards of money offered for return of escaped slaves never dropped into their regretful hands.

There is now in the rooms of the State Historical Society a two-pound brass howtzer (a little cannon on wheels) which John Brown used in Kansas when fighting for the free-state cause there. This he was taking east for his Harper's Ferry project, it is supposed, but it was too cumbersome to ship when the other arms were sent on as "carpenter's tools," and it was left with Dr. Bowen, who subsequently presented it to the Historical Society.

JOHN BROWN'S LAST DAY IN CHICAGO.

Brown's last escape from Iowa City, and finally from Pedee and West Liberty are so intimately connected with men and events in Johnson county that it becomes also of local interest here to know how he got another car and passage out of Chicago and through Michigan into Canada; for President Buchanan's U. S. marshals were everywhere on the watch to catch "runaway niggers" and send them back into the chains of slavery.

On August 31, 1882, there was a public reception given in Chicago to John Brown's widow, and the proceedings of that meeting throw some very interesting light on how W. Penn Clarke's good offices for Brown at Iowa City were supplemented by Allan Pinkerton at Chicago—Pinkerton, the very man whose "detective agency" is known, hated and feared by outlaws in every corner of the civilized world. The *Times* report of this late meeting in Chicago, says:

At 8:15 Mrs. Brown, accompanied by a large number of ladies, walked out of the ante-room, and the party seated themselves upon the stage amid great cheering. Mrs. Brown's supporters were: Mrs. H. A. Parker, Mrs. John Jones, Mrs. Lizzie E. Warren, Mrs. Chafner, Mrs. Seeley, Mrs. H. Smith, Mrs. Morse, Miss Packer, Mrs. S. Blake, Mrs. H. S. Hammond, Mrs. Mary Dye, Mrs. Keeler, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Mattie Hires, Mrs. Eliza J. Loomis, Mrs. Dr. Clark.

Judge James B. Bradwell was called upon to take the chair, and spoke as follows:

"In 1859 John Brown, by authority of God Almighty, made the first attack on slavery. He was taken at Harper's Ferry, and executed for the deed. In less than three years from that time there was not a slave in this broad land; the shackles had fallen from every slave in the republic. We are here to-night to do honor to the wife of the hero at whose touch those shackles fell." He then introduced Mrs. Brown, amid deafening cheers. She simply bowed, and returned to her seat.

This meeting seems to have been large and enthusiastic, for the *Chicago Times* devotes over two columns in fine type to a report of its sayings and doings. But our special Johnson county interest in it is chiefly the following account by Mr. Pinkerton, which links right on with the depar-

ture of Brown and his negroes from West Liberty, as arranged by W. Penn Clarke, and hereinbefore narrated in Dr. Lloyd's sketch.

MR. PINKERTON'S STATEMENT.

I was awakened about half-past four o'clock in the morning by some one knocking at my door. I was then residing on Adams street, between Fifth avenue and Franklin street, Chicago. I hurriedly got up to see who it could be out at so early an hour in the morning. I partly dressed myself and went to the door. On opening it, to my astonishment, who stood before me in the doorway but the veritable John Brown himself. I can recollect him very well, even now; very well built, rather tall, and straight as an arrow, his hair rather white. On seeing him I said: "My God, is this you?" and on looking beyond him I could see a crowd of white and colored men, women, and children standing on the street and sidewalk. The men were armed with rifles, and were as fine a body of men as it has been my good luck to see anywhere. Having expressed myself in a surprised tone, I awaited his reply, knowing that the United States government had set a reward on the head of John Brown. At last he said:

"Yes, it is me."

I replied: "But what is to be done with the men, women, and children with you? They must be attended to, and that quickly."

I was at a loss what to do then, but all that could be done was to distribute the men, women, and children among the neighbors in my vicinity, which I did, and John Brown was taken to the residence of John Jones, who lived on Dearborn street, in this city. Some of them I took into my own house. The whole thing was done in a very short time. I hurried and got breakfast, then went to John Jones' house, where I met John Brown.

After some quiet talk he said he was on his way, with his party, to Canada, as he knew the United States government would arrest him if they found him, but he would endeavor not to allow them to do so. After talking with Mr. Jones, and thinking the matter over, it was decided to await the results of the meeting which was to be held in Chicago on this day for the election of circuit judge. Money must be got; accordingly, I drew up a subscription list, and waited until the meeting would begin. In the meantime I went down to see my friend, Col. C. G. Hammond, then general superintendent of the Michigan Central railroad. He was a friend to me and also to the colored people. On meeting me he said: "How are you?"

I replied: "Well; very well; but I would like to have the door shut and locked."

Mr. Hammond complied with my request; then quietly, but in surprised tones, said:

"Well, Pinkerton, what is the matter now?"

I said: "Colonel, I have got fifty to one hundred colored people here, in the city of Chicago, with John Brown; and John Brown is here himself in the city, and is going with the party to Canada. I have to see him through to Canada, and what is to be done must be done quickly."

"Well," said the colonel, after a moment's hesitation, "I must give you a car to carry them to Canada. This I am willing to do; you will therefore have the men, women, and children at the depot at 4:45 this afternoon. Bring them down on the south side of the depot, and I will have a comfortable car for their accommodation. You can get them all in it;

and I will have a barrel of fresh water put in the car, but you must supply the provisions."

I said: "Yes, I will try to do that," but asked him how I was going to do it, as I had no funds. He laughed, looked at me, and said: "Well, I will take your note for the provisions, payable one day after date, by the Eternal; but you must be careful and let no one else know that they are here until they are all gone from Chicago."

Thanking the colonel very much, I left him with a great load off my mind.

The next thing to be attended to was the meeting. I had two gentlemen selected to collect subscriptions. I remained outside, as I was too well known as being an anti-slavery man, and I thought my absence from that meeting would be the best thing. The two gentlemen took the subscription list into the meeting, but they were refused any assistance, so they left the meeting very much disheartened and reported to me. I thought a little and concluded there was but one thing to be done—that I must have the money. I was willing to pay something myself, but I was not able to stand the whole, so I said to my friends:

"I am going into that meeting," and taking the subscription list in my hands I went in.

There was a good deal of caucusing at this time, but when I entered the room there was a sort of quietness and lull fell upon the meeting. I stepped up to a sort of temporary platform and said:

"Gentlemen, I have one thing to do, and that I will do in a very few minutes. John Brown is in this city at the present time with a number of men, women, and children. I will require aid, and substantial aid I must have. I am ready and willing to leave the meeting if I get the money; if not, I have this to say, that I will bring John Brown to this meeting, and if any United States marshal dare lay a hand upon him he must take the consequences. I am determined to do this, or will have the money."

The meeting was thunderstruck and looked at me. About this time—I recollect it very well—John Wilson, who afterward became judge of one of the courts, stepped up and handed me $50; another one gave me $50, and yet another—as nice a man and as good-hearted a man as ever lived—handed me $50, and I think he gave me another $50. His name was George Manierre. I don't recollect exactly in what amounts or from whom I received the money, but I will say in a very short time I had from $500 to $600 in my hands. Thanking the meeting for their kindness, I left feeling very much elated. Subscriptions came from various sources. Among others from L. C. P. Frier, one of the oldest "old line abolitionists." At 4 o'clock in the afternoon I collected the men, women, and children, and, accompanied by John Brown, took them to the depot, put them in a car, and the crowd started for Detroit with a "hurrah," and reached Canada in safety. Everyone must know that John Brown meant business, and the slaves gained their "freedom" on British soil.

The wife of the Mr. Jones above referred to, at whose house Brown staid, was also present in the meeting, and gave her recollections of that historic day; and from her we quote a few points:

"Mr. Brown had just told me that he had a large number of slaves hid away. I knew of the rigor of the then existing fugitive slave law, and hence was ill at ease. Suppose he should be discovered? I thought, and, woman like, imagined all manner of improbable things. Mr. Jones and

Mr. Brown were then having a whispered, earnest conversation, and this only made matters worse. Just about this time the last feather was added to my weight of solicitude. The door-bell rang. Mr. Jones and Mr. Brown retired to a private room, and I answered the call.

"There stood Allan Pinkerton, the noted detective. If Mr. Pinkerton had said anything about the weather, or intimated that he hoped I was well, I should be inclined to forgive him for the fright he gave me, but he did nothing of the sort.

"Is John Brown here?" he asked.

"For an instant I was dumb. The story about George Washington did not impress me near so forcibly as the axiom about self-preservation. After a moment's reflection, I forced my heart down into its proper place and answered. "Yes, sir."

"I invited him in with a weight of fear on my mind that words can never measure. I called Mr. Brown. He came out, the two men met, and instantly my fears were cast to the winds. Their greeting was that of friend to friend; yea, more than that, brother to brother. I was satisfied. The three then had an earnest talk. I don't know that I ought to divulge the secrets of that meeting of twenty-five years ago. Only one thing I will repeat. I remember that Mr. Pinkerton said: "There's a democratic meeting in town to-day. I'll go right down there and make them give me enough money to send those slaves to Canada."

"Now I want it to be distinctly understood that I don't know that there was a democratic convention in town that day; I don't know whether Mr. Pinkerton made it give him the money or not; but I do know that the slaves went to Canada."

CHAPTER VIII.—PART 1.

WAR RECORD FROM THE FIELD.

Johnson's County's "Boys in Blue"—The War of the Great Rebellion.

COMPLETE LIST OF ALL MEN WHO EVER SERVED IN THE UNION ARMY AND WERE CREDITED TO JOHNSON COUNTY.

In preparing the following patriotic "roll of honor" for Johnson county, all the volumes of Adjutant General's Reports of Iowa, comprising six thousand four hundred and thirty-one pages in all, have been carefully and exhaustively examined, collated, searched through, in order to make the record complete and reliable.

In the state history part of this volume will be found a state war record prepared by Col. A. P. Wood of Dubuque, which shows under the title head of each regiment or command, all the marches, battles, skirmishes, grand reviews, and other events of historic note, in which each body of Iowa soldiers bore a part. So that the friends and descendants of any one

of our Johnson county soldiers can always see by referrring to this record of his regiment just what battles, etc., he was engaged in.

[NOTE.—It must be constantly borne in mind by the reader of these following pages that in these lists both of officers and private soldiers, no *names are given except of men who were from Johnson county.* Other field officers will be found in the state war record above referred to.]

FIRST INFANTRY.

Field and Staff.—Mustered in May 14, 1861. William H. White, surgeon; William W. Hughes, quartermaster sergeant, mustered in as private, promoted May 24, 1861, re-enlisted in 22d infantry, June 27, 1862.

Company B.—Mustered in May 9, 1861. Bradley Mahana, captain; Harvey Graham, first lieutenant, wounded at Wilson's Creek, subsequently captain, major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel, 22d infantry, taken prisoner at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; Andrew J. Rians, second lieutenant; Lewis W. Talbott, first sergant, mustered in May 9, 1861; Charles N. Lee, sergeant, afterwards captain company A, 22d infantry, re-enlisted June 17, 1862; Zachariah Shearer, 3d sergeant, wounded at Wilson's Creek, wounded five times in the Mexican war, re-enlisted in 22d infantry as private Aug. 4, 1862, and promoted to 4th sergeant Oct. 8, 1862; John Henry Gearkee, 4th sergeant, re-enlisted in 22d infantry July 26, 1862, subsequcntly captain company B; James Robertson, 2d corporal, wounded at Wilson's Creek, re-enlisted in 22d infantry, captain company I; John W. Kinsey, 3d corporal, wounded at Wilson's Creek; Phillip Thomas, 4th corporal.

Privates.—Mustered in May 14, 1861. Mark D. Allen, Francis B. Banks, Henry W. Ballard, William Bick, John Bick, James A. Boarts, Alexander H. Brown, wounded at Wilson's Creek, re-enlisted in 22d infantry, 2d lieutenant, company B; John Besett, John W. Boots, Josiah Corlett, Mitchell Campion, wounded at Wilson's Creek; David Cleveland, Loyd H. Dillon, wounded at Wilson's Creek; William M. DeCamp, wounded at Wilson's Creek; George W. Dennis, wounded at Wilson's Creek; Cyrus Douglass, wounded at Wilson's Creek; James E. Edgington, wounded at Wilson's Creek; William Ferguson, wounded at Wilson's Creek; Oliver B. Goldsmith, James A. Gettings, Richard M. Hampton, wounded at Wilson's Creek; Chas. H. Hilton, wounded at Wilson's Creek; Nelson Holding, Thomas J. Harbert, William D. Harbert, Thomas Hoyt, William H. Hills, Thimothy Hirene, Leander M. Jackson, Jacob G. Lurwick, Richard Linn, Joseph F. Lattie, T. Wilson Lindsey, Constant S. Lake, Thomas Morrison, James Murry, wounded at Wilson's Creek; John T. McGuier, William E. Martin, William R. Munsey, killed in battle at Wilson's Creek; Lemuel Madden, wounded at Wilson's Creek; Horace B. Pumphrey, wounded at Wilson's Creek; Alvin W. Pinney, Francis A. Parrott, Thomas Payne, John N. Reynolds, Geo. H. Shockey, Geo. W. Smith, Andrew H. Statler, David M. Simmonds, Joseph F.

Schell, Aaron M. Smith, Henry W. Sailer, Timothy H. Sale, missing after battle of Wilson's Creek; John W. Sweetman, James Trusdell, William Tyler, wounded at Wilson's Creek; John Teeter, James H. Trimbell, wounded at Wilson's Creek; Eugene F. Trask, Charles E. Thompson, wounded at Wilson's Creek; James Watson, wounded at Wilson's Creek; Wilson W. Wolf, John H. Wheeler, George H. Walter, wounded at Wilson's Creek; Alonzo Walker, missing after battle of Wilson's Creek; Andrew N. Springer, went into quarters April 27, 1861, discharged for disability; Lorenzo D. Prather, went into quarters April 27, 1861, over number, killed at Pittsburg landing while in service.

Company C.—Edward C. Burns, private; mustered in May 14, 1861.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Company C.—James C. Mansell, private; mustered in May 28, 1861, wounded at Corinth, and died of wounds October 5, 1862.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

Company E.—Esquire Williams, private; mustered in August 8, 1861, discharged.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

Field and Staff.—Alexander J. Miller, mustered in as first lieutenant July 18, 1861, promoted to captain May 22, 1862, major October 23, 1862, and to lieutenant-colonel March 14, 1863; severely wounded at Dallas, Georgia, May 28, 1864, resigned October 28, 1864: John Williams, major, promoted from captain company G, May 21, 1862.

Company A.—Charles T. Golding, mustered in as 5th corporal, company G, July 18, 1861; promoted to 2d lieutenant November 1, 1861, 1st lieutenant April 12, 1862.

Company C.—Edward Finefield, private; mustered in July 17, 1861; transferred to company G, January 9, 1862.

Company D.—Mustered in July 17, 1861; Michael Combs 4th sergeant; Privates: Nicholas Kitterman, discharged October 12, 1861; Joseph McCord, transferred to the 5th Kansas November 1, 1861; Wllliam R. Stewart, discharged August 22, 1861, consumption.

Company G.—Mustered in July 18, 1861. John Williams, captain, wounded at Shiloh, promoted to major; Alexender J. Miller, 1st lieutenant, promoted to captain May 22, 1862, major October 23, 1862; James J. Jordan, 1st sergeant, promoted 1st lieutenant, May 22, 1862, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, mustered out October 26, 1864; Andrew T. Sampson, mustered in June 19, 1865, from adjutant; Edward G. Fracker, mustered in as musician, promoted to 1st sergeant July 1, 1862, second lieutenant September 4, 1862, 1st lieutenant March 3, 1863, resigned November 29, 1864; Joseph M. Douglas, 2d lieutenant, resigned September 3, 1862; Samuel J. Plymesser, mustered in as 1st corporal, afterwards 1st sergeant and 1st lieutenant, wounded slightly at Missionary Ridge;

Morton M. Choate, 3d sergeant, discharged June 30, 1862; Lorenzo D. Prather, 4th sergeant, killed in battle at Shiloh; Charles W. Parshall, 5th sergeant, dishonorably discharged January 4, 1862; Chas. Nickerman, 2d corporal, captured at Shiloh, discharged January 5, 1863, for disability; Calvin H. Bane, 3d corporal, discharged December 31, 1861, disability; William Davis, mustered in as 6th corporal, promoted 3d corporal, killed at Shiloh; Charles Overfelt, 7th corporal, discharged January 17, 1862; Jonas P. Clark, 8th corporal, discharged February 9, 1863; Bradford Harmon, musician. *Privates*: William Ayres, captured October 28, 1863, Horace N. Banks, discharged June 4, 1862; James Calhoun, wounded at Shiloh; Thomas Crosier, discharged December 14, 1861; Thomas A. Clark, wounded at Shiloh; Benjamin Clark; John A. Clark, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, discharged September 20, 1864; James J. Davis, died at St. Louis; Enoch Davis, wounded August 2, 1864, near Atlanta, Georgia; Michael Ditto, died near Atlanta, Georgia, July 28, 1864, of wounds; John Ditto, promoted to corporal, captured at Shiloh, wounded at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee; Charles Dalton, discharged February 10, 1862, for mental disability; George W. Ford, wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, killed in action October 31, 1864; Eugene R. Fosberry; Allman Frazier; William Gould, discharged for disablility April 24, 1862; John A. Green; Thos. H. B. Hollar, died November 16, 1861, of fever; Austin A. Hull, died at Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864; John Hileman, discharged April 24, 1862, disability; Timothy Holmes, Aaron Kibler, William Lininger, promoted corporal, died at Shiloh April 3, 1863, of fever; William Lambert, David Moreland, killed at Shiloh; George Madden, Alexander McClean deserted July 25, 1861; John Printz, Benjamin Ramsey, died near Bolivar, Tennessee, December 4, 1861, of fever; Ebenezer Roberts, discharged February 10, 1863, disability; William Robertson, George Reedy, wounded at Shiloh, died of wounds at Mound City, Illinots; Oswald Schanoz, Andrew T. Sampson, Frank Shaeffer, David R. Shockey, John K. Smith, discharged June 4, 1862, for disability; John M. Tilton, Levi Talbot, wounded at Jackson, Mississippi, July 16, 1863, discharged December 6, 1863; Caspar S.Troutman, Jacob Will, wounded at Shiloh; James H. White, discharged for disability, December 14, 1861; William Yingling, captured at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, discharged at Washington, D. C., Feb. 26, 1863.

Additional Enlistments.—Robert Alexander, mustered in August 16, 1861; David Alexander, mustered in August 16, 1861, died February 23, 1862; Duane Dupont, mustered in August 16, 1861; Henry H. Gould, mustered in August 16, 1861, died January 10, 1862, of disease; Henry Gould, mustered in August 16, 1861; David Gould, mustered in August 16, 1861; Cornelius N. Gobin, mustered in August 16, 1861; William F. Green, mustered in September 9, 1861, wounded at Shiloh; Daniel S. Jones, mustered in August 16, 1861, died at Sedalia, Mo., December 3,

1861; Geo. Miller, mustered in August 16, 1861, wounded at Shiloh; Edward Finefield, mustered in July 17, 1861; transferred from Company G, January 1, 1862; Francis M. Nichols, mustered in April 2, 1864.

Company H.—Robert Slater, 8th corporal; mustered in July 17, 1861; promoted 2d sergeant, August 6, 1861; returned to ranks October 13, 1862.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Company G.—Walter Camp, 2d lieutenant; commissioned July 24, 1861; taken prisoner at Corinth; P. A. Harrington, 1st sergeant, reduced to ranks at his own request January 1, 1862, wounded at Corinth; Edward H. Morton, 1st corporal, promoted from private; Warren Williams.

[No date of muster found for these men.]

John Sergent, mustered in March 19, 1864; company unknown.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Company G.—Mustered in September 20, 1861. Jonathan H. Hopkins, 1st corporal, taken prisoner at Shiloh; William P. Bush, 3d corporal, killed at Shiloh; Nathaniel Cloud, 6th corporal, wounded at Shiloh, died of wound, April 14, 1862; Samuel Hopkins, musician.

Privates.—Noah Chamberlain, taken prisoner at Shiloh; Geo. W. O'Neil, wounded at Shiloh; Henry Pfoff; Henry S. Kephart, mustered in May 26, 1864, additional enlistment; George P. Moore, mustered in April 19, 1864, additional enlistment.

Company I.—Thomas Johnson, mustered in September 12, 1861, wounded at Corinth, additional enlistment; William Lewis, went into quarters October 8, 1861, additional enlistment.

NINTH INFANTRY.

Company A.—Herbert E. Nixon, mustered in March 17, 1864, additional enlistment; George C. Searle, mustered in March 17, 1864, discharged May 11, 1865, additional enlistment.

Company B.—Lorenzo D. Carlton, first sergeant, mustered in September 24, 1861, reduced to ranks November 1, 1862, discharged December 2, 1862; Oliver N. Fuller, mustered in August 12, 1861; Benton Green, private, mustered in August 25, 1861, discharged January 27, 1862; Horace Hagar, private, mustered in September 24, 1861, discharged July 2, 1862; Stephen M. Weeks, private, mustered in September 24, 1861, died October 15, 1865, of chronic diarrhœa.

Company D.—Albert Clark, private, mustered in March 10, 1864, additional enlistment.

Company K.—August Kriger, additional enlistment, mustered in March 14, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Jerome H. Sisson, additional enlistment, mustered in March 22, 1864, mustered out June 10, 1865, with regiment; Geo. W. Erian, recruit, unassigned to company, mustered in February 27, 1864, for three years.

TENTH INFANTRY.

Field and Staff.—Wm. E. Small, colonel, commissioned lieutenant colonel September 10, 1861, promoted November 2, 1862, honorably dischared August 19, 1863; James Trusdell, mustered in as second lieutenant company, D, September 28, 1861, promoted to quartermaster Sept. 29, 1861, resigned January 28, 1863; George Eastman, hospital steward, (no date); John Roberts, fife major, from musisician, Company H, mustered in November 1, 1861.

Company D.—Mustered in September 28, 1861. Solomon Shepherd, captain, promoted from first lieutenant Company H, March 2, 1862, discharged March 20, 1865; Henry Biggs, musician, discharged August 24, 1861.

Privates.—John R. Denton, died at New Madrid, April 13, 1862; Edward De Bezy, Samuel Ruetch, Robert H. Sheets, wounded at Champion Hills, Miss., discharged December 7, 1863.

Company E.—Mustered in September 6, 1861. Levi M. Phillips, third sergeant, promoted from second corporal, discharged September 9, 1882.

Privates.—Henry Grimm, Abram Hess, wounded at Champion Hills, transferred February 15, 1864, to invalid corps; Samuel Holderness, Henry Kloos, Abram Phillips, killed near Charleston, Mo., January 8, 1862; George Searles, William W. Williamson, died July 17, 1862, diarrhea; John W. Albin, additional enlistment, mustered in March 7, 1864, wounded slightly at Kenesaw Mountain, June 15, 1864.

Company F.—Mustered in September 7, 1861. Privates: Henry Biggs, Thomas Swearingen, killed in battle at Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jas. R. Stroud, additional enlistment, mustered in September 28, 1861.

Company H.—Mustered in September 7, 1861. Solomon Shepherd, first lieutenant, promoted to captain, Company D; John Roberts, musician, promoted to fife major.

Privates.—William Cox, died October 5, 1862, of wounds received at Corinth; Joseph Concklin, Elliot Cross, wounded at Champion Hills, Miss.; H. C. Groves, Solomon Gillaspie, discharged July 1, 1864, for wounds received at Chattanooga; Bradley A. Harrington, discharged April 28, 1862; James Hockingberry, William W. Hoin, died November 28, 1861, of dieease; Thomas Johnson, Walter McAdams, wounded severely at Champion Hills; John Morford, transferred to invalid corps, September 15, 1863; Stephen Randall, John A Roarick, Geo. C. Walker, died at Jackson, Miss., October 6, 1882, of wounds received in battle.

Company K.—Alexander Ladow, fourth sergeant, mustered in September 28, 1861, discharged August 27, 1862; Nicholas Carr, third corporal, mustered in September 28, 1861, discharged December 4, 1862.

Privates.—Edmund B. Chadwick, mustered in October 11, 1861, captured at Champion Hills; Joseph Mash, mustered in October 2, 1861;

John Metzinger, mustered in October 2, 1861; Jacob Stebler, mustered in September 28, 1861.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Field and Staff.—Frederick Lloyd, assistant surgeon; mustered in October 22, 1861; surgeon in Sixteenth Infantry, June 4, 1862; Dennis P. Greely, commissary sergeant, promoted from second sergeant, Company B, October 1, 1861.

Company C.—Mustered in October 3, 1861. Privates: James Gray, mustered in October 3, 1861, captured near Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864, died at Andersonville, October 13, 1864, while prisoner of war; Geo. W. Gray, died at Savanah, Tenn., March 23, 1862; James D. Hamilton.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Field and Staff.—Sanford W. Huff, surgeon, mustered in September 16, 1862.

Company D.—Privates: Samuel H. Flint, mustered in October 26, 1861, missing in battle of Shiloh; Warren A. Flint, mustered in October 26, 1861, missing at Shiloh.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Field and Staff.—James Boucher, assistant surgeon, mustered in Nov. 2, 1861, major and surgeon U. S. V., April 4, 1862; J. Crawford Morrison, mustered in as private and promoted successively to hospital steward, additional surgeon, and assistant surgeon.

Company A—Additional Enlistments, Privates: George W. Hoffman, mustered in April 13, 1864, missing in action near Atlanta Ga., July 22, 1864; Benjamin McClellan, mustered in April 13, 1864, died at Louisville, Ky., May 25, 1864; John C. Pisel, mustered in April 13, 1864, died of wounds Aug. 21, 1864; William Sergeant, mustered in March 23, 1864, missing in action near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.

Company I—Additional Enlistments, Privates: John C. Morrison, [no date]; L. Parker Aylworth, mustered in Nov. 1, 1861, killed in battle at Shiloh.

Company K.—Privates: James Beck, mustered in Oct. 21, 1861, wounded at Shiloh; Stewart Hartman, mustered in Oct. 10, 1861.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Field and Staff.—Edward W. Lucas, lieutenant colonel, mustered in Nov. 16, 1861, missing in the battle of Shiloh, resigned March 12, 1863; Wm. H. Kirkwood, major, from 1st lieutenant, company K, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862.

Company A.—Mustered in Oct. 23, 1861: John Pattee, captain; John C. Rutan, 2d lieutenant.

Company B.—Mustered in Oct. 23, 1861: Bradley Mahana, captain; Marvin R. Luse, 1st lieutenant; Joseph Schell, 2d lieutenant.

Company F.—Mustered in Nov. 2, 1861. William H. Shuey, captain, mustered in as 1st lieutenant, promoted March 14, 1863; John E. Douglas, 1st sergeant; John F. Hill 4th sergeant, mustered in as 5th sergeant, promoted March 29, 1862, died May 24, 1862; Lorenzo Davis, 2d corporal, missing in battle at Shiloh, discharged Feb. 26, 1863; William W. Morton 4th corporal, captured at Shiloh; Benjamin F. Jacobs, 6th corporal, killed at Shiloh; George P. Stephens, musician, transferred to Invalid corps Aug. 19, 1863; Thomas Grayham, wagoner, captured at Shiloh, discharged Jan. 8, 1863.

Privates.—Franklin Bowers, discharged at Shiloh, July 8, 1862; Ranolph Cook, discharged Feb. 20, 1864; James Coughenour; Simon H. Davault, died at Corinth, July 17, 1862, diarrhea; Henry A. Elsworth, wounded slightly at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; Allen J. Eddy; Joseph Gillett, captured at Shiloh, wounded and captured at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; Pleasant Harris, discharged March 1, 1862; Samuel P. Hodge, Jonathan Langle, captured at Shiloh, discharged Feb. 12, 1863, for disability; John M. Runyan, N. B. Shepardson, discharged July 16, 1862, for disability; William Walt, wounded and captured at Shiloh; Wenzel Watrabek, discharged Sept. 4, 1862; Francis M. Zyke, killed in battle at Shiloh.

Company G.—Andrew H. Hazelett, 5th sergeant, mustered in Nov. 2, 1861, captured at Shiloh.

Company K.—William W. Kirkwood, 1st lieutenant, mustered in Nov. 6, 1861, promoted to major Sept 8, 1862.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.—ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENT.

Company D.—David H. Boget, mustered in October 17, 1864, for three years, drafted, mustered out with regiment; James Gould, mustered in October, 17, 1864, for one year, drafted, mustered out with regiment; Thomas Mannan, mustered in October 15, 1864, drafted, deserted June 30th, 1865; Allis Shallmiser, mustered in October 15, 1864, drafted, mustered out with regiment.

Company H.—Benjamin F. Jordan, mustered in March 22, 1864, for three years; John W. Stage, mustered in April 1, 1864, for three years, not assigned to company.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Field and Staff.—Charles W. Fracker, quartermaster, reigned September 3, 1862; Frederick Lloyd, surgeon, mustered in June 29, 1862, was assistant surgeon in Eleventh Infantry.

Company B.—Additional Enlistments. Fred Frank, mustered in April 14, 1864, missing July 21, 1864, returned to company September 22, 1864; Christian D. Wulf, mustered in April 20, 1864, wounded at Atlanta, Ga., and died at Rome, Ga., July 18, 1864.

Company D.—Edwin R. Lewis, mustered in January 28, 1862, discharged August 16, 1862; John Naylor, mustered in Jan. 28, 1862, died June 18, 1862, disease; Michael Weaver, mustered in January 28, 1862.

Company E.—Michael Fitzpatrick, mustered in December 17, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh; Alexander Shepard, mustered in February 20, 1862, died at St. Louis, April 28, 1862.

Company G.—Mustered in March 12, 1862. Ely McConnell, 8th corporal, mustered in as private; Charles Corsant, wagoner, taken prisoner at Holly Springs, December 20, 1862.

Privates.—Patrick Boyle, wounded at Shiloh, discharged October 14, 1862; Louis Brandt, deserted at St. Louis, April 1, 1862; Charles Corsant, wounded at Shiloh; Chris. Gossenberger; Henry Bedelmeyer, discharged June 28, 1862; Jacob Vetter, captured at Atlanta, July 22, 1864.

Company I.—David Merryman, mustered in March 24, 1862, died May 30, 1862, of disease; Lemuel Madden, mustered in March 24, 1862.

Additional Enlisments.—John Pitts, mustered in April 30, 1864, missing in action, July 22, 1864; George W. Haskell, mustered in October 17, 1864.

Unassigned to Company.—Alexander Dunlap, substitute, mustered in October 26, 1864, for one year; Frank Frick, mustered in April 14,1864, for three years; William A. Hobbie, mustered in March 17, 1864, for three years; drafted.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

Field and Staff.—Jacob H. Ealy, surgeon, mustered in November 25, 1882, resigned May 29, 1865.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company G.—William Fetridge, private, mustered in August 6, 1862, captured at Lewisburg, Arkansas, May 8, 1864.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

Field and Staff.—Jasper H. Rice, quartermaster, mustered in August 25, 1862.

Company F.—Additional enlistments: Leonard W. Bordwell, private, mustered in March 22, 1864, for three years; Augustus C. Woody, private, mustered in March 22, 1864.

Company H.—Additional enlistments: Albert H. Lucore, private, mustered in March 22, 1862, for three years; Lewis E. White, private, mustered in March 22, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Field and Staff.—Mustered in September 9 and 10, 1862. Harvey Graham, mustered in as major, promoted to lieuteuant-colonel September

17, 1862, colonel May 1, 1864, made prisoner at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; John Henry Gearkee, major, mustered in as captain company B, promoted May 6, 1864, wounded slightly at Vicksburg; William H. White, surgeon, resigned December 14, 1863; Alfred B. Lee, assistant surgeon, promoted surgeon January 19, 1864, died April 5, 1864; John C. Shrader, surgeon, mustered in as captain company H, promoted May 1, 1864; William A. Dinwiddie, assistant surgeon, promoted from hospital steward, mustered in May 16, 1862, resigned February 21, 1865; John W. Porter, adjutant, mustered in as first lieutenant company F, promoted December 20, 1862, resigned January 29, 1863; David J. Davis, mustered in as first lieutenant company A, afterwards promoted to captain, and adjutant, wounded May 1, 1863; Samuel D. Pryce, adjutant, mustered in February 21, 1864, afterwards captain company A; John E. Stansbury, assistant surgeon, commissioned April 3, 1865, mustered out as private company I; Oscar B. Lee, adjutant, commissioned October 1, 1864, died October 31, 1864, of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Va.; Chauncey F. Lovelace, quartermaster, commissioned August 22, 1862; John L. Buddy, quartermaster sergeant, was private in company F, returned to company; John W. Lee, mustered in August 26, 1862 as sixth corporal, promoted to quartermaster sergeant October 1, 1862; Alexander H. Brown, commissary sergeant, from fourth sergeant company K, commissioned August 14, 1862; John Lenderman, mustered in as musician company F, August 26, 1862, promoted November 3, 1861; James W. Sterling, quartermaster, mustered in April 12, 1863, was first lieutenant company F.

Company A.—Charles N. Lee, captain, was in company B, 1st infantry; David J. Davis, 1st lieutenant, was private in 1st infantry, declined promotion to captain, killed at Winchester; William W. Hughes, 2d lieutenant, was quartermaster sergeant in 1st infantry, resigned August 3, 1863; Samuel C. Jones, 1st sergeant, afterward 1st lieutenant, taken prisoner at Winchester; Calvin H. Bane, 2d sergeant, commissioned Oct. 2, 1864, wounded at Cedar Creek, Va.; Joseph F. Latta, 3d sergeant, was in 1st infantry; Peter B. Boarts, 4th sergeant, wounded at Cedar Creek; John T. McGuier, 5th sergeant, wounded at Vicksburg; James H. Trimble, 1st corporal, was in Company B, 1st infantry; Daniel J. Roberts, 2d corporal; Wilson S. Tuttle, 3d corporal; Hurbert H. Jones, 4th corporal; John L. Fleming, 5th corporal, captured Feb. 22, 1864, while acting as scout; Ira McCallister, 6th corporal; George J. Wheeler, 7th corporal, transferred to veteran reserve corps May 1, 1864; Wallace Jackson, 8th corporal; William H. Harvey, musician; Samuel D. Pryce, musician; Wm. Hockinberry, wagoner, discharged May 25, 1863.

Privates—Mustered in August 21 and 22, 1862: John W. Alt, discharged Nov. 13, 1862; Benjamin F. Akers, Wm. L. Barnes, Elmer J. C. Bealer, Joseph F. Brophy, Franklin W. Butler, died in Texas, Dec. 22,

1863; Nicholas H. Boyce, captured at Winchester, Va., discharged June 2, 1865, at Davenport; John A. Burke, William H. Bechtel, Francis A. Beranck, Geo. W. Burright, Addison Burright, Isaac H. Boughton, discharged June 3, 1863; Peter R. Baker, died April 8, 1865, at Savannah, Ga.; Henry D. Carson, mustered in Aug. 30, 1862; Anderson M. Cleghorn, Thos. Chamberlain, died May 25, 1863, of wounds received at Vicksburg; Enoch Connor, John Casey, William L. Cleghorn, died at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 20, 1863; John Dohrer, William Dudley, Jacob Erb, wounded at Winchester, Va.; Reuben Erb, died at Vicksburg, Aug. 18, 1863; Peter C. Eberly, Jacob Fesler, transferred to invalid corps Feb. 2, 1864; Alexander H. Huff, died at New Orleans, Sept. 26, 1863; Chester Hunter, wounded at Winchester; Upton C. Holderman, Joshua B. Hughes, John W. Howza, Edwin Hague, discharged for disability Dec. 16, 1862; Albert Hobbs, Andrew J. Hamilton, mustered in Aug. 30, 1862, wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; Cary Hopkins, mustered in Aug. 30, 1862, died at New Carthage, La., May 25, 1863; Rial M. Jones, Wm. W. Johnson, Francis M. Kester, Edward B. Lucas, discharged April 11, 1863, for disability; John A. Livingston, Oscar B. Lee, Wm. H. Loan, Harvey McCorcle, John E. Meads, wounded at Winchester, discharged June 29, 1865; Solomon McGee, wounded at Winchester, Va.; Noel Morrison, wounded at Winchester, and died there of wounds, Sept. 20, 1864; Samuel Miller, Jr., Wm. A. Moore, Jas. McGuire, died at Jackson, Miss., July 20, 1863; Alfred W. Moore, Thos. Moore, Mathew Negla, transferred to veteran reserve corps, March 15, 1864; Samuel Nivison, Anthony C. Rigg, transferred to veteran reserve corps; Geo. W. Smith, discharged Dec. 16, 1862; James A. Smith, wounded at Winchester, discharged Jan. 25, 1865; Emanias Sailor, died Aug. 5, 1863, on hospital steamer; Selva S. Street, Robert J. Smith, captured at Winchester; Samuel J. Switzer, Jacob C. Switzer, wounded at Winchester; James L. Switzer, transferred to veteran reserve corps; Elias Sailor, Oliver J. Thompson, Wm. Tyler, wounded at Jackson, Miss., July 17, 1863; Richard Thomas, died at New Orleans, Sept. 7, 1863; Barney J. Tallman, captured at Winchester; Oliver M. Wheeler, John H. Wheeler, John A. Warner, James H. White, Edmund H. Wilcox.

Additional Enlistment.—George W. Alt, mustered in Feb. 27, 1864, for three years.

Company B.—Mustered in Aug. 25, 1862. John Henry Gearkee, captain, was sergeant in company B, 1st infantry, wounded at Vicksburg; John Remick, 1st lieutenant, promoted to captain, May 7, 1864, resigned Oct. 13, 1864; Joseph S. Turnbull, mustered in as private, afterwards sergeant, captain, and mustered out as Ist lieutenant, wounded at Vicksburg; James A. Boarts, 1st lieutenant, died at Winchester, Va., Sept. 25, 1864, of wounds received Sept. 19, 1864; Frank M. Thompson, 2d sergeant, reduced to ranks Dec. 28, 1862; Lewis P. P. Dull, 3d sergeant, reduced

to ranks Oct. 8, 1862, discharged June 26, 1863, disability; John D. Bane, 3d sergeant, from 4th, killed in battle at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Zachariah Shearer, 4th sergeant, mustered in as private, promoted Oct. 8, 1862; William Owers, 5th sergeant, reduced to ranks Oct. 8, 1862; Aaron Jewell, 1st corporal, reduced to ranks Oct. 8, 1862, discharged June 11, 1863, disability; William Franklin, 2d corporal, promoted 1st corporal Oct. 8, 1862, wounded in the battles of Port Gibson and Winchester; George Watts, 2d corporal, reduced to ranks Oct. 8 1862; Abijah Tuttle, 4th corporal, promoted to 2d corporal Oct. 8, 1862, died at Rolla, Mo., Feb. 4, 1863; John W. Boots, mustered in as 5th corporal, promoted to 3d corporal Oct. 8, 1862, wounded in battle at Vicksburg, and died there of wounds, June 13, 1863, was previously in 1st infantry; David Jordan, 6th corporal, promoted to 4th corporal Oct. 8, 1862, killed in battle at Vicksburg; George P. Overfelt, 7th corporal, promoted 5th corporal Oct. 8, 1862; William Hills, 7th corporal, promoted Oct. 8, 1862, captured at Winchester; Robert Tarbet, musician; John Brooks, musician, transferred; Edward Mulhern, wagoner, wounded at Cedar Creek.

Privates—James L. Allen, Lafayette Alley, John Ackley, Patrick H. Burns, was previously in 1st infantry; Jacob Van Brimmer, died Oct. 19, 1864; William R. Boyd, discharged Dec. 22, 1862; Dan M. Ball, died at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., March 22, 1863; Geo. W.Brown, wounded at Vicksburg; Levi H. Bray, Conard Bader, William Caskey, Miles E. Campbell, David H. Dorwart, died at St. Louis, May 7, 1863; John Dick, transferred to Invalid Corps, Jan. 15, 1864; James Douglass, Jr., Christian Detwiler, Jr., died at Vicksburg, May 24, 1863, of wounds received in battle May 22, 1863; Benjamin Dunbar, discharged July 16, 1864, for disability; Albert Davis, Christian Dodt, wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 14, 1864, discharged Jan. 20, 1865; Benjamin Eckert, Sinary H. Eisterr, wounded at Vicksburg; Eber W. Fosbury, James W. Fackler, Seth Foster, William H. Foster, discharged Feb. 2, 1864, for disability; William Fisher, August Fisher, captured at Vicksburg; Frederick L. Goeway, John Goodey, Robert Goodey, William Gearkee, captured at Indianola, Texas; James Harbert, died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 11, 1864; Joseph D. Harbert, Wm. D. Harbert, John W. Harbert, Thomas Harper, wounded at Port Gibson, Miss., captured at Vicksburg, and died at that place June 8, 1863; Rufus J. Hoy, wounded at Vicksburg, died September 20, 1863, of disease; Ernest Haberstroh, wounded at Vicksburg, transferred to invalid corps, April 30, 1864; James Hankins, Edwin Irvin, Henry Kreuzmann, discharged at New Orleans, January 30, 1864; George Lunnon, wounded at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, leg amputated, discharged May 29, 1865; Alonzo Lee, John McCarty, killed in battle at Winchester; Henry Merling, died at St. Louis, July 21, 1862; Geo. S. Maxwell, captured at Winchester; Frank Nowak,

John Paulus, wounded in the hand at Vicksburg; William L. Rice, Alexander Rever, David P. Robertson, killed in battle at Magnolia Hills, Miss., May 1, 1863; Christian Ricord, John R. Scraggs, wounded in the foot at Vicksburg; Henry D. Sumner, Daniel Strahle, John W. Sweetman, Simon D. Sweetman, died at St. Louis, July 6, 1863; Alfred Smith, Adam Snyder, George Tomlin, wounded at Vicksburg, discharged for disability, Feb. 2, 1864; Vaughan Naughan, William H. Wirt, Benjamin Williams, John Wilantt, James S. Wilson, Elias P. Ward, Joseph H. Work.

Additional Enlistments.—William W. Clark, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864; Andrew Douglass, mustered in Feb. 29, 1864, wounded severely at Winchester; James M. Hendricks, mustered in Sept. 9, 1862; Wm. T. Yarbough, enlisted Jan. 5, 1864.

Company D.—John Shalla, musician, enlisted August 2, 1862, discharged at Carrollton, La., for disability, Sept. 2, 1863.

Company F.—Enlisted mostly during August, 1862. Alfred B. Cree, captain; John W. Porter, first lieutenant, promoted adjutant December 20, 1862; Wm. G. Haddock, second lieutenant, resigned at Rolla, Jan. 7, 1862; Geo. W. Handy, first sergeant; Wm. Ishell, second sergeant, was private in company K, first infantry; Lycurgus Remley, third sergeant, died at Vicksburg, Miss., June 15, 1863, of typhoid fever; Vigil Hartsock, fourth sergeant; Theodore Loveland, fifth sergeant; Henry A. Tidd, first corporal, discharged June 10, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss., for disability; Henry Rutter, second corporal; Lewis Logan, third corporal; Isaac N. Halderman, fourth corporal, captured at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; Samuel L. Wheeler, fifth corporal, reduced to ranks at his own request Oct. 4, 1882; Ed. H. Bovee, fifth corporal, promoted from private; John W. Lee, sixth corporal, promoted quartermaster sergeant Oct. 1, 1862; Wm. C. Luce, sixth corporal, promoted from seventh corporal, discharged for disability June 15, 1865; Wm. D. Hopwood, seventh corporal promoted from eighth corporal Oct. 1, 1862, discharged at Hilton Head, S. C., June 15, 1865, for wounds; Silas Hemphill, eighth corporal, promoted from private; Harvey S. Pool, musician; John Lenderman, musician, promoted fife major Nov. 3, 1862; John W. Moore, wagoner.

Privates.—Charles W. Abel, Austin S. Barber, Richard A. Bickerton, Algernon S. Barker, wounded May 1, 1863, at Port Gibson, Miss., transferred to veteran reserve corps, Sept. 30, 1864; Simeon Barnett; Philip H. Burgy, captured Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va.; Geo. W. Bell, captured Oct. 19, 1862, at Cedar Creek, Va.; John L. Buddy, promoted quartermaster sergeant Sept. 10, 1862, subsequently returned to company; Wm. B. Coventry, transferred to invalid corps, May 15, 1864; George Converse, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 29, 1864, of disease; Alonzo Chapman, George Chapman, Jefferson Chapman, Wm. M. Dillon, transferred, April 30, 1864, to invalid corps; Joseph

V. Dodds, David H. Ely, wounded at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, lost right arm, discharged at Davenport, May 2, 1865; Frederick Everett, James M. Fernean, wounded severely, Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va., and died there of wounds, Oct. 21, 1864; George Foster, William C. Franklin, captured, date and place unknown; Lysander Fry, died at Vicksburg, Miss., July 25, 1863, of disease; Amos Fry, Joseph Fox, wounded severely in both feet and arm, Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va., discharged April 11, 1865, at Davenport for wounds; Albert G. Gans, Richard H. Gabriel, Lewis Goben, captured Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.; Joel Hall, Wm. H. Harrison, Silas H. Hemphill, Jacob Hirk, wounded Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va.; Henry M. Heinrichs, John W. Huss, George Hunter, James Johnston, transferred to invalid corps March 15, 1864; George Kibler, discharged at Davenport June 29, 1865; Joseph Knapp, killed in battle at Winchester, Sept. 19 1864; John Klenk, Charles W. Lewis, Stephen L. Knoland, deserted at St. Louis, Sept. 19, 1862; James W. Loud, transferred to invalid corps, April 30, 1864; Thomas Myers, James Montgomery, Edward Morgan, wounded severely in the back Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va., died of wounds at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 30, 1864; Michael McCardel, discharged at Lousett's Plantation, La., April 21, 1863, for disability; Francis M. Payn, captured at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1863; Obadiah T. Plum, transferred, Feb. 29, 1864, to veteran reserve corps; John Pearce, died of disease at St. Louis, June 27, 1863; Smith Pursel, James A. Pinney, wounded and captured at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Joseph Peters, George A. Remley, wounded slightly in the leg May 1, 1863, at Port Gibson; Joseph Ralston, Michael Ruppert, discharged at Davenport, for disability Jan. 25, 1865; John Rafter, wounded Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester and died there Sept. 25, 1864; Albert Satia, Alfred Satia, enlisted Sept. 4, 1862, died at Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 11, 1864, of pneumonia; John Stauffer, discharged for rupture, Dec. 20, 1862; Conrad Strickler, wounded slightly in the leg Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va.; Geo. W. Stafford, transferred to invalid corps Feb. 2, 1864; Amos M. Scott, killed in battle at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; Peter Shilling, wounded severely in the groin at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; William Secor, wounded in the left knee May 22, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss., discharged at Davenport, July 4, 1864, for disability; Asa B. Stiles, Peter Subberry, died at St. Louis, Mo., August 8, 1863, disease; John Singleton, discharged for disability at St. Louis, Mo., August 3, 1863; Isaac S. Struble, wounded slightly in the right foot at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; Theodore Seifried, John A. Shay, discharged for disability at Davenport, Dec. 3, 1863; David M. Smith, discharged Jan. 20, 1864, at Davenport, for disability; Anslum Ten Eick, transferred to veteran corps, June 1, 1865, at Davenport; Samuel Tarbox, Charles Tippenhaur, killed in battle at Vicks-

burg, Miss., June 13, 1863; Daniel Williams, Emory Scott, Joseph Wornbacker, William Yonter.

Additional Enlistments.—Privates: Benjamin F. Bailey, enlisted September 14, 1862, deserted at Davenport, Iowa, September 15, 1862; Simon Crowl, enlisted December 10, 1862, joined from second Missouri artillery; Ewalt Hener, enlisted December 10, 1862, joined from second Missouri artillery; John Hanson, enlisted December 10, 1862, joined from second Missouri artillery; Anton Inghousen, enlisted December 10, 1862, joined from second Missouri artillery; John Rhode, enlisted December 10, 1862, joined from second Missouri artillery; John Stepinger, enlisted December 10, 1862, joined from second Missouri artillery; Clement E. Hand, enlisted January 26, 1864, died July 19, 1864; John W. Kinsey, enlisted December 21, 1863, died September 21, 1864; Alvin W. Pinney, enlisted November 14, 1863, killed Sept 19, 1864; John Spencer, enlisted February 10, 1864; Jonathan Woods, enlisted December 5, 1863, died of inflammation of the lungs, May 28, 1864, at New Orleans, Louisiana; James Douglas, enlisted January 23, 1865,mustered out with regiment; James M. Gruver, enlisted January 17, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Wm. H. Holmes, enlisted January 17, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Henry Montgomery, enlisted January 17, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Wm. M. Smith, enlisted January 12, 1865; Wm. I. Bowen, enlisted January 5, 1864; Charles M. Johnson, enlisted August 20, 1862.

Company G.—Enlisted during month of August, except as otherwise commissioned September 10, 1862, stated. Isaac V. Davis, captain, enlisted July 25, 1862, resigned at Rolla, January 7, 1863; James O. Hawkins, first lieutenant, enlisted July 25, 1862, commissioned September 10, 1862; Geo. H. Shockey, second lieutenant, enlisted July 25, 1862, commissioned September 10, 1862, was private in Company B, First Infantry; Thomas W. Lindsey, first sergeant, enlisted July 25, 1862, was private in Company B, First Infantry; Edwin L. Crain, second sergeant, enlisted July 25, 1862; John K. Duncan, third sergeant, enlisted July 25, 1862, wounded in the left leg, at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864; Joseph D. Smith, fourth sergeant, reduced to ranks November 11, 1862; Fred M. Clarke, fourth sergeant, enlisted July 25, 1862, promoted from fifth sergeant November 11, 1862; Robert D. Alcorn, fifth sergeant, enlisted August 9, 1862; promoted from first corporal November 11, 1862, promoted from second corporal October 2, 1862; Wm. C. McConnell, first corporal, appointed wagon master October 2, 1862; John Q. Mahan, first corporal, promoted from second corporal, promoted from third corporal October 2, 1862, wounded slightly in the leg at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863, transferred to invalid corps September 3, 1863; Robert Wilson, second corporal, enlisted as fourth corporal, promoted to third corporal October 2, 1862, promoted to second corporal November 11, 1862, reduced to ranks December 15, 1862,

wounded slightly in the face and leg May 22, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.; William D. Rice, second corporal, as fifth corporal, promoted successively, fourth, third, and second corporal; Henry G. Langenburg, third corporal, promoted from fourth corporal December 15, 1862, promoted from fifth corporal November 11, 1862, promoted from sixth corporal October 2, 1862; Horace J. Bisbey, fourth corporal, enlisted as seventh corporal, and promoted successively, discharged for disability March 15, 1863, at Rolla; Benjamin W. Cole, enlisted as private, promoted successively eighth, seventh, sixth and fifth corporal; Hiram O. Keen, sixth corporal, promoted from seventh corporal, enlisted as eighth corporal, reduced to ranks November 26, 1862; Benjamin F. Dennis, enlisted as private, promoted eighth corporal November11, 1862, seventh corporal, sixth corporal, December 15, 1862; William F. Beasley, seventh corporal, promoted from eighth corporal December 15, 1862, promoted November 26, 1862; Elias Smith, eighth corporal, promoted from private, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 30, 1864; Henry C. Grewell, musician; David R. Shockey, musician; John H. Howard, wagoner, died at Rolla, Mo., March 4, 1865, of disease.

Privates.—Frederick Bloom, transferred to invalid corps April 30, 1864; Samuel Burdick, Alfred Bray, enlisted August 11, 1862, discharged at Vicksburg, Miss., for disability June 26, 1863; The. H. Bartholomew, wounded at Vicksburg, May 22, and died of wounds August 7, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.; William Barker, died at Augusta, Ga., June 16, 1865, disease; Josiah J. Barker, discharged for disability at Washington, D. C., January 15, 1865; John Batch, died of dysentery at Vicksburg, Miss., August 23, 1863; Edward Ball, Martin S. Brennan, Charles Coons, died Rolla, Mo., Nov. 20, 1862, of dysentery; Frank Crocker, discharged for disability January 15, 1863, at Rolla; Levi B. Concannon, William T. Dennis, discharged for disability June 27, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.; Eli J. Denman, discharged at St. Louis, Mo., October 8, 1863, for disability; James C. Duke, William M. DeCamp, was private in Company B, First Infantry, wounded at Port Gibson, Miss., May 30, 1862; Joshua Dover, discharged at St. Berwick, La., October 2, 1863, for disability; Daniel T. Denny, Nathiniel Eells, wounded slightly at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864; Jacob D. Fiske, discharged at Vermillion Hills, La., October 10, 1863, for disability; Ferdinand J. Goffard, Larkin Garey, discharged for disability at Carrolton, La., July 13, 1864; John W. Grewell, John Hormel, wounded in the leg at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863, transferred to invalid corps March 15, 1864; Saul Higgins, Emanuel Hostetler, wounded at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, and died of wounds at Memphis, Tenn., June 16, 1863; Jonathan Hanley, Jacob Kepford, wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; Junius A. Lawson, wounded at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, and died of wounds near Vicksburg, May 29; Henry Lingo, died at Rolla, Mo., January 28, 1863; Milton Lingo, trans-

ferred to invalid corps April 30, 1864; Cawsay C. Lingo, died at Rolla, February 12, 1863; Richard Linn, was private in First Infantry, company B; Enos Lentz, John Loader, wounded severely in the arm at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; Franklin V. Moffatt, Orsemus Moore, wounded slightly at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863; Samuel Marling, Louis H. Moore, died of chronic diarrhea on steamer City of Memphis, August 22, 1863; Daniel J. Morey, transferred to Invalid Corps September 1, 1863; John A. Marling, Abraham Miller, Henry Niger, discharged for disability at Keokuk, September 20, 1864; Edward L. Pardee,wounded slightly at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; Thomas Prall, Wm. G. Perkins, killed in battle at Vicksburg, Miss., June 24, 1863; John A. Pinney, Jonah Robinson, Josiah P. Reynolds, Garrett Stevens, James F. Shaff, John A. Searight, Joseph J. Silverthorn, discharged for disability at Iron Mountain, Mo., March 6, 1863; John Smiley, Malen Schlasman, wounded severely in the neck at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863; David Smith, wounded severely May 22, 1863, and died May 28, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss; John G. Shillato, wounded severely in the shoulder, at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, discharged at Keokuk, June 10, 1864, for disability; Elias Smith, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 30, 1864; David Smelser, Marshall Z. Shaff, John W. Spencer, Henry Tharp, killed in battle at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864; Milton Templeman, died on steamer City of Memphis, June 10, 1863, of typhoid fever; W. H. Templeman, John Toms, dscharged at Davenport, December 17, 1863, for disability; Hiram Toms, wounded severely in the arm and head, at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864; Calvin Workman, discharged at Iron Mountain, Mo., June 17, 1863, for disability; John D.Woff, transferred January 15, 1864, to Invalid Corps; Samuel Q. White, died at Milliken's Bend, La., April 8, 1863, of typhoid fever; Thomas J. Workman, died at New Orleans, La., November 17, 1863, of chronic diarrhea; Bingham Wood, wounded slightly at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863; William C. Warren, discharged for disability at Davenport, January 10, 1864; Barnett Workman, discharged at Rolla, Mo., December 18, 1862, for disability; Cyrus Wical, John M. Yockey, wounded severely in the left hand at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.

Additional Enlistments.—Privates: Albert T. Baker, enlisted February 17, 1864, wounded slightly, October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.; Theodore S. Baker, enlisted August 17, 1864; Francis B. Burdick, enlisted Jan. 16, 1864; Andrew L. Crain, enlisted February 22, 1864, captured October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.; Robert Haddock, enlisted February 24, 1864; William O. Huss, enlisted February 22, 1864; Charles Kepford, enlisted February 25, 1864, wounded slightly October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.; Jaspar M. Templeman, enlisted February 17, 1864; James M. Templeman, enlisted February 22, 1864; Thomas Wood, enlisted January 16, 1864.

Company H.—Enlisted during August and September, 1862. John Shraeder, captain; James L. Perry, first lieutenant; Daniel W. Henderson, second lieutenant; John Walt, first sergeant, captured at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864, died of typhoid fever, April 5, 1865, at Marengo; David N. Minor, second sergeant, killed in battle at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864; Jacob Bollenbach, third sergeant, wounded May 22, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss., and died of wounds at Memphis, Tenn., June 8, 1863; Joseph R. Chandler, fourth sergeant, wounded slightly at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; Lyman Worden, Jr., fifth sergeant; George W. Reynolds, first corporal, wounded severely at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864, and died of wounds October 31, 1864, at Winchester, Va.; Charles Y. Hartley, second corporal; Frederick W. Fuhmeister, third corporal; discharged at Vicksburg, Miss., August 9, 1863, for disability; Charles C. Wyatt, fourth corporal; wounded at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863, in the right foot, and transferred to invalid corps, April 10, 1864; Andrew J. DeVault, fifth corporal; died of typhoid pneumonia, near Vicksburg, Miss., June 3, 1863; Adam Luberknecht, sixth coporal, wounded May 22, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss., in the right shoulder; Vincent F. Lilly, seventh corporal, killed in battle at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863; John M. Kreiger, eighth corporal, wounded at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863, and died of wounds May 25, 1863, near Vicksburg; William H. Stiles, musician; Rice Rowe, wagoner, enlisted August 11, 1862, and died August 24, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.; Thomas Featherston, wagoner.

Privates.—Joseph W. Armstrong, wounded slightly at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864; Jacob G. Baylor, William O. Beam, enlisted September 14, 1862; wounded in the left hip and right cheek at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863, discharged for disability at Davenport, November 25, 1863; Benjamin F. Berger, wounded severely May 22, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss., and died of wounds at Memphis, Tenn., June 3, 1863; Charles C. Boget, Anthony Bower, captured at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864, died of prison diarrhea, at Monroe, March 27, 1865; Addison Booth, wounded at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863, arm amputated; Pleasant P. Cardwell, wounded severely in both feet May 22, 1863, discharged at Davenport, December 26, 1865; John W. Carmichael, wounded in the head and thigh at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863, wounded in the head at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864; Nelson B. Churchill, discharged at Iron Mountain, Mo., March 25, 1863, for disability; Allen Cloud, wounded in the left arm at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, discharged September 14, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., for disability; Samuel Coughenour, wounded at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863, died October 5, 1863, at New Orleans, La., of chronic diarrhea; Joseph Clure, captured at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864; Jacob Davis, wounded May 22, 1863, at Vicksburg, finger amputated; John Davis, wounded severely in both hips at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863, and died of wounds at Memphis, Tenn., June 23, 1863;

Jeremiah Daniels, wounded May 1, 1863, at Port Gibson, Miss., and at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, captured at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Sylvester Deen, killed in battle at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863; Henry F. Devault, Alexander Dunahugh, discharged for disability at Rolla, Mo., June 12, 1863, Caleb L. Eddy, wounded severely in the right hip, at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863; Geo. W. Flint, Charles E. Flint, Elijah Fordice, transferred to invalid corps March 15, 1864; Peter Z. Fowler, Wm. J. Gamant, enlisted Aug. 5, 1862, discharged for disability, at Rolla, Mo., Feb. 8, 1863; Ackless W. Geeslin, Geo. M. Goforth, Edward H. Goodisson, wounded in the hand at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863; Horace H. Grosvenor, Thomas Griffiths, John Hall, died at Benton Barracks, Mo., Aug. 13, 1863, of chronic diarrhea; Wm. H. Hastings, wounded slightly at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; Geo. F. Heminger, wounded severely at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863, and died of wounds June 8, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.; John C. Hieber, James T. Holt, wounded Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va., severely in the leg; William G. Hodge, transferred July 1, 1864, to veteran reserve corps; Elias P. Huffman, wounded May 22, 1863, at Vicksburg, in the right breast, and discharged at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 14, 1863, for disability; Gabriel M. Huffman, captured near Lavacca, Texas, Jan. 22, 1864; George Hunt, wounded in the right arm and shoulder at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863, transferred, May 1, 1864, to invalid corps; Elisha B. Judson, wounded in the face at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; James M. Largent, wounded severely at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863, died of typhoid fever at Memphis, Tenn., May 26, 1864; Jonathan L. Largent, severely wounded at Vicksburg, June 10, 1863, and died near there June 24, 1863, of wounds; Henry Lingel, discharged at Rolla, Mo., Dec. 12, 1862, for disability; Charles E. Lelly, Benjamin Markley, Jacob F. Martin, wounded at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; Albert H. Maxwell, Joseph Middleton, wounded severely May 22, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss., and died near there of wounds May 28, 1863; Alexander Miller, captured at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, died while prisoner of war at Salisbury, N. C., June 26, 1865; Alfred Nicholas, wounded in the head and leg at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; John Olston, died at Vicksburg, Miss., June 26, 1863; Gabriel H. Patten, Jacob F. Pfaff, wounded in the knee at Vicksburg, Miss., and in the arm at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Albert H. Parsel, Edwin C. Peregoy, wounded severely at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, and died there May 24, 1863; Maleon Phillips, discharged at St. Louis, for disability, Dec. 11, 1862; Emmor T. Pickerill, wounded at Jackson, Miss., July 14, 1863; Sylvanus B. Rowe, Charles Rickard, Wm. H. H. Rosbough, severely wounded at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863, and died May 27, of wounds, near Vicksburg; Robert G. Shuey, wounded severely at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863, discharged at Davenport, Nov. 23, 1863, for disability; Jerome Smart, killed in battle at Vicksburg; William S.

Smart, discharged Oct. 7, 1864; at New Orleans, La., for disability; James W. Stearns, captured at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864, died at Monroe, April 6, 1865, of typhoid fever; Alexander F. Stewart, Jared Strauser, captured at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Benjamin Tripp, wounded severely in the arm at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863; Luther Ulum, wounded slightly at Winchester, Va.; William A. Ulum, wounded slightly at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863; William Weed, wounded at Vicksburg, May 22, 1862, in the leg; Charles A. Weed, wounded severely in the shoulder at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; John T. Whittington, killed in battle at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; William Winterstein, Francis M. Williams, Jacob Zeller, wounded at Jackson, Miss., July 12, and died July 14, 1863, of wounds, near Jackson; Alexander Zike, wounded in the arm May 1, 1863, at Port Gibson, Miss.

Additional Enlistments.—Privates: Marion Blaylock, enlisted Nov. 19, 1863, wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; Wesley Harrich, enlisted March 30, 1864; Aaron Linderwood, enlisted March 26, 1864; Wilson S. Nicholas, enlisted March 20, 1864; James K. P. Rowe, enlisted Feb. 26, 1864, wounded in the leg, severely at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; Jonathan Ulum, enlisted March 24, 1864; William Winterstein enlisted March 26, 1864.

Company I.—Enlisted Aug. 18, 1862. James Robertson, captain was corporal in company B, First Infantry; James W. Sterling, first lieutenant Westel W. Morsman, commissioned second lieutenant Sept. 9, 1862; Nicholas C. Messenger, first sergeant, captured at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863; Joseph E. Griffith, second sergeant; Thomas C. Wyers third sergeant, discharged for disability at Baton Rouge, La., July 6, 1864; James W. Bane, fourth sergeant; Almon S. Danton, fifth sergeant; James McElroy, first corporal, discharged at Iron Mountain, Mo., March 6, 1863, for disability; Eli Butler, second corporal, captured at Vicksburg, May 22, 1862; Morgan B. Hartsock, third corporal; Silas Poland, fourth corporal; Thomas D. Davies, fifth corporal; John W. Poland, sixth corporal, wounded slightly at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; James B. Mathews, seventh corporal; James Bonham, eighth corporal; John Edly, musician; John B. T. Guffen, musician; Daniel Mangus, wagoner, enlisted Aug. 18, 1862.

Privates.—Leander L. Bonham, Edward Breese, Aaron R. Beall, Clement W. Baker, William R. Chapman, discharged at St. Louis, Mo., August 10, 1863, for disability; Samuel B. Clapp, Oliver Crocker, captured at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; William Crawford, Josiah A. Corlett, private in Company B, First Infantry; John W. Dunlap, discharged November 17, 1862, died at Iowa City, soon after; William G. Dorothet, Calvin Duke, James J. Edmonds, discharged March 6, 1863, at Iron Mountain, Mo., for disability; Arzel Edmonds, died December 28, 1862, at Rolla, Mo., of bilious fever; George A. Edmonds, captured at Winchester, September 19, 1864; John Ellermann, Joshua Fowle, Samuel

J. Forbes, Jacob H. Farver, died at Memphis, Tenn., June 27, 1863, disease; Marshall D. Fry, killed in battle near Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863; William Griffin, Griffith W. Griffiths, died of chronic diarrhea, at Bermuda Hundred, Va., July 29, 1864; William Gaunt, discharged for disability at Vicksburg, Miss., May 30, 1863; James L. Griffith, wounded severely and captured at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, and died there of wounds, May 24, 1864; John Hale, killed in battle at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; John R. Hughes, Thomas J. Hughes, discharged for disability June 17, 1863; William Haines, wounded at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863, slightly in the head; George W. Hamilton, wounded slightly July —, 1863, at Jackson, Miss.; Noah F. Harrington, Edwin W. Hamlin, killed in battle at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; Thomas P. Jones, discharged for disability, June 17, 1863; Joseph Jackson, wounded May 22, 1863, at Vicksburg, and died at that place May 25, 1863, of wounds; Christopher Koff, died at St. Louis, May 14, 1863, of disease; John W. Kerns, discharged for disability February 12, 1864; Martin L. Kirk, killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; John Llebis, George Larkham, John B. Lamb, killed in battle at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; Wilbur F. Mills, F. M. McReynolds, wounded slightly at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864; Thomas E. Marsden, John Nuser, Tolbert Poland, discharged at New Orleans, November 8, 1864, for disability; Edward Pepler, discharged for disability at Carrolton, La., August 31, 1863; Daniel Ross, Nicholas Russell, enlisted August 18, 1862, killed in battle at Vicksburg, Miss., June 3, 1863; Walter K. Saxton, discharged June 16, 1863, for disability; George E. Smith, John E. Stansbury, Horatio A. Swasey, captured November 24, 1863; Edwin Trine, David K. Trine, wounded slightly at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; John Timberlake, Seth Talbott, William Wood, wounded slightly at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, died at Memphis Tenn., June 2, 1863, of lockjaw; Trollies Wheeler, discharged July 5, 1864, for disease of the lungs; Gilford M. Wright, died at Vicksburg, Miss., July 12, 1863, of chronic diarrhea; Stephen W. White, discharged for disability at Rolla, Mo., December 16, 1862; Simeon Woodling, died at Rolla, October 27, 1862, of measles; Uriah M. Kimberly, killed in battle at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864.

Company K.—Enlisted during August, 1862. George W. Clark, captain; John Francisco, first lieutenant; Thomas Morrison, second lieutenant, commissioned Sept. 9, 1862; Oliver P. Hull, first sergeant; John Monro, second sergeant, discharged at St. Louis, for disability, Feb. 14, 1863; Henry H. Rose, third sergeant, reduced to ranks, Dec. 23, 1862; Mathias W. Stover, third sergeant, promoted from fifth sergeant, Dec. 23, 1862, wounded severely at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, right arm amputated, transferred to Invalid corps, Sept. 1, 1863; Alexander H. Brown, fourth sergeant, promoted commissary sergeant, Dec. 23, 1862; David Higbee, fourth sergeant, promoted from first corporal; Thomas Ater,

fifth sergeant, promoted from private; David Cleveland, first corporal, promoted from private; Michael Yoakum, second corporal; Albert Shelton, third corporal, discharged June 17, 1863, for disability; William Swayze, fourth corporal, reduced to ranks Oct. 9, 1862; Solomon Stark, fourth corporal, killed in battle at Vicksburg, June 24, 1863; Martin Swedensky, fifth corporal, killed in battle at Vicksburg, June 1, 1862; William J. Oldacre, sixth corporal, captured Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.; Joseph O'Dorstal, seventh corporal; Price Selby, eighth corporal; Jacob A. Fry, musician, discharged in Louisana, April 27, 1863, for disability; Charles Lodge, musician; John W. Selby, musician, enlisted Aug. 10, 1862; Paul Miller, musician, promoted from private; Daniel D. Conrad, wagoner, discharged Jan. 18, 1864, for disability.

Privates.—Karl Bedner, captured Feb. 22, 1864; Weizel Bemish, died at Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 10, 1864, of chronic diarrheo; Isaiah F. Bair, Charles Bowen, captured at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; Jacob Bitner, wounded severely in the leg at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; Loren G. Cutler, mustered into service Sept. 3, 1862, captured at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; Joseph Dworak, Jacob H. Detwiler, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; John Douglass, Henry C. Douglass, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, died at St. Louis, July 23, 1863, of chronic diarrhea; Frederick G. Ealy, Samuel Fesler, wounded slightly, May 22, 1863, at Vicksburg; James J. Fowler, John J. Frank, Isaac Gillam, George W. Green, John Holbreck, Joseph Horack, John Heck, Joseph Holubar, William J. Hiler, transferred Jan. 15, 1864, to Invalid corps; Thomas Huston, Edward Harris, discharged April 19, 1863; William C. Haynes, George W. Horner, Thomas J. Johnson, John Klima, Frank Kouecny, James J. Lewis, Thomas Moore, discharged for disability, March 6, 1863; George W. Moore, died June 18, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., of chronic diarrhea; Lyman W. McKenzie, discharged Oct. 23, 1863, for disability; Franc Mezik, discharged for disability, Feb. 2, 1864; John R. McNamara, John McIlree, killed in battle at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863; Patrick Monaghan, wounded severely in the neck at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; John M. Oldacre, John Pospishil, Aaron Plum, discharged Aug. 16, 1863, for disability; Aaron L. Robinson, died at Cairo, Ills., May 8, 1863, of chronic diarrhea; Alfred Richardson, Thomas Simmons, Albert Skrabal, discharged April 10, 1864, at Matagorda Island, Texas, for disability; Jacob Sigafoose, died of typhoid fever, at Milliken's Bend, La., April 6, 1863; Lewis F. Sigafoose, Jacob Stover, wounded slightly at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Anthony Shoff, William Swayze, Thomas Skriban, Sylv. Starkweather, William Snider, Simon Taylor, John Teeter, was in company B, first infantry, wounded in the arm at Vicksburg, June 4, 1863, discharged Nov. 3, 1863, for disability; Benjamin Vancleave, John M. Williamson, killed in battle at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; Franklin W. White, discharged June 16, 1863, for disability; William Whitmore, Lewis Wigton, John Wiseman,

Joseph Yaworski, discharged for disability, June 16, 1863; Alvis Yaworski, Wenzel Zika, wounded slightly at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863, captured at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Joseph Leipert, mustered out with regiment; Frank Placek, mustered out with regiment.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Company B.—Norman O. Lovejoy, discharged July 13, 1864, for disability.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Company B.—Additional Enlistments. Privates: James Fletcher enlisted March 31, 1864, wounded in the arm severely, at Winchester, September 19, 1864; Peter Garver, enlisted March 30, 1864; John M. Guthrie, enlisted March 30, 1864; Jacob Hurrel, enlisted March 30, 1864; John Sennat, enlisted March 31, 1864.

Company C.—Additional Enlistments. James Leslie, private, enlisted March 22, 1864, for three years.

Company D.—Enlisted during August, 1862. Jacob B. Casebeer, captain; John H. Branch, second lieutenant, resigned on account of ill health, November 8, 1862; Charles A. Lucas, second lieutenant, promoted from second sergeant, December 16, 1862; Benjamin F. Bivins, fourth sergeant, discharged for promotion to second lieutenant; Thirteenth Regiment, Corps D'Afrique, at New Orleans, La., January 2, 1864; Jeremiah B. Swafford, first corporal, wounded in the knee at Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; William Ferguson, second corporal, William E. Berry, fourth corporal, enlisted August 7, 1862, wounded slightly at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864; David W. Parrott, seventh corporal, DeWitt C. Holmes, eighth corporal, captured at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.

Privates.—Lyman Bartlett, captured at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; Isaac S. Bowers, killed in action at Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; C. Bumgardner, wounded at Champion Hills, wounded severely at Winchester, September 19, 1864, and died there of wounds October 8, 1864; Thomas R. Chandler, wounded severely in the leg and thigh, at Winchester, September 19, 1864, discharged January 21, 1865, for wounds; Samuel Cozine, wounded at Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; John N. Clark, died February 11, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas, of disease; Amzy Caldwell, died April 16, 1864, of disease; James B. Ford, Lorin E. Grout, James Hemmingway, Jr., killed in action at Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; Franz Herger, John E. Jayne, wounded slightly at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; Simon Krouth, killed in action, May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills, Miss.; Thomas E. Langdon, killed in action at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; Rufus Lumbard, wounded at Helena, Ark., January 1, 1863, transferred April 10, 1864, to Invalid Corps; Isaac Miller, wounded at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864, in the thigh

and foot; John U. Miiler, Albert G. Moore, wounded severely at Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863, and died at that place June 12, 1863, of wounds; Adam Nichle, died at Davenport February 24, 1864, of disease; Isaac Newton, wounded at Champion Hills, in the foot, discharged for wounds June 21, 1864; Francis M. L. Newton, Albert J. Reeder, enlisted August 22, 1862, discharged January 29, 1863, for disability; Israel M. Ritter, wounded severely September 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va., and died there of wounds, October 4, 1864; John S. Ring, David Steinberger, killed in action at Champion Hills, Miss., January 16, 1863; Enoch Williams Charles Westenhaver, died at St. Louis, February 13, 1863.

Additional Enlistments.—Jacob Goodsher, enlisted October 10, 1862, died at Helena, December 29, 1862; John F. Warner, enlisted October 11, 1862; Sylvester Akerley, enlisted March 12, 1864; Robert T. Axtell, enlisted March 14, 1864, for one year; Marion F. Ardray, enlisted March 30, 1864, died January 25, 1865, at Frederick City, Maryland, of chronic diarrhea; Thomas Evans, enlisted March 9, 1864, wounded September 19, 1864, died of wounds at Baltimore, November 15, 1864; Orin B. Ford, enlisted March 5, 1864, wounded in the thigh at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864; John S. Foote, enlisted February 10, 1862, wounded at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, April 9, 1864, discharged at New Orleans, December 16, for inflammation of the bowels; Edmund C. C. Geary, enlisted March 15, 1864, taken prisoner at Cedar Creek, Virginia, died at Salisbury, North Carolina, November 25, 1864, while prisoner of war; Riley Geary, enlisted March 9, 1864; John W. Gordon, enlisted March 26, 1864; Philip H. German, enlisted March 31, 1864; Jason Hurley, enlisted March 4, 1864; William A. J. Hill, enlisted March 30, 1864, captured at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864; Charlie W. Hill, enlisted March 28, 1864, died at Baltimore, Maryland, December 9, 1864; Samuel Hopkins, enlisted March 30, 1864; David P. Hawthorne, enlisted March 26, 1864, wounded severely, and captured at Cedar Creek, Viginia, October 19, 1864, discharged for wouuds at Davenport, January 25, 1865; Lafayette Hawthorne, enlisted March 26, 1864, died at Keokuk July 21, 1864, of disease; Edmond F. Holcomb, enlisted March 26, 1864, died of pneumonia at Memphis, Tennessee, May 5, 1864; Timothy Hunter, enlisted February 27, 1864, died May 20, 1864, of disease; Bradley A. Herrington, enlisted December 29 1863; Samuel Jones, enlisted March 16, 1864; John Knott, enlisted March 31, 1864,, wounded in the hand at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, transferred to veteran reserve corps; Noah Miller, enlisted March 9, 1864, died at New Orleans, April 9, 1864; John C. Ohl, enlisted March 12, 1864; Charles W. Romp, enlisted March 26, 1864, captured near Newmarket, Virginia, September 24, 1864; Sooter Spillman, enlisted March 7, 1864, wounded severely at Winchester September 19, 1864; John E. Spencer, enlisted March 25, 1864: Charles W. Tappan, enlisted

February 27, 1864; Christopher Tappan, enlisted February 27, 1864, died of gangrene at St. Louis, Missouri, July 28, 1864; Joseph A. Trimble, enlisted March 31, 1864; John M. Trimble, enlisted March 25, 1864; Cornelius M. Westfall, enlisted March 29, 1864, woundsd at Winchester, Virginia, September 19, 1864, died of wounds October 14, 1864; Jeremiah Walker, enlisted March 26, 1864; Charles W. White, enlisted March 26, 1864; Clark H. Stewart, enlisted January 28, 1865, died of fever at Beaufort, South Carolina, April 11, 1865.

Company F—Additional Enlistments, Privates: Lewis E. Curts, enlisted March 25, 1864; Charles H. Colman, enlisted March 22, 1864; George S. Currie, enlisted March 31, 1864; Abram Hershey, enlisted March 30, 1864, died at Carrolton, La., June 13, 1864; Isaac Johnson enlisted March 22, 1864; Abram E. Kurtz, enlisted Mar. 25, 1864; Simon P. Myers, enlisted March 21, 1864; James M. Mushon, enlisted March 25, 1864; Alfred J. Runkel, enlisted March 25, 1864.

Company H.—David H. Helm, enlisted Feb. 29, 1864, additional enlistment.

Recruits—Companies Unknown. Privates: Harrison Belle, enlisted March 14, 1864; Silas Munn, enlisted March 16, 1864; Edmond M. Sheldon, enlisted Oct. 31, 1864; David Caspar enlisted Jan. 25, 1865, for two years; Clark H. Steward, enlisted Jan. 28, 1865, for one year.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Field and Staff.—Clark S. Kirkwood, adjutant, commissioned Aug. 20, 1862, wounded severely in the leg at Arkansas Post, Jan. 11, 1863.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Field and Staff.—William E. Miller, colonel, commissioned Aug. 10, 1862; James E. Pritchard, adjutant, commissioned Aug. 15, 1862; Thomas Hughes, quartermaster, commissioned Aug. 15, 1862; David Stewart, assistant surgeon, commissioned Sept. 16, 1862; J. Gardener Strong, sergeant major, appointed Oct. 10, 1862; Joseph R. Snavely, quartermaster sergeant, appointed Oct. 10, 1862, died Aug. 18, 1863, of disease; Edward Epeneter, commissionary sergeant, appointed Oct. 10, 1862.

Company B—Additional Enlistments: Stephen Hunt, private, enlisted Jan. 18, 1864, for three years.

Company E.—Officers commissioned Oct. 10, 1862. David Stewart, captain, promoted to assistant surgeon, Dec. 27, 1862; Daniel A. Shafer, first lieutenant; Scott Houseworth, second lieutenant, appointed Aug. 14, 1862; William J. Huff, first sergeant; George M. Williams, second sergeant; Michael D. Lininyer, third sergeant; Samuel Green, fourth sergeant; John C. Camberlain, fifth sergeant, transferred Dec. 1, 1863, to Invalid corps; John A. Yarrick, first corporal; Alexander Riley, second

corporal; Augustus J. Georgia, third corporal, discharged; Mahlon S. Abbott, fourth corporal; Thomas J. Brown, fifth corporal, discharged; John Colony, sixth corporal; Benj. V. Leroy, seventh corporal, died at St. Louis, Jan. 29, 1863; John S. Hillman, eighth corporal; Sabert Ramsey, musician, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; Jonathan Alloway, musician, wounded in the thigh at Berwick, La., March 7, 1864; James H. Anderson, wagoner.

Privates.—Enlisted from August 9 to 14, 1862. Simon P. Alloway, discharged July 18, 1863, for disability; John Andrews, missing at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; William Alexander, Hugh Bowman, killed in battle at Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; Elias C. Brant, Daniel J. Beltz, discharged for disability, Dec. 24, 1863; John Breneman, captured Oct. 5, 1862; Thos. L. Clark, Patrick H. Conroy, wounded severely at Cedar Creek, Va., and died of wounds at Davenport, Dec. 28, 1864; Martin Campion, wounded slightly and captured at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; Isaac Charlton, died at New Orleans, July 16, 1864; John Cooney, Leroy W. Chamberlain, died at Helena, Ark., April 6, 1863, disease; William W. Clark, died of disease, May 5, 1863; Robert B. Clark, James Dicus, captured at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; Jacob V. Day, Charles H. Dennison, died at Vicksburg, Miss., June 24, 1863, of disease; James Ewings, died Feb. 13, 1863, disease; Henry S. Eberly, wounded in the leg severely, at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19. 1864; Joseph Frazer, wounded slightly at Cedar Creek, Va.; Sylvester S. Georgia, captured near Mansfield, La., April 8, 1864; Nathan Gould, William Grace, John Hofer, Elias Hawk, wounded April 8, 1864, discharged Jan. 5, 1865, for wounds; Milo Higgins, died at Memphis, Tenn., July 20, 1863, of disease; Aaron Higgins, discharged for disability, April 11, 1865; Francis Hughes, Felix Hughes, captured at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; Charles E. Kyte, wounded slightly at Winchester; Alexander Lewis, Thomas Laughlin, Alex. L. Moorland, wounded at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; William H. Mannen, Horace Maynard, captured at Champion Hills, Miss., May 20, 1863; Amos Moreland, captured April 8, 1864; Lewis McKee, Lonard Mannen, John E. Moreland, Jacob Miller, George Norris, Henry Nichols, discharged for disability, March 20, 1863, at St. Louis; David Orris, John Omalia, missing at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; William Pifer, Patrick Pettitt, Daniel P. Roberts, wounded May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills, Miss., discharged Dec. 16, 1863, for disability; John C. Riley, David P. Robertson, captured April 8, 1864; Thomas N. Roberts, wounded slightly, at Winchester; John Shulthise, discharged Feb. 29, 1864, for disability; Richard Stonebreaker, discharged for disability, Feb. 29, 1864; Michael F. Suavely, Henry H. Slough, discharged Feb. 1, 1864, for disability; Philip Smith, John W. Stonebreaker, killed in battle at Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; William W. Steel, Phillip Vastine, William P. Wilson, wounded July 22, 1862, at Black River, Miss., lost right eye; Jere-

miah Wilson, wounded severely at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864, discharged for wounds, Jan. 5, 1865; Alonzo E. Woodling, Samuel Wagner, John Weno, wounded May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills, Miss., and died of wounds at that place, June 10th following; Peter Woodling, died Jan. 27, 1863; David Wilson, Johnson C. Wilson, wounded slightly at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; John Yutzy, died May 15, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, La., of disease; Samuel Yutzy, William Joslin, enlisted Feb. 25, 1864, drowned at Baton Rouge, La., May 20, 1864.

Company F.—Charles Lounsberry, enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, wounded at Ceder Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

Company G—Additional Enlistments. Privates: Joel A. Fowler, enlisted March 16, 1864; William Hassenkamp, enlisted March 22, 1864; Alfred S. Rogers, enlisted March 18, 1864.

Company H.—John R. McCormick, musician, appointed August 15, 1862; William Willson, private, enlisted August 21, 1862, discharged at Helena, Ark., Feb. 24, 1864, for disability.

Company I.—Henry W. Sailer, second lieutenant, commissioned Oct. 10, 1862; Gardner J. Strong, private, enlisted Aug. 16, 1862.

Recruits—Companies Unknown.—Charles F. Hubner, private, enlisted March 12, 1864, for three years; Francis M. Marmen, enlisted Feb. 3, 1864.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

Company K.—Hiram Watts, private, enlisted August 16, 1862; George F. Williamson, private, enlisted August 16, 1862, transferred to invalid corps, Sept. 30, 1863.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Recruits—Company Unknown. Privates: James Schee, enlisted March 31, 1864, for three years; Abel F. Wilson, enlisted for three years, March 31, 1864, second enlistment.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Company I.—David Gilliland, enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, discharged Sept. 4, 1863, for disability.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

William Rose, private, enlisted Feb. 1, 1864, company unknown.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Field and Staff.—Lyman Allen, major, commissioned Nov. 12, 1862; Prentice Ransom, quartermaster, commissioned Nov. 4, 1862.

Company D.—Josiah W. McCaddon, captain, commissioned Dec. 15, 1862; John Madden, first sergeant, appointed Oct 1, 1862; Richard R. Rians, third sergeant, appointed Oct. 18, 1862, discharged March 2, 1865, disability; Hiram S. Marble, fifth sergeant, appointed Oct. 28, 1862, discharged for disability Jan. 5, 1865; Jacob Burton, first corporal, appointed

Oct. 28, 1862; Henry J. Schaub, third corporal, appointed Oct. 28, 1862; Ichabod R. Kimball, fifth corporal, appointed Oct. 28, 1862; John W. McIntire, wagoner, appointed Oct. 28, 1862.

Privates.—John Anson, enlisted September 27, 1862; Hiram P. Barber, enlisted September 17, 1862, discharged November 9, 1863, for disability; John A. Burley, enlisted September 16, 1862, died at Keokuk, September 4, 1864, disease; Adam Barnett, enlisted September 24, 1864; John Carrall, enlisted September 23, 1862; John Conard, enlisted October 9, 1862, discharged September 24, 1864, disability; Michael Crenigan, enlisted August 11, 1862; Jacob Delamater, enlisted September 2, 1862, discharged January 26, 1865, for disability; James Dalen, enlisted October 22, 1862, discharged for disability December 17, 1864; George Denus, enlisted September 22, 1862; John Dalby, enlisted November 3, 1862; John B. Enslow, enlisted October 16, 1862; Louis Englert, enlisted November 1, 1862; James C. Fosbury, enlisted August 29, 1862; William Ferguson, enlisted September 2, 1862, died March 15, 1863, of disease; James Fitzgerald, enlisted September 9, 1862, discharged for disability December 30, 1864; Elisha Garrett, enlisted September 3, 1862, discharged at St. Louis, May 17, 1863, disability; Andrew Greaser, enlisted September 30, 1862, died at St. Louis, April 18, 1863, of disease; William Hetherington, enlisted August 30, 1862, died at St. Louis, March 14, 1863; William Lemp, enlisted September 19, 1862; William W. Maynard, enlisted October 10, 1862, discharged September 24, 1864, disabilty; Alanson Norcott, enlisted August 29, 1862, discharged for disability, September 25, 1864; Alexander Nicholas, enlisted November 14, 1862, discharged May 15, 1863, for disability; John Poland, enlisted September 2, 1862, died at St. Louis, February 25, 1863, of rheumatism; George Powell, enlisted October 6, 1862, died October 15, 1864, of disease; David Retesson, enlisted November 10, 1862; Ira Rich, enlisted November 25, 1862, discharged May 17, 1865, for disability; George W. Schell, enlisted November 23, 1862; Daniel Storr, enlisted September 27, 1862; Harvey Weed, enlisted September 6, 1862; Walter Warren, enlisted October 1, 1862, discharged November 5, 1863, for disability.

Recruits.—Companies Unknown.—Privates.—James Dulen, enlisted October 22, 1862; John D. Enslow, enlisted October 16, 1862; Patrick Crinigan, enlisted October 11, 1862.

FORTIETH INFANTRY.

Field and Staff.—Lawson A. Duncan, adjutant, commissioned October 2, 1862; William A. Denwiddie, hospital steward, appointed September 20, 1862.

Company C.—George Dogan, enlisted August 15, 1862.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Field and Staff.—John Pattee, major, promoted from captain Company

A, September 1, 1861; Eugene F. Trask, sergeant major, promoted from second sergeant Company B, November 16, 1862.

Company A.—John C. Rutan, first lieutenant, promoted from second lieutenant September 1, 1861; William Kelly, second sergeant, enlisted September 28, 1862; reduced to ranks at his own request, December 31, 1862; John W. Pritchard, eighth corporal, enlisted September 23, 1861, Josiah W. Davis, musician, enlisted September 25, 1861; Gustavus Emmerson, wagoner, mustered into service October 23, 1861, discharged April 5, 1863, disability.

Privates.—Mustered in October 23, 1861. James Andrews, William Bliss, Thomas Hetherington, James Howlett, T. V. B. Johnson, William W. Jones, James Junk, Isaac B. Kissell, J. W. S. Lindley, Geo. Paul, Aloah Reed, William Reynolds, James Roberts, James Slaght, Edward Stewart, T. Thompkins.

Additional Enlistments.—Privates. John N. Reynolds, enlisted Oct. 28, 1861; William Truesdell, enlisted October 28, 1861; John Can, enlisted October 28, 1861; Richard Williams, enlisted October 28, 1861, discharged November 1, 1862, for disability.

Company B.—Mustered in October 23, 1861. Bradley Mahana, captain, was captain in company B, First Infantry; Malvin R. Luse, first lieutenant; Joseph F. Schell, second lieutenant; George W. Dennis, first sergeant; Amos R. Cherry, second sergeant, enlisted October 1, 1861, promoted from fifth sergeant November 21, 1862; Horace B. Pumphrey, fourth sergeant, enlisted October 6, 1861, was in First Infantry, Company B; David Simmons, first corporal, no date of enlistment; Lambert A. Martin, second corporal; Shepherd Poland, fourth corporal; John T. Fisher, fifth corporal; Benjamin C. White, sixth corporal; Ezra E. Owen, seventh corporal; Henry Posey, eighth corporal; Henry J. Wieneke, musician, enlisted October 23, 1861; William D. Mahana, musician, enlisted October 23, 1861.

Privates.—Samuel T. Adair George McAmlong; Ransom D. Amlong, Russell Bartlett, Francis M. Bell, Charles M. Bell, David Bell, enlisted October 6, 1862, discharged at Fort Randall, D. T., Nov. 1, 1862; William T. Boyd, enlisted October 5, 1862; Edward D. Brower, enlisted October 18, 1861; Joseph E, Bryson, enlisted October 21, 1861; William Buckley, enlisted October 15, 1861; Washington Butler, James Cambridge, Edward Cannon, Albert R. Clearman, Daniel Corderman, Charles Corning, Joseph T. Crouse, John Campbell, enlisted October 25, 1861; John W. Dickson, Josiah Duer, Robert Eason, Elish Garrett, Philip Heak, Robert L. Hinchliff, Joseph Hippell, Riley E. Holloway, Sampson P. Hughes, Isaiah C. Jepson, William Junk, Samuel M. Kirk, John Macham, Jeremiah H. Miller, John McCart, enlisted October 5, 1861; German McCardel, Newton McIlvain, discharged July 23, 1862, for disability; Joseph McElfish,

William A. McCaddon, Archibald McNeil, Martin Nichols, Franklin Owens, discharged May 21, 1863, disability; Edward L. Pinne, Horace L. Page, Isaac Payn, James H. Poland, Robert Quinn, Robert Reed, Robert Riley, Alexander Ruth, William Schwab, Thomas Steward, Allowees Studer, Robert Smith, Eden H. Snook, Theodore Trimble, enlisted October 24, 1861; Roger Thompson, William O. Waldron, Isaac Waldron, enlisted October 10, 1861; James M. Welling, Samuel J. Waldron, Jackson Wicher, Wilson W. Wolf; Abner C. Wolf, Samuel B. Zimmerman.

Additional Enlistments.—Privates. Freeling Tallman, enlisted October 28, 1861; John P. Hoener, enlisted November 1, 1861.

Company C.—Thomas Welch, private, mustered into service Oct. 23, 1861.

FIRST CAVALRY.

Field and Staff.—James O. Gower, colonel, enlisted June 13, 1861, promoted major from captain company F, Sept. 1, 1861, promoted colonel Aug. 26, 1862, resigned Aug. 20, 1863; Joseph C. Stone, adjutant, promoted from hospital steward Oct. 7, 1861, enlisted as private in company F, promoted Aug. 8, 1861; Martin L. Morris, enlisted as private July 18, 1861, promoted quartermaster sergeant, promoted quartermaster Oct. 29, 1861; Milton B. Cochran, surgeon, commissioned July 29, 1861; John J. Sanders, hospital steward, enlisted July 18, 1861, promoted from 3d sergeant company F, Oct. 10, 1861, dismissed Nov. 10, 1864; John Smitz, battalion saddler sergeant, promoted from saddler company F, Oct. 7, 1861, enlisted July 18, 1861; Samuel Mitchell, bugler, mustered into service Aug. 12, 1861, mustered out Dec. 1, 1862.

Company F.—James O. Gower, captain, enlisted June 13, 1861, promoted major Sept. 1, 1861; Jomes R. Elliott, captain, promoted from first lieutenant Oct. 29, 1861, commissioned Sept. 23, 1861, resigned June 30, 1862; Philip E. Shafer, captain, promoted from first lieutenant July 1, 1862, commissioned Sept. 23, 1861, as second lieutenant, and promoted Oct. 29, 1861; Absalom J. Beeson, first sergeant, appointed quartermaster sergeant Aug. 14, 1861, promoted Oct. 29, 1861, discharged May 1, 1863, for disability; Charles W. W. Dow, first sergeant, promoted from fourth sergeant Sept. 17, 1862, commissioned Aug. 1, 1861; David E. Morgan, quartermaster sergeant, promoted from second sergeant, enlisted July 18, 1861; Jacob L. Wyly, second sergeant, promoted from sixth corporal, enlisted June 13, 1861, reduced to ranks Nov. 19, 1862; Wm. F. Hamilton, fourth sergeant, from eighth corporal, enlisted July 18, 1861; James C. Haskins, fifth sergeant, appointed Aug. 1, 1861; Henry W. Shaver, sixth sergeant, from third corporal, enlisted as private June 13, 1861; Uberto E. Johnson, second corporal, enlisted July 18, 1861, killed at Warrensburg, Mo., March 29, 1862; Justin G. Patton, second corporal, enlisted as private Sept. 2, 1861, discharged March 3, 1863, for

disability; Carey R. Smith, fourth corporal, appointed Aug. 1, 1861, reduced to ranks Dec. 31, 1861; Charles A. Barlow, fifth corporal, appointed Aug. 1, 1861; Thomas D. Morgan, eighth corporal, from private, enlisted June 13, 1861, died at Springfield, Mo., Jan. 13, 1863, of pneumonia; James E. Wilson, eighth corporal, from private, enlisted June 13, 1861; Richard L. Hoxie, bugler, discharged June 15, 1864; Thomas Clarke, farrier, enlisted July 18, 1861, discharged Sept. 29, 1862, for disability; James J. Bell, farrier, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861.

Privates.—Enlisted July 18, 1861. Daniel Austin, John Bolton, re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; William J. Bowen, discharged, March 6, 1862, for disability; John Corlett, re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; James S. Catlin, died at Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 12, 1863, of chronic diarrhea; James Convey, died Jan. 9, 1862, of wounds at Silver Creek, Mo.; John Hamilton, Henry C. Hamlin, Moses F. Johnson, died at Clarendon, Ark., Aug. 3, 1863, of disease; Joseph Latta, discharged near Sedalia, Mo., April 22, 1862; James McCormick, John R. Sumner, Emery F. Stratton, discharged for disability, March 4, 1862; Thomas A. Williamson, died Sept. 2, 1863, of disease; James C. Wilson, Isaiah P. Wilson.

Additional Enlistments—Privates.—George W. Mitchell, enlisted Aug. 6, 1861; Justin G. Patton, enlisted Sept. 2, 1861; Loren R. Craig, enlisted Aug. 16, 1862, re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; James L. Calvert, enlisted Aug. 23, 1862, re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1862; Joseph G. Hise, enlisted Aug. 19, 1862.

Unassigned Recruits.—John L. Bolding, enlisted Jan. 30, 1864; William D. Boyd, enlisted Sept. 28, 1864; Bersilla R. Carpenter, enlisted March 10, 1864; Silas H. Emery, enlisted Feb. 4, 1864; John A. Morrow, enlisted March 11, 1864; Ezra Poole, enlisted March 9, 1864; James Poole, enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; Robert M. Tillotson, enlisted Feb. 1, 1864; Thomas J. Whetstine, enlisted March 11, 1864.

SECOND CAVALRY.

Field and Staff.—Hiram W. Love, major, promoted from captain, company H, Sept. 15, 1861; Melville B. C. True, quartermaster sergeant, from quartermaster sergeant second battalion, re-assigned to company H Jan. 23, 1863; Joseph P. Dunn, saddler sergeant, promoted from saddler, company G, enlisted Aug. 30, 1861; Allen Ivens, battalion saddler sergeant, promoted from saddler company H, enlisted as private Oct. 1, 1861, returned to company Oct. 1, 1862; T. S. Magill musician, promoted from bugler, company H. enlisted Aug. 14, 1861; re-transferred to company, Aug. 26, 1862.

Company B.—Richard M. Hampton, 2d lieutenant, mustered in Oct. 10, 1861, resigned June 18, 1862; John C. Robinson, private, enlisted Aug. 30, 1861.

Additional Enlistments.—Ebenezer Hartwell, enlisted Aug. 25, 1862, died at Farmington Miss., Jan. 29, 1863; William L. Huston, enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; Frederic A. Loening, enlisted Sept. 16, 1862; Charles S.

Mason, enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; John Zacharenck, enlisted Aug. 15, 1862.

Company C.—Mothos Helmer, enlisted Aug. 16, 1862, additional enlistment.

Company D.—Kirkwood Clark, private, enlisted Aug. 2, 1861, Jacob F. Hahnenkratt, private, enlisted Aug. 2, 1861, wounded at West Point, Miss., Feb. 21, 1864; Cornelius Van Evry, enlisted April 3, 1862, additional enlistment.

Company F—Additional Enlistments: Samuel J. Bell, enlisted April 3, 1862; James E. Colony, enlisted Dec. 30, 1863.

Company G.—Ansell R. Clark, 1st sergeant, promoted from private, enlisted Sept. 21, 1861; Charles H. Hilton, 1st corporal, enlisted Aug. 30, 1861, promoted to 4th sergeant May 22, 1862, wounded severely at Boonsville, Miss., May 30, 1862; David A. Reynolds, 8th corporal, enlisted as private Sept. 21, 1861, promoted Oct. 15, 1862.

Privates.—James Lanier, enlisted Aug. 30, 1861, William Morfeitt enlisted Aug. 30, 1861; Caleb J. Russell, enlisted Aug. 30, 1861; Caleb Seet, enlisted Aug. 30, 1861, taken prisoner at Boonsville, Miss., May 30, 1862; George W. Wood, enlisted Aug. 30, 1861.

Additional Enlistments.—Edwin Neems, enlisted Sept. 21, 1861, discharged for disability May 19, 1862.

Company H.—Hiram W. Love, captain, enlisted Aug. 14, 1861, promoted major, 3d battalion; James P. Sanford, captain, mustered in as 1st lieutenant, Sept. 5, 1861, promoted Sept. 28, 1861, resigned May 3, 1862; Benjamin Owen, quartermaster sergeant, enlisted Aug. 20, 1861, promoted to 2d lieutenant, Oct. 10, 1861, captain, May 4, 1862, wounded and captured at Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862; B. Franklin Reno, 1st lieutenant, promoted from 2d lieutenant, enlisted Sept. 5, 1861, afterwards captain, and acting quartermaster United States veterans; George B. Harrington, 2d sergeant, enlisted Aug. 15, 1861, promoted to 1st sergeant, Nov. 4, 1862, 2d lieutenant June 4, 1862; Charles W. Aixom, 1st sergeant, enlisted Aug. 15, 1861, deserted Nov. 4, 1861; Randolph Largent, quartermaster sergeant, promoted from 5th sergeant, enlisted Aug. 20, 1861, reduced to ranks, Sept. 1, 1862; Columbus P. French, enlisted as private, Aug. 14, 1861, afterwards 8th and 3d corporal, quartermaster sergeant, and 1st sergeant; Elias Boget, 2d sergeant, promoted from 3d sergeant, enlisted Aug. 20, 1861; Geo. W. Keen, enlisted Aug. 30, 1861, as 8th corporal, afterwards 7th and 2d corporal, promoted to 6th sergeant, Oct. 15, 1862; Jaspar Dawson, 1st corporal, promoted from 2d corporal, enlisted Aug. 20, 1861; Roswell Haskin, 6th corporal, afterwards 5th and 1st corporal, died of wounds at Farmington, Miss., June 15, 1862; Alvin Rogers, 1st corporal, enlisted Aug. 14, 1861, as private, promoted Oct. 15, 1862; H. D. Wolvington, 2d corporal, enlisted as private, Aug. 14, 1861, promoted Oct. 15, 1862; Frank Muhrlein, 4th corporal, enlisted as private, Aug. 14,

1861, promoted Nov. 6, 1861; S. T. Magill, bugler, promoted from private, enlisted Aug. 14, 1861, promoted to musician; Seth Farnsworth, bugler, promoted from private, enlisted Aug. 14, 1861, reduced to ranks, captured at West Point, Miss., died at Andersonville, July 20, 1864; David Davis, farrier, promoted from private, enlisted Sept. 2, 1861.

Privates.—Enlisted during August, 1861: Waldo Bartlett, discharged Oct. 16, 1861; Isaac H. Betz, died at St. Louis, Feb. 17, 1862; Mordecai G. Blakely, Adam Borschell, John H. Carver, captured at Senatahoba, Miss., May 14, 1863; Napoleon B. Church, accidentally wounded in the leg, and discharged Dec. 25, 1862; Joseph Cole, wounded at West Point, Miss., Feb. 21, 1864; Michael Curry, captured Dec. 30, 1862; Joseph Curtis, died at St. Louis, May 20, 1862; John Dayton, Anthony Detwiler, wounded slightly at Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862; Frederick Foster, Jacob Frintz, Carter B. Granger, James C. Hill, Alexander Hill, John Hall, James Hallaway, Hugh Hagan, Abraham Hemsworth, discharged at St. Louis, June 28, 1863, for disability; Peter Krupp, Jacob Leavenbaugh, Frederick Luce, deserted Dec. 8, 1861; Isaac Meyers, wounded in the leg in 1864, [date unknown]; Sanford R. Parker, Thos. Pwor, Samuel Schminkuy, John I. Scribner, Charles Schwager, Job Sharp, Charles Stevens, discharged for disability, Feb. 20, 1862.

Additional Enlistments.—Thomas B. Allen, enlisted Oct. 31, 1861; Francis A. Parrott, enlisted Dec. 4, 1861, deserted Aug. 14, 1862; James Lanier, enlisted Aug. 30, 1861, joined from company G; Joseph Rowers, enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; August Borstel, enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; John Graff, enlisted Aug. 22, 1862, died while in service, (date unknown); August Schmidt, enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, captured at Coffeeville, Miss., Dec. 5, 1862; George Nass, enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; Mathias Herter, enlisted Aug. 29, 1862, transferred to invalid corps, Nov. 15, 1864; William Krause, enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; Daniel A. Rudy, enlisted Aug. 1, 1862, killed at Columbus, Tenn., Dec. 19, 1864; Edwin L. Dutcher, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, discharged March 10, 1863, for disability; Frederick Styles, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, discharged March 10, 1863, for disability; William Backenstos, enlisted Jan. 30, 1864; Boltzer D. Beasore, enlisted Feb. 27, 1864; Franklin Batch, enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; Josiah Craig, enlisted Feb. 23, 1864; Thomas Cox, enlisted Feb. 26, 1864; James Hanyan, enlisted Feb. 24, 1864, wounded at Nashville, Tenn., November 15, 1864; Nathan Hunt, enlisted Feb. 22, 1864; Marshall Hartman, enlisted Sept. 2, 1864; Frederick Kissell, enlisted Feb. 24, 1864, died Nov. 30, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn; George M. Sherrick, enlisted Oct. 20, 1864; Turley Taylor, enlisted Feb. 25, 1864; John Woods, enlisted Sept. 1, 1864.

Recruits Unassigned to Company.—John U. Miller, enlisted Oct. 27, 1864, for three years; EliasH. Parsons, enlisted March 25, 1864, for three years.

THIRD CAVALRY.

Field and Staff.—Franklin M. Warford, assistant surgeon, enlisted Dec. 2, 1862, mustered out Jan. 26, 1864, for promotion to surgeon 4th Arkansas cavalry.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

Field and Staff.—William T. Allen, commissary, enlisted Sept. 11, 1861, promoted from commissary sergeant Sept. 15, 1862, promoted to captain company C, Jan. 1, 1863; David Stewart, assistant surgeon, commissioned Dec. 2, 1862, appointed assistant surgeon 28th Infantry Dec. 27, 1862; Loyd H. Dillon, commissary sergeant, enlisted as private company C, Jan. 1, 1862; Christian Musser, quartermaster, commissioned Feb. 17, 1862, was corporal in company E.

Company A.—S. Kirkwood Clark, second lieutenant, commissioned Dec. 25, 1861, mustered out June 2, 1862.

Company C.—William T. Allen, captain, promoted from commissary; George Agnew, enlisted as private Oct. 21, 1861, afterwards promoted to 5th and 4th sergeant; Loyd H. Dillon, second lieutenant from regimental commissary sergeant, wounded severely at Guntown, June 10, 1864, promoted to captain company I, May 15, 1865; Peter Ferrell, private, enlisted Sept. 23, 1862, died at Batesville, Ark., May 20, 1862, of fever.

Company D—Additional Enlistment.—Erastus Holloway, enlisted Sept. 8, 1864.

Company I.—Loyd H. Dillon, captain, mustered in June 17, 1865, promoted from second lieutenant company C.

FIFTH VETERAN CAVALRY.

Additional Enlistments.—Companies Unknown.—John Howard, enlisted March 16, 1864, for three years; Samuel Moore, enlisted March 21, 1864; Orange H. Presnol, enlisted March 31, 1864, for three years; Charles Snyder, enlisted March 22, 1864, for three years.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

Field and Staff.—Thomas H. Shepard, major, commissioned October 21, 1862, resigned October 22, 1864; Morgan Reno, commissary, commissioned October 21, 1862.

Company A.—Additional Enlistment.—John Jackson, enlisted October 27, 1864.

Company I.—L. R. Wolfe, captain, commissioned Feb. 2, 1863, resigned March 9, 1865; Benjamin King, 1st lieutenant, commissioned February 2, 1863, promoted to captain April 10, 1865; Geo. W. McCall, enlisted as private September 20, 1862, promoted to second lieutenant March 5, 1863, first lieutenant April 10, 1865; Henry C. Nichols, first sergeant, appointed October 24, 1862; Henry M. Berry, second sergeant, appointed October 24, 1862; James Dawson, third sergeant, appointed October 24, 1862; Levi H. Bolton, fourth sergeant, appointed October 24, 1862, discharged

at Davenport, April 10, 1863, by order of lieutenant colonel Grier; Wm. N. Whitlock, fifth sergeant, appointed October 24, 1862, discharged for promotion to first lieutenant company A, third U. S. Vols.; William A. Brim, sixth sergeant, appointed October 24, 1862; Nelson Hamlin, fifth corporal, appointed October 24, 1862; Lawrence P. Purdy, teamster, enlisted September 27, 1862; Geo. H. Harris, teamster, enlisted September 23, 1862, died October 25, 1863, at Ft. Sully, D. T., of fever; William Graham, farrier, enlisted December 23, 1862; Joseph Keisher, saddler, enlisted October 3, 1862; Lewis Hinkley, wagoner, enlisted November 28, 1862.

Privates.—Frederick Albright, enlisted December 8, 1862; John C. Bear, enlisted September 25, 1862; Jacob C. Bowman, enlisted October 10, 1862; D. W. Chamberlain, enlisted October 5, 1862; Patrick Dunn, enlisted October 2, 1862; Joseph Drabek, enlisted September 30, 1862; Manly Dixon, enlisted October 5, 1862; Gurdin A. Denison, enlisted December 26, 1862; Elbridge Greene, enlisted October 24, 1862; Robert Hord, enlisted September 27, 1862; John Hergenaiter, enlisted October 1, 1862; Cyrus Hubbard, enlisted November 19, 1862; Nicholas Jacobs, enlisted September 22, 1862, discharged at Davenport, April 4, 1863, by order of Lieutenant Colonel Grier; Alexander H. Jones, enlisted October 29, 1862; James L. Kent, enlisted October 16, 1862; Frederick Krell, enlisted October 10, 1862; Chambers Purcell, enlisted September 30, 1862; Amos S. Pratt, enlisted September 20, 1862; Caleb Quaintance, enlisted November 23, 1862; Edward Rogers, enlisted September 20, 1862; Frederick Schaub, enlisted September 17, 1862; Griffiths Sampey, enlisted September 25, 1862; H. Umbdenstock, enlisted December 4, 1862.

Additional Enlistments.—Thomas C. Nolan, enlisted March 5, 1863; Charles T. Fowler, enlisted February 25, 1862.

Company K.—Additional Enlistment.—Geo. W. Smith, enlisted February 16, 1863.

Company M.—Richard Berry, second lieutenant, commissioned March 5, 1863, mustered out for incompetency, November 3, 1864; Martin I. Feenan, quartermaster sergeant, appointed March 3, 1863, enlisted September 8, 1862; Patrick M. Byrnes, fourth sergeant, enlisted August 8, 1862; Ebenezer Roberts, enlisted February 12, 1863. appointed second sergeant, March 3, 1863; Thomas Campion, enlisted August 12, 1862, appointed corporal March 3, 1863.

Privates.—Patrick Bevens, enlisted September 15, 1862; Timothy Clifford, enlisted August 8, 1862; Patrick Crossen, enlisted September 28, 1862; Michael Curran, enlisted August 15, 1862; Nicholas Cohill, enlisted August 15, 1862; Owen Carey, enlisted August 12, 1862; John Duffey, enlisted October 4, 1862; David Flemming, enlisted August 15, 1862; Robert Hord, enlisted September 27, 1862; Bascom Mason, enlisted August 15, 1862; Daniel Mul Quinn, enlisted August 15, 1862; Owen Slater,

enlisted August 15, 1862; Jonathan Sprague, enlisted October 10, 1862; Francis Shean, enlisted August 6, 1862; Patrick Toler, enlisted August 18, 1862; Martin Walters, enlisted August 15, 1862; Michael Welch, enlisted August 15, 1862.

Additional Enlistments (companies unknown).—Isaac Barnett, enlisted September 12, 1864; William Goben, enlisted September 9, 1864; Lewis Heller, enlisted April 11, 1864; Robert Jefferson, enlisted October 26, 1864; Charles Spicer, enlisted September 9, 1864; Robert Shirts, enlisted September 13, 1864; William Warner, enlisted October 26, 1864.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

Field and Staff.—John Pattee, lieutenant colonel, mustered in June 3, 1863, was major Forty-first Infantry.

Company A.—Additional Enlistment—Horatio T. Johnson, enlisted March 28, 1864; discharged at Omaha, December 15, 1864, for disability.

Company B—Additional Enlistment: Samuel B. Starr, enlisted March 31, 1864.

Company D.—William Summerhays, private, enlisted April 1, 1863.

Company F—Additional Enlistments: David Ishman, enlisted March 8, 1864; Wilson Livermore, enlisted March 8, 1864; Joel Stebbins, enlisted March 8, 1864.

Company G—Additional Enlistments: Abraham Adamson, enlisted September 10, 1864; William J. Burrow, enlisted September 10, 1864; William Eggart, enlisted September 9, 1864; William Estle, enlisted September 9, 1864; Aaron Houser, enlisted September 8, 1864; Edward Harris, enlisted September 9, 1864; Charles R. Hathaway, enlisted March 8, 1864; Henry J. Iliff, enlisted September 4, 1864; Mark Whitman, enlisted September 8, 1864.

Company K.—John C. Rutan, first lieutenant, enlisted September 16, 1861; promoted to captain company L, May 24, 1865; Albert A. Ford, sixth sergeant, enlisted September 20, 1861, discharged for promotion to lieutenant in Third U. S. V.; John Carr, sixth corporal, enlisted October 28, 1861, died at Fort Sully, March 20, 1864; Charles P. Slaight, eighth corporal, enlisted September 25, 1861; Josiah W. Davis, trumpeter, enlisted September 25, 1861; James Junk, saddler, enlisted October 3, 1861; William Kelley wagoner, enlisted September 28, 1861.

Privates.—James Andrews, enlisted October 6, 1861; William P. Bliss, enlisted October 11, 1861, discharged at Fort Randall, D. T., January 10, 1864, for disability; Thomas Hetherington, enlisted October 12, 1861, died at Spirt Lake, Iowa, March 10, 1865; James Howlett, enlisted September 28, 1861; Thomas V. B. Johnson, enlisted October 12, 1861; William W. Jones, enlisted September 25, 1861; Isaac B. Kissell, enlisted October 4, 1861; John W. S. Lindley, enlisted October 11, 1861; George Paul, enlisted September 28, 1861; Alvah T. Reed, enlisted September 16, 1861; William Reynolds, enlisted September 25, 1861; John N. Reynolds,

enlisted October 27, 1861; James Roberts, enlisted October 13, 1861; Edward Stewart, enlisted October 13, 1861; Theodore Tompkins, enlisted September 18, 1861; William Trusdell, enlisted October 28, 1861; Isaac Zion, enlisted September 27, 1861.

Additional Enlistments--Martin B. Baskins, enlisted April 25, 1864; Benjamin A. Merrill, enlisted January 4, 1865, discharged August 2, 1865, for disability.

Company L.—Bradley Mahana, captain, enlisted October 1, 1861; Marvin R. Luse, first lieutenant, enlisted October 1, 1861; Joseph F. Schell, second lieutenant, enlisted October 1, 1861; Geo. W. Dennis, first sergeant, enlisted October 1, 1861; William O. Waldron, commissary sergeant, enlisted October 1, 1861; Amos R. Cherry, second sergeant, enlisted October 1, 1861; Horace B. Pumphrey, third sergeant, enlisted October 5, 1861; Eden H. Snook, fourth sergeant, enlisted October 5, 1861; Jeremiah H. Miller, sixth sergeant, enlisted October 5, 1861; William A. McCaddon, first corporal, enlisted October 5, 1861; Shepherd Poland, third corporal, enlisted October 5, 1861; John L. Fisher, fourth corporal; Benjamin C. White, fifth corporal; Tho. W. Trimble, sixth corporal, enlisted October 24, 1861; Riley E. Holloway, eighth corporal, enlisted October 1, 1861; Henry J. Wieneke, enlisted October 1, 1861; William D. Mahana, wagoner, enlisted October 1, 1861.

Privates.—Samuel F. Adair, enlisted October 1, 1861; Geo. McAmlong, enlisted October 1, 1861; Francis M. Bell, enlisted October 1, 1861; Wm. T. Boyd, enlisted October 5, 1861; Edward D. Brower, enlisted October 18, 1861; Joseph E. Bryson, enlisted October 21, 1861; Washington Butler, enlisted October 1, 1861; James Cambridge, enlisted October 1, 1861; John Campbell, enlisted October 25, 1861; Edward Cannon, enlisted Oct. 1, 1861; Albert R. Clearman, enlisted October 1, 1861; Daniel Corderman, enlisted October 1, 1861; Charles Corning, enlisted October 1, 1861; Joseph T. Crouse, enlisted October 1, 1861; Joseph W. Dickson, enlisted October 1, 1861; Josiah Duer, enlisted October 1, 1861; Robert Eason, enlisted October 1, 1861; Elisha Garret, enlisted Octoher 1, 1861; Philip Heak, enlisted October 1, 1861; Robert Hinchliff, enlisted October 15, 1861; Joseph Hipple, enlisted October 1, 1861; Sampson P. Hughes, enlisted October 1, 1861; John P. Hoener, enlisted Nov. 1, 1861; Isaiah P. Jepson, enlisted October 1, 1861; Samuel M. Clark, enlisted October 1, 1861; John Meacham, enlisted October 1, 1861; John McCart, enlisted October 5, 1861; German McCardel, enlisted October 1, 1861, drowned at Ft. Union, Aug. 17, 1864; Joseph McElfish, enlisted Oct. 1, 1861; Archibald McNeil, enlisted October 1, 1861; Martin Nichols, enlisted October 1, 1861; died at Sioux City, October 3, 1865; Ezra E. Owen, enlisted October 1, 1861; Horace L. Page, enlisted October 1, 1861; Isaac Payn, enlisted October 1, 1861; James N. Poland, enlisted October 1, 1861; Henry M. Posey, enlisted October 1, 1861; Robert

Quinn, enlisted Octobor 1, 1861; Robert Reed, enlisted October 1, 1861; Robert Riley, enlisted October 1, 1861; Alexander Ruth, enlisted Oct. 1, 1861; Wm. Schwab, enlisted October 1, 1861; Thomas Stewart, enlisted October 6, 1861; Allowise Studer, enlisted October 1, 1861; Robert Smith, enlisted October 1, 1861; David Simmons, enlisted October 1, 1861; Freeling Tallman, enlisted October 28, 1861; Roger Thompson, enlisted October 1, 1861; Samuel J. Waldron, enlisted October 10, 1861; Isaac Walker, enlisted October 10, 1861; James M. Welling, enlisted October 1, 1861, discharged at Sioux City, January 20, 1866, for disability; Wilson W. Wolf, enlisted October 1, 1861; Abner C. Wolf, enlisted October 1, 1861, died at Ft. Sully, D. T., June 14, 1864, of fever.

Additional Enlistments.—Glenn Bowen, enlisted March 4, 1864; Wm. Foley, enlisted February 29, 1864; David B. Lewis, enlisted February 29, 1864; Alexander Roberts, enlisted February 23, 1864; Daniel Roberts, enlisted February 23, 1864, discharged at Sioux City, August 3, 1865, for disability.

Company M.—Thomas Welch, private, enlisted October 27, 1861.

Additional Enlistments—Company Unknown.—John L. Van Buskirk, enlisted March 25, 1864; Samuel F. Woodruff, enlisted March 8, 1864.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

Field and Staff.—James E. Pritchard, commissary, commissioned Aug. 18, 1863, previously adjutant 28th infantry, taken prisoner at Newnan, Ga., July 30, 1864.

Company C.—Alexander B. Cassell, 1st corporal, enlisted Aug. 26, 1862.

Company K.—Wm. M. Amlong, 3d sergeant, enlisted Aug. 15, 1863, was in 5th infantry; George W. Beardon, 1st corporal, enlisted Aug. 24, 1863, served five years in first United States cavalry; T. E. Richmond, 3d corporal, enlisted Aug. 24, 1863, was previously in fifth United States infantry; Robert McChesney, trumpeter, enlisted Aug. 27, 1863.

Privates.—Albert Bealer, enlisted Aug. 15, 1863; Frank Capsen, enlisted Aug. 22, 1863; Isaac Hartsock, enlisted Aug. 15, 1863; John T. Jones, enlisted Aug. 17, 1863, captured at Newnan, Ga., July 30, 1864; A. J. Longerbeam, enlisted Aug. 24, 1863; John Nicklow, enlisted Aug. 21, 1863; French Sharp, enlisted Sept. 15, 1863; Charles E. Shedd, enlisted Sept. 15, 1863, captured at Newnan, Ga., July 30, 1864; Wm. H. Smith, enlisted Sept. 5, 1863; Geo. H. Stone, enlisted Sept. 15, 1863; Samuel W. Stillions, enlisted Aug. 24, 1863.

Additionat Enlistment.—Benjamin A. Merrill, enlisted Jan. 4, 1865.

NINTH CAVALRY.

Company A.—Franklin Oivens, 7th corporal, enlisted Nov. 9, 1863, was in 41st infantry.

Company B.—Benjamin F. Jacobs, 1st lieutenant, mustered in Nov. 30, 1863.

Privates.—James A. Marling, enlisted Sept. 13, 1863; Cyvetons Nichols, enlisted Sept. 18, 1863.

Company F.—Edward Overfelt, 3d corporal, enlisted Sept. 30, 1863.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.—HUNDRED DAY SERVICE.

Field and Staff.—Thomas Calver, sergeant-major, enlisted May 6, 1864.

Company D.—Charles E. Borland, captain, commissioded June 1, 1864; Charles J. Hutchinson, musician, enlisted May 13, 1864.

Privates.—Samuel E. Allen, enlisted May 19, 1864; Samuel M. Bowman, enlisted May 6, 1864; J. V. Boone, enlisted May 6, 1864; J. P. Bushnell, enlisted May 18, 1864; Andrew L. Clyde, enlisted May 4, 1864; Channing C. Davis, enlisted May 20, 1864; James M. Hartley, enlisted May 3, 1864; James O. Hawkins, enlisted May 18, 1864; Benj. M. Hemmingway, enlisted May 13, 1864; Mallery R. Jackson, enlisted May 18, 1864; Eugene A. Lee, enlisted May 6, 1864; Wm. H. Livermore, enlisted May 19, 1864; Wm. P. Leonard, enlisted May 6, 1864; Arthur McDowel, enlisted May 16, 1864; Wm. C. Wentz, enlisted May 26, 1864.

Company K.—James H. C. Wilson, 2d lieutenant, commissioned June 1, 1862.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.—HUNDRED DAY SERVICE.

Company I.—Horace B. Mathews, private, enlisted May 12, 1864.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Field and Staff.—John Williams, lieutenant colonel, enlisted May 7, 1864; Enoch Hoffman, chaplain, enlisted June 6, 1864, resigned July 14, 1864.

Company G.—Benj. Owen, captain, commissioned June 4, 1864; Lewis W. Talbott, first lieutenant, commissioned June 4, 1864; Joseph M. Douglass, second lieutenant, commissioned June 4, 1864; Joseph S. Lodge, first sergeant, enlisted May 11, 1864; John M. Seydel, second sergeant, enlisted March 7, 1864; Thomas Crozier, second corporal, enlisted May 10, 1864, promoted to first corporal June 29, 1864; John Jordan, third corporal, enlisted May 9, 1864, promoted to second corporal June 29, 1864; James Leicester, fourth corporal, enlisted May 11, 1864, promoted to third corporal June 29, 1864; Arthur Thompson, fifth corporal, enlisted May 13, 1864, promoted to fourth corporal June 29, 1864; James A. Waldron, sixth corporal, enlisted May 7, 1864, fifth corporal, June 29, 1864; Thomas Harbert, seventh corporal, enlisted May 16, 1864, sixth corporal, June 29, 1864; Perry S. Lake, eighth corporal, enlisted May 11, 1864, seventh corporal June 29, 1864; Theodore Fry, eighth corporal, enlisted as private May 10, 1864, promoted June 29, 1864; Addison Wilson, musician, enlisted May 6, 1864.

Privates.—Andrew J. Armstrong, enlisted May 12, 1864; Wm. Albright, enlisted May 7, 1864; Patrick Boyle, enlisted May 18, 1864; John Beneish, enlisted May 16, 1864; Stephen Cisney, enlisted May 7, 1864; John M.

Craig, enlisted May 20, 1864; Lewis E. Chamberlain, enlisted May 7, 1864; Calvin Curtis, enlisted May 7, 1864; Franklin H. Davis, enlisted May 20, 1864; Upton B. Edwards, enlisted May 6, 1864; David W. M. Green, enlisted May 7, 1864; Stephen B. Gordon, enlisted May 7, 1864; Henry Gearkee, enlisted May 21, 1864; John Gutshall, enlisted May 14, 1864, died at Helena, Ark., July7, 1864; Brodas Haynes, enlisted May 23, 1864; Geo. R. Housel, enlisted May 19, 1864; Wm. A. Henry, enlisted May 19, 1864; John M. House, enlisted May 6, 1864; Frank Henik, enlisted May 9, 1864; Joel W. Hevern, enlisted May 16, 1864; John Kirsher, enlisted May 14, 1864; Joseph Krepwood, enlisted May 19, 1864; Richard Largent, enlisted May 14, 1864; Henry Landis, enlisted May 14, 1864; Sylvester Muller, enlisted May 16, 1864; Geo. W. Muncey, enlisted May 6, 1864; West Newton, enlisted May 16, 1864; Humphrey C. Poland, enlisted May 7, 1864; Isaiah Plymesser, enlisted May 7, 1864; James M. Phillips, enlisted May 25, 1864; William R. Pryce, enlisted May 9, 1864; John A. F. Pieper, enlisted May 20, 1864; Frank Plack, enlisted May 6, 1864; Michael Poor, enlisted May 6, 1864; Alexander Paul, enlisted May 7, 1864; Isaac P. Reynolds, enlisted May 14, 1864; Daniel Robertson, enlisted May 14, 1864; Daniel N. Schaffer, enlisted May 12, 1864; Edward B. Tidd, enlisted May 7, 1864; Israel Talbott, enlisted May 14, 1864; James H. Windrem, enlisted May 6, 1864; Jair Wildman, enlisted May 18, 1864; Samuel M. Weed, enlisted May 21, 1864; John C. May, enlisted March 10, 1864; Simon A. Yearick, enlisted May 21, 1864; Geo. Zeka, enlisted May 6, 1864.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Company A.—Alfred P. Haynes, private, enlisted June 14, 1864.

FIRST INFANTRY (60TH U. S.) AFRICAN DESCENT.

Company D.—John Haskett, 3d corporal, enlisted Aug. 20, 1863; Doc. Bachelor, 5th corporal, enlisted Aug. 22, 1863, died at Helena, Ark., Dec. 25, 1863.

Privates.—Charles H. Bell, enlisted Sept. 2, 1863; John Carter, enlisted Aug. 25, 1863; James M. Egerston, enlisted Aug. 29, 1863; Joseph V. Hutton, enlisted Aug. 20, 1863; Alfred Johnson, enlisted Aug. 28, 1863; Olmsted McCormick, enlisted Aug. 28, 1863, died at Keokuk, Nov. 10, 1863; John Scott, enlisted Sept. 5, 1863, discharged June 13, 1865; Henry Trasper, enlisted Aug. 27, 1863, died at Helena, Ark., Feb. 19, 1864.

Company F.—Thomas Emmons, 4th sergeant, enlisted Aug. 29, 1863, died at Helena, Ark., June 6, 1864; Peter Brown, 3d corporal, enlisted Sept. 12, 1863; Geo. W. Henderson, enlisted Sept. 23, 1863.

Unassigned recruit.—Hamilton Canada, enlisted Jan. 18, 1865.

SIXTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Company I.—Andrew Shaw, private, enlisted May 24, 1861.

FORTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Company B.—Abram Tewilligar, private, enlisted Oct. 15, 1861.

SIXTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Company I.—John Shay, private, enlisted March 28, 1862.

SIXTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Company I—Privates: Robert G. Andrews, enlisted Oct. 2, 1861; Wm. Bellmore, enlisted Sept. 26, 1861; Lawrence Convey, enlisted Sept. 26, 1861; Henry Convers, enlisted Sept. 26, 1861; John Convey, enlisted Sept. 26, 1861; Henry Case, enlisted Sept. 26, 1861; John W. Dawson, enlisted Oct. 2, 1861; Jason W. Darwart, enlisted Oct. 1, 1861; David Feighner, enlisted Sept. 16, 1861; Howard Ferson, enlisted Sept. 26, 1861; Henry B. Foster, enlisted Sept. 26, 1861; Richard M. Jelly, enlisted Oct. 26, 1861; Lyon Casson, enlisted Oct. 2, 1861; Wm. F. Nichols, enlisted Oct. 1, 1861; Ambrose Rankin, enlisted Sept. 29, 1861; James Stanard, enlisted Sept. 26, 1861; Geo. W. Steobold, enlisted Sept. 27, 1861; Martin Watts, enlisted Oct. 2, 1861.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Company H.—Samuel C. Davis, private, enlisted Aug. 10, 1862; Geo. W. Davis, private, enlisted Aug. 20, 1861.

FIFTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Company G.—John Myers, private, enlisted Sept. 6, 1864.

CHAPTER VIII.—PART 2.

WAR MATTERS AT HOME.

Soldiers' Bounty and Relief Funds.—List of Soldiers' Wives aided.—The Military Draft.—Reception of Returned Regiment.—List of Johnson County Men in the Mexican War.—Johnson County's "Mormon War."

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY AND RELIEF FUNDS.

All through the years 1861, '62, '63, '64, the county board struggled with difficulties in the matter of encouraging enlistments in the Union army and providing relief for the families of the men who went to the battle front. Various rules and orders were made, and afterward changed, modified or rescinded. The board was often divided on the matter; and change of members brought change of policy. Appropriations were made at different times, the highest sum at one time being $12,000. But as the records are not indexed, it was found impossible for the purposes of this history to hunt out and schedule or tabulate all of the county's doings in this regard. However, some of the more important transactions have been noted, in order to show to the rising generation something of the condition of things existing in that memorable war time.

On June 5, 1862, the committee on war fund reported that the total amount expended to aid soldiers' families up to that time was $2,541.38; and that sixty-eight families, numbering in all 227 persons, had been so aided. James Remley, John Reed, John Parrott, G. E. DeForrest, and Wm. Wolfe were the committee.

At a special meeting, August 4, 1862, a series of patriotic resolutions were adopted which gave no uncertain sound. President Lincoln had called for 300,000 more men to put down the rebellion; and Johnson county came square and promptly up to the mark. $12,000 was appropriated as a "relief and bounty fund," and a levy of four mills made to raise the money. $50 bounty was offered to each man who enlisted before August 20; and $30 to each one from August 20 to September 10. These sums were not intended to *hire* men to go, but to guarantee assistance and care for their families, in addition to their army wages.

June 2, 1863, J. T. Turner, who had been acting as relief agent, reported that he had paid out since the January meeting $3,335.68, to 222 soldiers' families, numbering in all 830 persons.

March 2, 1864, a special meeting was held, in view of the President's call for 500,000 more men. And it was ordered that $100 bounty should be paid to each man who enlisted on and after February 22, 1864; and that a tax should be levied in each township to pay this bounty to every man so credited on its quota of the whole number to be raised in the county.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF JOHNSON COUNTY, IOWA, MARCH 3, 1864.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1864.

Board met in pursuance to the call of the clerk. Members all present.

The following resolution was introduced by Fairall:

Resolved, That this board vote a bounty to raise recruits under the Federal call for troops.

The yeas and nays being called for, the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Those voting *yea* were: Carroll, Carwin, Fairall, Green, Huskins, Harris, Meacham, Miller, Stevenson, Shaver, Smith and Zeller—12 *Nays*—Cook, Dudley, Felkner, Moreton, Paul, Sanders, White and Shuey—8.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That there be and hereby is appropriated the sum of one hundred dollars per man for each recruit accepted and credited since February 22, 1864, or that may be accepted and credited to the quota of Johnson county, under the late 500,000 call made by the President of the United States; and to pay said sum appropriated at the September meeting of this board, there shall be levied on the taxable property in each township in this county which has furnished recruits under said call, on and since February 22, 1864, a tax, sufficient to pay for each recruit so furnished for said call by said townships under said call, or since February 22, 1864.

The intent of this resolution being that each township shall be taxed to pay its bounties to the men by it furnished, and where any money has been furnished by private subscription to pay said bounty for the benefit of any township, such money shall be refunded from the tax of the said township to the individual who paid the same, provided the sum so refunded shall not exceed one hundred dollars per man.

Resolved, The county judge be appointed a commissioner to determine who is entitled to said bounty, and on his order the clerk of this board shall issue a warrant on the county treasurer for the sum due each recruit, which warrants shall draw interest the same as other county warrants, and to be paid out of the fund raised by said tax and from no other fund.

The committee on per diem and mileage reported $65.44 due the members.

On motion the board adjourned. J. G. CARWIN, *President.*
T. J. COX, *Clerk.*

From county supervisors' proceedings of June 6, 1864, the following points are taken:

On motion—

Resolved, That the clerk be authorized to correspond with each recruit who has been accredited to each township, and who are reported to have received bounty, under the order of the board, March 2, 1864, and inqure what amount of bounty each received and from whom received.

Report of Committee on Relief Fund.—Your committee appointed to examine the account of the disbursing agent of the relief fund, and report as to the further distribution of said fund, ask leave to report as follows, to-wit:

We have made a partial examination of the accounts and vouchers of said officer, and we are of the opinion that the whole report of said agent is correct. As to the further distribution of said fund, your committee feel a hesitancy or delicacy in making any recommendation in reference to the matter. We have found for some time past that it is an impossibility to discriminate in these matters as to who is really entitled to aid from said fund, and believe that the present system costs the county much more than the old system when we had an agent in Iowa City for all applicants to come to.

We are of the opinion that this board should appoint an agent residing in Iowa City to take charge of the whole matter of determining who is entitled to relief, and pay over to them such amounts as in his judgment their necessities require; that said agent be instructed to require all claiming aid to subscribe to an oath as to their effects and abilities of living without aid from said fund. The board has never contemplated paying indiscriminately, but only to persons who are actually in need, and liable to suffer if nothing is given.

We are of opinion that many persons are drawing from said fund who could live without, and under the present system members are imposed upon.

In some townships remote from the county seat, where it would be inconvenient and expensive for applicants to come to Iowa City to see the agent, we would recommend that the supervisors govern the matter as they deem best, either give orders on the agent, or send said applicants to the agent.

We would also recommend that not more than four dollars per month be paid to any wife or widow of any soldier or commissioned officer and only to those having families, and not more than one dollar per month for each child under twelve years in such families, and such amounts to be paid only when their actual necessities require it, and we would further instruct said agent to make no allowance to any one drawing a pension from the general government, and that he be required to make a receipt for each and every payment, and give bonds in the sum of $2,000.

Your committee would further recommend that Gen. Fesler be appointed said agent, as he has become acquainted with most of such applicants and with their necessities.

JOHN COOK,
N. ZELLER,
J. P. HUSKINS,
E. CARROLL, } *Committee.*

A LIST OF SOLDIERS' WIVES RECEIVING AID FROM RELIEF FUND FROM JUNE, 1864, TO SEPTEMBER, 1864, AND THE AMOUNT RECEIVED BY EACH.

Iowa City Township.—M. Anderson, $19.50; Margaret Ater, 21.00; Harriet Allen, 21.25; M. J. Arthur, 13.25; Mary J. Ayres, 12.00; M. J. Amlong, 21.00; Grace Bell, 22.00; Joanna Burns, 15.00; Jane Barrett, 25.75; Madelia Berry, 38.75; Harriet Ball, 25.00; Maria Barker, 25.00; Elizabeth Boisted, 7.00; Susan Brown, 21.00; Anna Brown, 5.00; Lucy C. Chamberlain, 22.00; Catharine Clark, 21.25; Bridget Conners, 27.00; Mary Cannon, 35.00; Clarissa Chamberlain, 20.00; J. A. E. Carson, 28.75; Rebecca Cooper, 24.00; Lucinda Coventry, 15.00; Louisa Cashia, 15.00; Mary Chapman, 12.00; Catharine Carson, 1.00; Elizabeth Cahill, 26.00; Serrapta Douglas, 1.50; Bridget Dulan, 24.25; Mary Dewolf, 18.00; J. Dick, 14.00; Mrs. Dunwoody, 1.25; Ann Elleman, 26.00; Sarah Emmerson, 26.00; Mrs. Elsworth, 1.25; Maria Farnsworth, 33.50; Margaret Fitzgerald, 35.50; P. P. Finefield, 20.50; M. C. Fowle, 35.50; Lucy Foster, 8.00; H. W. Fosberry, 19.50; M. A. Fisher, 29.25; Mrs. C. Fowler, 16.25; Clarinda Gilliland, 29.25; Mrs. C. Gossenberger, 15.00; Pauline Goody, 22.50; Mary L. Graham, 22.50; Catharine Group, 23.25; J. O. Gower & Co., 3.10; Minerva Haddock, 9.00; M. B. Huff, 23.00; Mary Hills, 14.25; E. J. Hill, 30.00; M. A. Hanly, 29.00; Mary Hergensatter, 32.25; Eliza Hubbard, 33.00; Dorinda Harrington, 19.25; Sarah Henry, 1.25; M. E. Jones, 26.50; Anna Jones, 16.25; Anna Joveskey, 15.25; Maria Johnson, 25.00; Henrietta Kruger, 26.25; Barbara Krell, 28.75; Elizabeth Kehn, 16.50; Mrs. Klingerman, 7.50; Sarah Lindsey, 15.50; Mrs. Perry Lake, 5.00; Mary Metzinger, 16.00; Eunice McCart, 30.50; Helen Margus, 30.00; S. A. Mathews, 35.70; Nancy Moore, 28.00; Ursula Mehrlein, 24.75; Margaret Moffit, 26.00; Samantha McConnell, 22.75; Drusilla More, 24.00; Marietta Miller, 19.25; Susanna Mash, 5.00; Mary Miller, 3.75; C. A. Mooney, 9.00; G. A. McCann, 6.00; Lizzie Nichols, 11.00; S. A. Overstreet, 21.25; H. M. Payne, 29.75; Anna Purdy, 26.75; Helen Poland, 14.25; Malissa Poland, 16.25; Minerva

Paskett, 32.00; M. A. Plum, 7.50; Catharine Poor, 14.50; Lucinda Rians, 15.00; R. L. Ross, 19.25; Mrs. A. Reever, 3.00; N. J. Rolstan, 27.00; Mrs. Mike Ruppert, 27.50; Charlotta Roomeis, 25.50; Elizabeth Roberts, 26.00; Elizabeth Richmond, 20.25; M. J. Stroud, 38.00; Sintha Shearer, 36.00; Mary Snyder, 13.75; Margaret Sliker, 27.00; Ann Schwearer, 13.75; Martha E. Smith, 26.00; Mary E. Schell, 21.75; Louisa Shaup, 29.00; Barbara Straehl, 8.00; Catharine Stapler, 22.75; R. C. Tumbull, 16.50; N. J. Timberlake, 15.25; Sarah Tallman, 23.00; N. V. Tanner, 8.75; R. A. Vandyke, 10.50; Ellen Worthington, 30.75; V. M. Wolf, 22.50; Mary Warren, 23.00; Adeline Wheeler, 11.50; Rebecca Wheeler, 10.50; Catharine Wheeler, 11.75; Emma Witcher, 16.25; Margaret Ward, 17.00; S. A. Warner, 14.00; Caroline Weineke, 18.00; Margaret Wood, 25.75; Sarah Winston, 19.50.

Madison Township.—Leah Alexander, 4.00; E. J. Eberly, 9.00; Delilah Hamlin, 11.00; Sarah Nichols, 5.00; Rosanna Stonebraker, 5.00; Elizabeth Woodling, 2.00.

Oxford Township.—Mary Barker, 9.00; M. J. Lewis, 25.00; Elizabeth Whetstone, 13.00.

Pleasant Valley Township.—Elizabeth Brooks, 25.00; Susan Batcheller, 16.00; Mrs. C. Duke, 9.00; Mrs. David Fowler, 5.00; Mrs. Bradley Harrington, 9.00; Hester Poland, 11.00; Sarah Rafter, 8.00; Hester Weed, 17.00; Francis Garbaugh, 20.00.

Washington Township.—Mary Taylor, 12.00; Nancy Gillam, 37.00.

Fremont Township.—Mary C. Brophy, 17.00; Mary Burdick, 24.00; Louisa Craig, 11.00; Cath. Hamilton, 10.00; Amand Hyler, 10.00; Catharine Scott, 9.00.

Penn Township.—Mary Cooney, 31.00; M. M. Direly, 6.00; Mary Gillett, 11.00; Matilda Hileman, 21.00; M. A. Lane, 18.00; G. T. Maynard, 16.00; M. V. Powell, 19.00; Catharine Volstine, 18.00; Elizabeth Yutz, 3.00; E. P. Yeanck, 21.00.

Clear Creek Township.—Eunice Brim, 11.00; Emily U. Clark, 5.00; Martha Kepford, 24.00; Jane Wilson, 21.00.

Jefferson Township.—C. M. Bryan, 13.00; Mary Fordice, 11.00; Mrs. John Hill, 8.00; Mary Maybee, 10.00; Mrs. Robertson, 5.50; Ellanor Robinson, 20.00; Mrs. Wm. Smart, 10.00; Mrs. C. C. Wyatt, 20.00; Betsy Zykey, 15.75.

Liberty Township.—M. J. Loan, 18.75; Elizabeth Myers, 5.00; Hannah Switzer, 12.00.

Newport Township.—Margaret Bloom, 10.00; Francis Barker, 12.00; Emma Boyers, 5.00; Elizabeth Eister, 6.00; Nancy Evans, 23.00; S. C. Geary, 15.00; Rachel Flatters, 16.00; L. A. Geary, 5.00; Nancy Kimball, 8.00; N. J. Lentz, 28.00; Elizabeth Sillians, 14.00; M. A. Speelman, 15.00; Louisa Tarbox, 12.00; Sarah Tippennaur, 29.00; Adelia Williams,

20.00; Caroline Doat, 7.00; M. M. Dennis, 10.00; Mrs. L. Huss, 5.00; Elizabeth Niger, 23.00; Mrs. Poiper, 9.00; Mrs. E. B. Bunnyon, 5.00.

Scott Township.—Sarah Maynard, 5.00.

Graham Township.—Christian Dix, 18.00; M. E. Moore, 8.00.

Monroe Township.—Mary Cloud, 20.00; Mrs. Henry Ellsworth, 5.00.

Hardin Township.—Mary Feighner, 15.00.

June 1, 1866, the soldier's bounty fund stood at $3,235.90. The relief fund $4,045.21. The soldiers' orphans fund $196.09—but there remained uncollected of the levy of 1866 for this fund $2,175.50; and of the relief fund uncollected, $4,358.78.

January 5, 1867, S. C. Trowbridge reported that from Sept. 3, 1866, to date, he had disbursed as relief agent, $1,236.37, and had $173.96 of the fund still on hand.

THE MILITARY DRAFT.

In the fall of 1863, when President Lincoln had called for 600,000 more troops, and they seemed not to be forthcoming, a draft was ordered to take place on Tuesday, January 5, 1864. The enrollment for Johnson county in 1863 stood thus—

	FIRST CLASS.		SECOND CLASS.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Johnson County.....	1549	12	1021	1

Iowa claimed to have already furnished her full quota without any draft; and Adjutant General Baker kept up a dispute with the War Department in regard to the matter, by which means the draft was delayed or postponed from time to time; but it finally came, October —, 1864. The following list shows who among Johnson county men drew prizes in this war-time lottery; and the Iowa City *Press*, which was rabidly hostile to the war administration and all its moves and measures, made this concession in its issue of Oct. 19, 1864:

We were present at the Provost Marshal's office, during the time that the draft for this county was being made. The officers one and all appeared to enter upon their duties with the utmost concientiousness and care.

Every opportunity was given those present to examine into each step of the drafting process. We cheerfully accord to the marshal, commissioner and deputies, the credit of conducting the matter in the fairest manner possible, and of treating all who desired to investigate it, in the kindest and most gentlemanly manner.

LIST OF MEN DRAFTED IN JOHNSON COUNTY.

Graham Township.—Drafted: E. Hawley, Jr., P. Hennessee, Gotleib Miller. Alternates: John Oatout, John W. Barnes, E. Oatout.

Scott Township.—Drafted: Jonathan Ham, John Stevenson. Alternates: G. A. Chandler, Abram Hemsworth.

Cedar Township.—Drafted: Benj. Hemmingway, Samuel Spurrier, Pat. Larkin, M. Horty, T. Palmer, N. Walter. Alternates: W. Dixon, E. C. Trester, I. K. Dennis, A. Mali, M. Henik, R. Jordan.

Big Grove Township.—Drafted: Warren Pratt, C. C. Painter, Wm. Hogg, M. Kashener. Alternates: L. Blum, John Hurd, John Hide, R. Russel.

Sharon Township.—Drafted: John P. Miller, F. Barclay, Fred Caister, H. Schultz. Alternates: William Johns, William Evans, William R. Patton, M. J. Kaufman.

Liberty Township.—Drafted: L. McKenzie, P. Close, H. Street. Alternates: A. Arnish, F. Rummelhard, J. Marks.

Fremont Township.—Drafted: Thomas Reed. Alternate: Geo. W. Haskell.

Pleasant Valley Township.—Drafted: Samuel Jones, L. Freeman, C. Neal, John Green, W. Chapman. Alternates: Samuel Pursel, J. Farley, James Murry, W. E. Moon, E. C. Furnow.

Monroe Township.—Drafted: Henry Mannon, John Wilkins, Charles Prope, D. A. Boget. Alternates: Jo. T. Brown, William E. Hartley, Geo. Goss, A. E. Boget.

Jefferson Township.—Drafted: Jo. Barnes, A. Scolomana, Simon Anderson. Alternates: Jo. Nowatany, E. Febious, Van. Rigall.

Madison Township.—Drafted: A. Snyder, Silas Roup, Wm. Wark, James Gould. Alternates: James Dutcher, Wes. Guttschall, Ben. Woodling, David Hoover.

Washington Township.—Drafted: J. Garverson, Jo. Gingrich, Al. P. Brown, F. Williams, Joel Anderson, J. Brenneman. Alternates: Jacob Fry, Sr., P. Everhard, John Patterson, David Bender, Jo. Haines, J. Swartzendruber.

The Iowa City *Press*, of date Oct. 26, 1864, the next week after the above draft took place, contained the following editorial allusion to the men:

Most of the drafted men from this county have gone to be marched off in chain-gangs, galley slave fashion, *vive la Liberte!* The loyal leaguers have succeeded in interposing niggers between their precious carcasses and the rebel bullets, by making use probably, of some of the *campaign funds*, while democrats, less favored, are compelled to bear the burden of the strife, which the loyal leaguers with death and hell have invoked.

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE 22D IOWA VOLUNTEERS. [August, 1865.]

On motion the following programme was adopted:

1. All persons are requested to be at the depot on the arrival of the train.

2. The brass band and the martial music will be in readiness to play at the head of the procession.

3. As soon after the arrival of the train as the regiment can be formed, they will proceed to Metropolitan Hall, where they will rest a moment, during which a brief reception speech will be made.

4. Immediately after the reception the regiment will march to dinner.

On motion of Mrs. M'Connel, Mr. Brainerd was requested to give notice by small bills delivered at the residences of the citizens in the city, that contributions of edibles will be received and that they be delivered at the hall (not later than eleven o'clock.)

On motion the following committees were appointed:—

Finances.—Hon. S. J. Kirkwood, Dr. Murry and T. Hess.

Treasurer.—Henry Murry.

To Deliver Soldiers' Baggage Free from Depot.—Jos. M'Connel.

Committee on Music.—S. J. Hess, S. P. McCaddon and R. Huchinson.

Committee on Commissary Department.—M. W. Davis, E. Shepard and S. J. Hess.

On motion of Mr. Ealy, that Friday, August 11, be the day set for a general celebration or barbecue, to be held at the fair grounds, and that all returned soldiers of the county be requested to be present.

On motion of Col. Williams, that an ox be procured and roasted for the occasion, and that J. N. Clark and E. Clark be appointed as committee to superintend the roasting of the same.

The citizens of the city and county are requested to contribute provisions for the dinner, and all cooked provisions be delivered at the fair grounds by nine o'clock.

On motion, the same committees to be continued until after the 11th.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM FARMERS.

The committee on commissary stores call upon the farmers of old Johnson for the following articles for the dinner of our soldier boys, on Friday, August 11:

Pigs, turkeys, chickens, hams, butter, eggs, potatoes, cabbage, beets, pickles, cucumbers, corn, beans, cheese, bread, biscuits, pies, cakes, &c.

All the above articles, unless cooked and ready for the table, must be sent in by Wednesday, the 9th inst., and all articles that are prepared for the table must be delivered on the fair grounds by 9 o'clock on Friday. Any surplus articles will be given to the families of soldiers who were killed, or died in the service. All contributions will be acknowledged in the city papers.

Articles may be left at Fink's or Davis' drug store.

M. W. Davis,
E. Shepard,
S. J. Hess,
} *Com. Committee.*

The following from the local columns of the Iowa City *State Press*, of date August 16, 1865, shows that the foregoing programme was well and nobly carried out:

The grand dinner to the soldiers on last Friday was a complete success, marred only by the heat and dust of the day, which did not at all interfere with the "vets." The soldiers of all companies that have left this county, who were home were present in their organized capacity; the whole being led oy the 22d, under Major Gearkee.

The crowd was pretty large and seemed in a very good humor. There was no fighting, quarreling, nor in fact any of the slight disorders so often seen when crowds assemble—everybody felt too good for that.

The ox, contributed by E. T. Seymour, Esq., was barbecued in a very satisfactory manner, and together with the mutton, game, and chicken *fixins*, made a very complete meal for the soldiers and families.

Speeches were made by Capt. Geo. W. Clark, Gov. Kirkwood, J. B. Grinnell, and others. The only speeches to which we paid any attention were those of Capt. Clark and Grinnell.

The captain, it will be remembered, was with the regiment when it left the state, and accompanied it in all its tortuous course, until a painful and almost fatal wound compelled him to resign his position a few months since.

The following from his speech will tell better than we can the feeling down in Dixie concerning the Twenty-second:

"It may not seem becoming in me to speak of what *our* boys have done, but it seems to me that I may say with propriety that we have traveled as far as many others, and at the same time had our share of fighting. We have never known a defeat, but we have had occasion many times to be told by the enemy that '*we did not scare worth a cent.*' This is doubtless true of all the Iowa regiments. They have all done nobly, and let me say that wherever I have been, over the length and breadth of this land, the best introduction I could get was to be presented as an *Iowa soldier*. Her name is written among the stars in letters that will shine brighter and brighter while time shall endure."

Much more might we quote from this and other speeches, did space permit, but must desist. Suffice it to say, that the day and the occasion which called it forth will long live in the history of Johnson county.

JOHNSON COUNTY MEN IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

In 1846, during the administration of President James K. Polk, occurred the war with Mexico. A number of citizens of Johnson county enlisted in the army at that time, some of them serving in Mexico, while others were on duty elsewhere to take the place of "regulars" that had been sent to the front. A company of cavalry was made up mostly at Iowa City, who fully expected to go to Mexico when they enlisted, but instead were sent to Fort Atkinson on the Minnesota frontier, to watch the hostile Indians, in place of the regular army troops that had been sent from there to Mexico. The following are the names of the Johnson county men, as far as learned, who were members of that company:

Capt. Philip Shafer, now of Washington township.
J. R. Kimball, now of Iowa City.
Ebenezer Sangster, now of Lucas township.
W. Dollarhide, gone away.
A. J. Beason.
Elisha Ricord, now of Dallas, Texas.
M. Frye, gone to California.
Joseph M. Clemmens, deceased.
Phineas Harris, deceased.
W. F. Buck, now of Union township.
John Shaff, gone.
George W. Hess, deceased.
H. Harless, gone to California.
J. Milton Seydel, now of Scott township.

Other Iowa City men who were Mexican war soldiers, but not in the above company, are:

A. R. Sausman, afterwards lived in Linn county, and now lives in Illinois. Served in Company K, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry.

Samuel H. Thompson, walked from Iowa City to Muscatine, and enlisted there. Served in Company K, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry.

Samuel Cole, now of Iowa City, was disabled in the Mexican war and draws a pension on account of it.

Michael McInnery, now a groceryman in Iowa City, was in the battle of Chapultepec; was wounded in the cheek, and also in the side; had a bullet cut out.

Lewis Swinehard and Wm. B. Hampton also served in Company K, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry in Mexico.

JOHNSON COUNTY'S "MORMON WAR."

April 26, 1845, the county record says:

Ordered, that Major P. McAlister be, and he is hereby allowed forty-seven dollars and fifteen cents for the provisions and corn and oats purchased by him and used in his trip to arrest certain Mormon prisoners in the western part of this territory, in this present month.

(Mr. McAlister was sheriff at that time; "Major" was his given name, and not a military title; a circumstance often awkward and embarrassing to him.)

July 8, 1845: Ordered, That Wm. Dupont be allowed nineteen dollars and fifty cents for provisions and horse feed furnished to the soldiers and officers of the Mormon war.

Ordered, That Warren Stiles be allowed three dollars and twenty-five cents for boarding furnished to the officers and soldiers of the Mormon war.

Ordered, That Charles Connelly be allowed four dollars and sixty cents for boarding officers and soldiers in the late Mormon war.

On July 11th, it was ordered, that M. P. McAlister be allowed forty-three dollars and eighty cents for feeding Mormons.

January 7, 1846, M. P. McAlister is again allowed thirty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents for his services as sheriff, and expenses paid by him to Brown and Douglass for provisions for Mormon expedition.

July 8, 1845, the following record appears:

On the presentation of the accounts of A. Arrosmith, W. A. Henry and others, for the use of teams and personal services rendered in the late expedition against the Mormons, it is considered by the board that the said accounts and claims cannot be allowed, and are therefore rejected.

Thus they laid this unwelcome ghost, but it arose again to torment them, and they surrendered, "horse, foot, and dragoons," as the following further record will bear witness:

THE MORMON WAR DEBT PAID.

January 5, 1849. "Major W. A. Henry this day presented a petition from diverse citizens of Johnson county, praying for compensation out of the county treasury to those persons who rendered meritorious services in

an expedition under the summons and command of M. P. McAlister, sheriff of Johnson county, against the Mormons, in April, A. D. 1845; and the board being fully advised in the premises, and a list of names and number of days each person served in said expedition, with teams and otherwise, being furnished and sworn to by Geo. W. Hess. It is considered by the board that each person shall be entitled to one dollar per day for each dayannexed to their names in said list, and each person with teams two dollars per day.

The following is the list of persons who served in said expedition, showing services rendered, and compensation for the same:

Name of Person.	Am't Rec'd.	Services Rendered.
Robert M. Huchinson	$ 11	Himself and team
Howard Sprague	9	9 days services
Hance Sprague	9	9 days services
Linus Niles	9	9 days services
Mathew S. Cleveland	9	9 days services
Ransom Mason	10	10 days services
Geo. W. Hess	22	11 days services with team
C. C. Catlet	10	10 days services
W. A. Henry	9	9 days services
Samuel McFaden	10	10 days services
C. J. Swan	10	10 days services
H. H. Downer	10	10 days services
Jacob Ricord	10	10 days services
E. Langster	10	10 days services
E. Redhead	10	10 days services
Wesley Redhead	10	10 days services
Thos. Banbury	10	10 days services
E. Pierson	10	10 days services
Ann Shelliday	22	11 days services of hub'd & t'm.
Lewis Wein	18	9 days services with team
Joseph Case	9	9 days services
A. Arrosmith	18	9 days services with team
John White	9	9 days services
Joseph Pinnegar	9	9 days services
Wm. M. Stevens	9	9 days services
S. Devault	9	9 days services
N. Spicer	11	11 days services
P. McGuire	11	11 days services
J. J. Shepherdson	9	9 days services
Joseph Bowen	8	8 days services
Wm. Lancaster	10	10 days services
S. W. Shaff	11	11 days services
A. Sells	9	9 days services
Joseph Jecko	10	10 days services
Wm. Paxton	10	10 days services
Total	$480	

WHAT THE "MORMON WAR" WAS ABOUT.

From Thomas M. Banbury we gather some particulars of that ridiculous and pitiful episode in Johnson county history known as the "Mormon War."

In 1844 the Mormons were driven from Nauvoo, Illinois, and started in companies by different routes toward Kanesville, (near the present city of Council Bluffs), where their "prophets" promised to establish the apostolic city and central seat of their theocratic empire. One of these Nauvoo companies took the route of following the Iowa river, for there were as yet no trails or routes opened across the unbroken and unsurveyed wilderness of prairie beyond Johnson county. This fugitive troop was overtaken by winter when they had got as far west as what was called the "Big Woods," a few miles northwest of where the city of Marshalltown now stands; and here they made a winter camp, building rude cabins and mud huts and tent shelters as best they could, and slashing down young trees for their starving animals to browse upon the tender twigs and unopened buds. At this time the Poweshiek Indian trading post was near where the city of Marengo now stands, in Iowa county. This was the extreme frontier then, and a few white men had made claims in this vicinity along the banks of the river. There was no organized county west of Johnson, and her civil jurisdiction extended indefinitely to the setting sun. The roughs about the trading post put a report in circulation that the Mormons were robbing and murdering and depredating generally—and they called upon the sheriff of Johnson county to go with a *posse comitatus* and arrest their leaders. Major P. McAlister was the reigning sheriff, and he responded to the call as promptly as possible. A posse was formed at Iowa City and marched to Dupont's whisky store cabin on the north side of the river, on what is now section twenty-one in Monroe township Here the complainants themselves joined the sheriff's posse. George Hess had been chosen captain; and from here they marched in grand style like an army of conquest, making from twenty to twenty-five miles a day, all on foot. On reaching the vicinity of the Mormon camp, skirmishers were sent out to reconnoiter; pickets were established; and all the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war" was observed, as if in the presence of a formidable foe, and a great battle liable to begin at any moment. Two men then went into the Mormon camp with the awful summons to surrender, or their stronghold would be taken by storm. They found a lot of peaceable, harmless, half-starved men, women, children, dogs and cattle, utterly inoffensive, but all everlasting hungry. The sheriff had warrants for fifteen or twenty men, and subpœnas for as many more for witnesses. He however took only five as prisoners, and started back; marched five miles, and camped for the night on a low flat place. He had told the Mormon campers that if any of them wanted to leave that sect and go back to civilized settlements, they might go along: three women and a few men had accepted this offer.

During the night a fearful rain storm broke upon them, and the camp ground was flooded six inches deep with water. In the midst of this storm and misery, one of the women (whose husband was also along)

gave birth to a child. For two days they all marched sopping wet—no sunshine nor a chance to dry. The new mother and child were carried in one of the supply train wagons, weltering in her wet and soiled garments. The women were all left at the Poweshiek agency, and afterward brought down to Iowa City in an ox wagon, by O. G. Babcock, now [1882] postmaster at Chase post office, in Madison township. He had just taken the claim where he still lives (in section 32), and the Mormons ate up all his sod crop and winter supplies.

But now to return to the back-trail march and first night's camp. The prisoners had been put in charge of Mr. Banbury as deputy sheriff. Before and after the "grand army" stopped for camp, the roughs wanted to go back to the Mormon camp themselves, and let the rest go on. With regard to this, a leading and stalwart Mormon named Porter, made a strong speech, and said if the sheriff permitted them to go, he would go to, or die right there in the effort. During the dispute over this matter it became apparent that the whole thing was a plot of the roughs to get all the fighting men away from the Mormon camp so they could go there without risk, to plunder the camp and ravish the women. When this secret had fairly leaked out, the camp became divided into the law-and-order party and the roughs party—the latter determined to go back and the former determined that they should not; and Mr. Banbury says that for nearly an hour it seemed as if they would certainly come to bullets and knives, and have a bloody fight right there among themselves. He had promised Mr. Porter that if any of them went back he would go along, and Porter should go too. The sheriff's party finally prevailed, however, and none were permitted to go back.

When the cavalcade had got back as far as the Poweshiek agency [Marengo] the men who had made the complaint against the Mormons, and brought all this cost and trouble on Johnson county stopped, telling Sheriff McAlister to go on, and they would follow the next day, and overtake him before he reached Iowa City, and be ready to appear against the prisoners. The sheriff reached the city on Saturday. The next Monday his prisoners were brought before 'Squire Hawkins for examination, but not a single complainant or witness appeared against them, and they were at once discharged. Their guns and baggage were restored to them and some provisions supplied for their return journey. Most of these Mormon men were Freemasons, and when the diabolical plot against them was made known, and confirmed by the fact that their accusers never dared to appear in court where law and reason ruled, very naturally a strong interest and sympathy was awakened in their behalf. As a result of this they were supplied with many things for the relief and comfort of their destitute people at the camp, and they departed with light hearts and heavy loads.

Of course a great many jokes were perpetrated by the men on one

another about that baby born in camp. Its own father was along—a funny little Frenchman. The sheriff being commander-in-chief of the expedition, was asked why he did not go and act as midwife to the poor woman. He replied, "By G—d, that sort of tactics wasn't taught where he got his military education." The woman, in spite of her hardships, came up all right, and when she reached Iowa City about two weeks afterward, the baby was bright and healthy, with sharp and cunning black eyes. A few ladies furnished the destitute mother with some garments for herself and child. The parents went back to Illinois.

CHAPTER IX.—PART 1.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Geography, Topography, Hydrography and Climatology.—The Iowa Weather Service.

Johnson county lies between 41 degrees 24 minutes, and 41 degrees 51 minutes of north latitude. The longitude of its central meridian is about 91 degrees, 33 minutes west. It is bounded on the north by Linn county; on the east by the counties of Cedar and Muscatine; south by Louisa and Washington counties, and on the west by Iowa county. It contains seventeen full congressional townships and about six sections over, which is equivalent to six hundred and eighteen square miles, or three hundred and ninety-five thousand five hundred and twenty acres.

The surface of the country presents a great variety; the south-west and western portions are perhaps the most rolling or undulating, while the north-east and eastern parts are the most regular. The bluffy and broken lands lie principally along the streams. The Iowa and Cedar rivers are the prominent streams.

In shape the county is not regular; its west line running north and south, is an unbroken township line, and it is the same with its north line, running east and west, also its east line. But its south line extends from its south-east corner in a due west direction to the Iowa river, cutting that stream three times. At the third intersection the boundary follows along the channel up the river to the south line of township seventy-eight north, then following this south line to the south-west corner of townsihp seventy-eight north, range eight west, which south-west township corner is also the south-west corner of the county.

The north-west corner of township eighty-one north, range eight west, is the north-west corner of the county, and in like manner the north-east corner of township eighty-one north, range five west, and the south-east corner of township seventy-seven north, range five west, constitute respectively the north-east and south-east corners of the county. The county is traversed by two streams of considerable size—the Iowa and Cedar rivers,

and with their branches is therefore well watered. The Cedar runs but a short course in the county, striking its north line about two and one-half miles west of the north-east corner and cutting the east line about three miles south of the same corner, running in all about six miles in the county. The branches of the Cedar within the lines of the county are few and small, the largest one heading near Mr. Nolan's, in section two, of township eighty, range five west, and running about due north a distance of three miles, empties into the river just below quite a large island.

The Iowa river enters the county at the northwest corner of section thirty-six, five miles south of the northwest corner of the county. It then runs a course a little north of east to section nineteen in township eighty-one north, range six west, at which point it changes its course to nearly southeast, running to the south line of section fifteen in township eighty north, range six west. Here its course is about south twenty-five degrees west to section five in township seventy-nine, range six. At this point (near Coralville) it makes a sudden bend, taking a course of about north twenty-five degrees east (or a direction about opposite to its last course), to section three of the last named township; from which point it runs almost due south nearly twelve miles, to the south line of the county, making in that distance only one mile of easting. Thence it bears still more easterly, and forms the boundary between Fremont township in Johnson county, and Iowa township in Washington county.

The river, in its passage across the county, makes some very sharp and remarkable bends, the most notable of which is the one where it changes its course from north-easterly to almost due south. Among the smaller bends, the one on section thirty-one, in township eighty-one north, range six west, deserves notice. The river, after running a distance of two miles, comes back within about a third of a mile of itself. The banks, nearly all the way around the bend, are high, and the river channel narrow, causing the stream to rise very high in times of flood. During the high water of 1851, a gorge occurred in this bend, throwing the waters back and raising them to a great height. In the fork of a tree standing near the mouth of Hoosier creek, about a mile above the gorge, Capt. F. M. Irish saw a rail that the waters of the gorge had lodged there. He found, by actual measurement, that the rail was elevated twenty-five feet above the ground at the foot of the tree, and nearly thirty feet above the water.

Another bend occurs just above Iowa City, where the river, after running a distance of about three and one-half miles, comes back within a mile of itself. A number of surveys have been made with a view of bringing the waters of the river, by canal or tunnel or both, from the northern flexure of this bend to the city, for manufacturing purposes. The last survey of the kind was conducted by Peter A. Dey, Esq., C. E. of Iowa City.

A remarkable contraction in the high water channel of the river takes place just below Iowa City, at a point below Joseph Stover's, and directly west of the residences of Cyrus and Richard Sanders; here the river in 1851 rose three to four feet higher than it did a half mile below.

About a mile above where the river leaves the county altogether are the Buttermilk Falls, a place of danger in low water to the flat-bottomed craft of that pioneer merchant and the first boatman to successfully navigate this tortuous stream, John Powell, Esq.

The river at this point has cut a channel through an ancient bed of "Drift," washing away the clay and leaving the boulders, large and small, scattered thickly along its bed, and the water rushing and foaming through them constitutes the Buttermilk Falls.

On the west side of the Iowa river, the principal streams that empty into it within the limits of the county are, beginning at the south side of the county, first, a small creek that, for the want of any other name, I shall call Fesler creek. It enters the river about half a mile above the south line of the county. Next in order, going northward, is "Old Man's creek," quite a large stream. It with its branches, waters nearly all of the civil townships of Hardin, Union, Sharon and Liberty, and a part of Washington. The remainder of Washington township is watered by Deer creek and another branch of English river. About one mile and a half west of Iowa City, and above it on the river, near Coralville, Clear creek empties itself. Not so large a stream as Old Man's creek, yet it gives power to at least one mill on its banks. This stream waters the townships of Oxford and Clear Creek, and a small part of Lucas township.

There is but one more stream of note on the west side of the river—this is called on the map Buffalo creek, but has been known to the inhabitants along its banks as Dirty Face creek. [See N. Zeller's sketch.] It waters the southern part of Penn township, and empties into the river about two miles due northeast of Iowa City,—or five miles by way of the river.

The north parts of Penn and Oxford townships are watered by insignificant rivulets, flowing in a northerly direction into the Iowa river.

The river, in the northwest part of the county, runs nearly east for a distance of about twelve miles, and the streams coming into it flow southward.

First, in Monroe township we have, beginning at the west line of the county and going eastward, Price, Knapp, and Plum creeks.

In Jefferson township Brown's, McAlister's, and a branch of Hoosier or Lingle creek.

In Big Grove township, is Hoosier or Lingle creek. This is a considerable stream, the proper name of which is Lingle, from the mouth to the forks about three miles above, at which point the west fork takes the

name of Hoosier creek, and the east one retains that of Lingle. There is a branch of Lingle creek on the west side about a mile above the mouth, which has already been spoken of as watering a part of Jefferson township. Just below the point of the meeting of Hoosier and Lingle creeks is the mill once known as Lingle's Mill, but is now known as the "Bohemian Mill." Also in Big Grove township, and to the south of Lingle creek is Sells, or Mill creek. This stream is properly called Sells creek, from Anthony Sells, who settled upon it in an early day and built a mill, now known as "Hendrick's Mill." This creek forks about a half mile above its mouth, the south branch taking the name of Jordan creek. Hendrick's mill is situated upon the north branch, on Sells creek, just above where Jordan joins it. We have now passed the point where the river makes its great bend to the south, and are now traveling southward. The last stream that we crossed (Sells creek) flows westward, as do all that succeed it. Going southward the next in order of importance is Turkey creek. Between this stream and Sells creek are to be found two or three small ones, the names of which are unknown to the writer. Turkey creek empties into the river about four miles above Iowa City. All of the streams we have crossed since leaving Sells creek are in Newport township.

South of Turkey and about two miles above Iowa City is the mouth of Rapid creek,a large stream watering the township of Graham, and part of Newport. Its principal branch leaves it on the north side, about one half mile above the mouth, and is called Sanders creek. Upon this stream there were in early days the following mill sites: Radabaugh's saw mill, near the mouth of the stream; above this one mile was Strub's mill; at the crossing of the Dubuque road was the saw mill of Henry Felkner, Esq., the first saw mill built in the county, and above this a short distance stood the Taylor, or McCrady mill.

Passing Iowa City, we find running through its limits, a small stream called Ralston creek. It was named after one of the commissioners who located the capital, Robert Ralston, Esq., of Burlington. Below the city five miles, we find Snyder creek, (originally called Gilbert creek, from the old trader, John Gilbert), which waters parts of Scott, Lucas and Pleasant Valley townships. Ten miles below Iowa City, are two small creeks, the names of which are unknown to the writer. They rise in Lincoln, flow across Pleasant Valley, then down into the edge of Fremont township, and into the Iowa river. The eastern part of Scott township is watered by the head of the Wapsinonoc, a small branch of the Cedar river; which is also the case with the east part of Graham and Lincoln townships. This completes the list of water courses within the county.

The surface of the county is well diversified with groves and patches of timber, and in the northern part especially is heavily timbered [whence

the name "Big Grove" township]. All the forest tress indigenous to the northwest exist in abundance. All the varieties of oak, walnut, hickory, ash, elm, and cottonwood abound. Its springs are pure and numerous.

A COUNTY WATER GAUGE.

January 10, 1876, in response to a request from the Iowa Weather Service, the county board ordered a water gauge to be constructed "at or near the free bridge" at Iowa City, provided the cost should not exceed ten dollars. This is the bridge at the foot of Burlington street.

SOME NAMES OF STREAMS.

Picayune Creek is in Liberty township. "Picayune" was originally the name given in New Orleans to the old Spanish 6¼ cent piece, and later applied to the American silver 5-cent piece. New Orleans *Picayune* was the name of a daily newspaper which for some years enjoyed a national reputation. In the early ferry days it cost a "picayune" (6¼ cents) for a man afoot to cross the Iowa river.

Old Maid's Creek is in Union township; said to have been so named because four old maids lived on a farm on its banks in the early days.

Hoosier Creek is in Big Grove township, and "Hoosier" being the pseudonym for natives of Indiana, it took its name from settlers from the Hoosier state.

Turkey Creek, in Newport township, was named by Sheriff Trowbridge in 1838, because it was a good place to hunt wild turkeys.

Rapid Creek, in the same township, was named also by him, on account of its roaring, rushing, rapid character, especially at the part where Henry Felkner built his saw-mill in 1839–40.

Clear Creek was also named by Trowbridge, because of its clear flowing waters. But since that time its name has been belied by the herds of cattle tramping, and the droves of swine rooting and wallowing in its banks, marshes, and tributary brooklets. The original clearness of the creek has been swapped for fresh meat.

MR. LATHROP'S REPORT ON CLIMATOLOGY.

In January, 1881, H. W. Lathrop of Iowa City read a paper before the State Horticultural Society, which, though only including Johnson county in a general way, contains so much information of value to intelligent farmers and fruit growers in this region that it is worth preserving to them and their children for permanent reference. Mr. Lathrop says:

The elements or constituents of climate are light, heat, and moisture. At the first glance of the subject one would suppose that all places in the same degree of latitude, coming under the same influence of the sun's rays, would enjoy the same degree of temperature, but such is not the case. The altitude of a locality above the sea-level, and its proximity to or remoteness from large bodies of water have much to do in giving places on the same parallel a different climate. The presence or absence

of vegetation has its effect on the temperature of a country, a bare surface absorbing the sun's rays much more than one covered with a forest or a crop. Water absorbs much more of the sun's heat, retains it longer, and gives it off more slowly than the land, hence districts of country contiguous to large bodies of water—especially when the prevailing winds blow from the water, over the land—are much warmer during the cold season than those farther inland, and do not suffer from so great degrees of heat.

In Michigan, places along the east shore of the lake in about the same latitude as central Iowa, rarely have a degree of cold below ten degrees of Fahrenheit, when we sometimes have it twenty degrees colder, and these twenty degrees in favor of the Michigan climate is the result of the heat absorbed and given off by the waters of the lake.

The state of Iowa is so far from both oceans and the great lakes that she is beyond the influence of any one of them, unless it be that an occasional east wind in the spring is colder and more humid than it would be if Lake Michigan was more remote. Ours is strictly an inter-continental climate, one of great summer heat and severe winter cold, the range of the mercury in the thermometer being one hundred and thirty degrees. Our elevation above sea-level is 444 feet in the southeast corner of the state, 660 in the northeast, 1,344 in the northwest, and 954 in the southwest, the average for the state, computed from this data, being 850. But there is an elevated ridge dividing the east from the west water-shed, extending from Dickinson county in the northwest to Ringgold county in the south, and this ridge embraces the highest land in the state, which is in the north about 1,700 feet, and in the south 1,220 feet above tide-water. Other things being equal, the highest points will suffer the greatest degree of cold and the lowest points the least, but the difference is so small and the ascent from low to high so gradual that altitude can hardly be considered a leading factor in comparing the different localities in the state with each other in reference to their climate. The descent from Iowa to the Gulf is less than half a foot to the mile.

Being remote from large bodies of water, we have less cloudiness and more sunshine than places not so situated, and hence, having a greater degree of insulation, our grains and fruits mature much earlier and more rapidly than they otherwise would. During the summer of 1858, which was a very wet season, the crop of wheat became almost worthless in consequence of the great amount of cloudiness, with a superabundance of moisture, both the straw and the grain lacking in substance and maturity, and whole fields remained unharvested.

Iowa being in the belt of perennial rains is subject to the laws which govern those rains or the rainfall, in the belt, and yet it is difficult to determine what those laws are except that a current of warm air saturated with moisture, meeting a cold one or passing into a cold medium, parts with a portion of its moisture in the shape of fogs or rain. The greater degree of atmospheric heat, the more moisture the air can contain, hence our heaviest rains are during our periods of greatest heat.

As with heat, so with-rainfall; we are subject to great extremes. The greatest amount of rain in any one year of which we have any record was in 1851, when it amounted to a little over six feet (74.49 inches), and the least in 1854, when we had a little less than two feet (23.35 inches), the general average in the central part of the State being not far from forty inches.

In the year of 1851 there were seventeen rainy days in May, twenty-one in June and fifteen in July; in 1858, May had twenty-one, June six and July sixteen rainy days. In 1854, May had thirteen, June two and July ten. In 1855 May had five, June ten, and July eight. Thus it will be seen that in two of our most rainy seasons the three months in which the crops are mostly grown had respectively forty-three and fifty-three rainy days (more than one-half), while in the two years of the least rain the same months had respectively twenty-three and twenty-five rainy days. The noticeable difference in the seasons of 1851 and 1858, was that in the former the rain came in showers, and fell in torrents, with much sunshine between the showers, while in the latter the rain fell more continuously with a great deal of cloudiness.

Although the annual rainfall is about the same now as it was a third or a quarter of a century ago, it is apparent that our springs, sloughs and rivers are discharging much less water than they did then; the breaking up of the tough impervious prairie sod, and its reduction to a loose, friable soil by constant cultivation, has increased its capacity for moisture, hence it retains much of the water that used to find its way into the streams, and it may now be questioned whether the turning and over-turning of this soil by the plow of the husbandman and its exposure to the sun and wind is not affording a moisture to the atmosphere that renders it constantly more humid than it was in the first settlement of the country. To this fact, in part, may we not attribute our failure to raise the crops of wheat we once did, and has it not produced a change in the diseases incident to human life?

The thousands of acres that were once covered with a luxuriant growth of wild grass, only pastured here and there by a few wild deer, are now the grazing grounds of myriads of cattle feeding on a "thousand hills,' and this close grazing is having its effect in reducing the quantity of our surplus water.

In the State of Iowa where the surface is not broken by any considerable ranges of hills, mountains, valleys or forests, and where all the adjacent country is of like character, the winds are most sweeping and powerful in their operations. The hyperborean blasts that come down to us from the north, with their breath whetted to the keenest edge by Minus Zero's fingers, cut like Damascus blades, and fortunate are the men, animals and plants that are protected from the surges of these frigid blizzards. The two severest drawbacks in our climate are the few days of severe cold winter weather, and our strong swiftly blowing winds.

The most destructive winds to our fruit crops are those that come from the southwest, and that make their advent soon after the blossoms have appeared, and when the embryo fruit is in its most tender stage. They come from the dry arid plains of New Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska, a region that is truly the American Desert, where moisture is the exception, and drought the general rule, and they come to us from those parched regions hot and thirsty, ready to lick up with avidity all the moisture in their course, and their scorching breath is such that the tender leaves of our trees are often shriveled and the young fruit blasted by them. The winds do not blow for a very long time, but they are very telling in their effects while they do blow. Last spring they had come and gone before the blossom-buds had opened.

If the country whence these winds come, and which lies mostly west of the hundredth meridian of longitude, should ever become irrigated by arte-

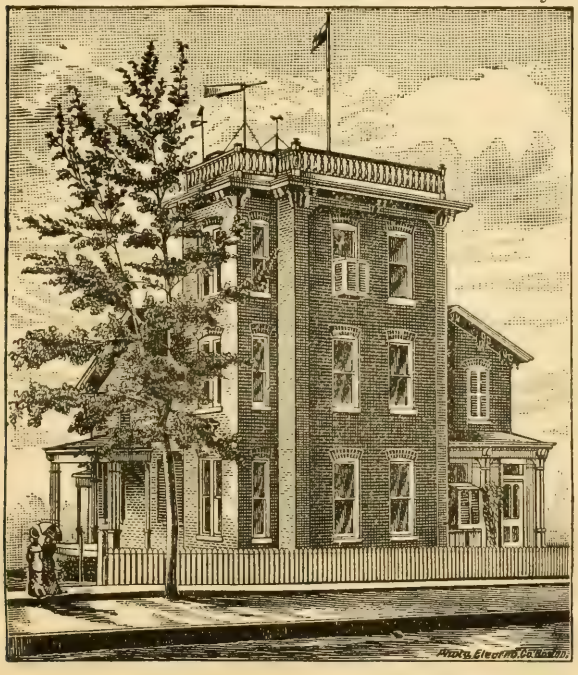
sian wells, and thus be rendered habitable and productive, these winds will not come to us in the hot and dry character they now do; but that event, if it ever happens, is in the far-off future. This phase of our climate, especially in such a winter as this [1880-81], when the mercury and zero are hobnobbing nearly every day, is the strongest argument that can be presented for the extensive planting of wind-breaks.

THE IOWA WEATHER SERVICE.

Dr. Gustavus Hinrichs of Iowa City was the father and founder and master-builder of the Iowa weather service, and his faithful labors, untiring zeal, and practical skill in the work have resulted in official records and reports published by the state that have already given Iowa a rank second to no other state or country in the scientific repute of her meteorological work. The central station was established by law at Iowa City. And thus, although it is a state work, and a state institution, the credit and the honor both of its origination and its practical success belong to Johnson county, and a Johnson county man. Hence this historian has compiled from the immense mass of published data such brief facts and particulars as would have a special or local interest to the patrons of this volume, and at the same time serve to give some general idea of the sort of work that is being done for the benefit of agriculture, commerce and the economic industries, by the devotees of meteorological science.

CENTRAL STATION.

The act of the Seventeenth General Assembly of Iowa, establishing the central station and appointing the director of the Iowa Weather Service, did not appropriate means for the erection of such an institution, nor give any compensation to the director, whose very extensive duties were defined by the same act. The problem of providing the necessary room was very pressing even during the first year of the service as a state institution. During the summer months of the year 1879 the director,



CENTRAL STATION IOWA WEATHER SERVICE.

therefore, erected a three-story structure in the entering angle of his residence, corner of Capitol and Market streets, Iowa City, and fronting north. The two upper stories and the flat roof or terrace of this structure [see cut] were set apart for the use of the service, and have been so occupied since September, 1879. On the roof or *terrace* of this building are the instruments which require full exposure, such as wind-vanes, wind force plate, Robinson's anemometer, insulation thermometer, radiation thermometer, rain-gauge, evaporimeter, and the like; also a flag-staff for the display of flag and lantern signals. Besides, this terrace is the place for observation of sun-spots, and of all general meteorological phenomena, as it furnishes a fine view of the entire landscape and a free view of the sky, the building standing near the edge of the bluff east of the Iowa river.

The room immediately below this terrace is the meteorological *observatory* proper. The windows furnish a fine view of the sky in all directions, and an arrow on the ceiling marks the direction of the wind. Standard mercurial barometers and aneroids give the pressure of the air, while temperature and humidity are observed on a full set of standard thermometers, a psychrometer, and an improved hair-hygrometer in the case attached to the east window of the north wall. Here are also many additional instruments, and meteorological collections have been begun, such wind-worn and polished rocks, specimens of wood showing the effects of as tornadoes and of lightning, and especially a fine collection of meteorites from all parts of the globe.

THE FIRST LUSTRUM OF THE SERVICE, 1876-80.

The first International Congress of Meterologists introduced the *lustrum* or period of *five* years; beginning with the first and sixth year of each *decennial* period. Our Service, having begun observation on Oct. 1, 1875, has therefore completed one such period, from Jan. 1, 1876, till Dec. 31, 1880.

RAIN-FALL IN IOWA.

The only results fully reduced from the observations of the Volunteer Observers of the Service and covering the entire lustrum 1876-80, are those relating to the rain-fall. The following table indicates the fullness of the material used:

	1875	1876		1878.	1879.	1880.	1878-80.
Stations reporting		75	86	88	105	94	96
Stations complete		39	47	54	68	64	62
Monthly Reports received	195	778	776	893	1043	986	2922
Rain-fall measurements		3500	4500	6126	5994	5962	18086
Rain-days per month				6.8	5.7	5.1	

Total number of *monthly* reports seceived, 4,671, including 195 recieved

during the first three months of the service, from October to December, 1875. The total number of rain-fall measurements made is 26,082. Hence the average rain frequency per month has been 5.5 during the lustrum for any one station. More accurately the rain frexuency during the year 1878 to 1880 has been 6.2 per month for each station, or *one day in five* has been a rain-day.

From the tables it appears that the mean annual rain-fall of Iowa has diminished from 1876 to 1879, and is now increasing; that the diversity of distribution was greatest when the mean annual rain-fall was greatest, increasing and diminishing with the same.

For each month and for each year a rain-fall map is constructed, constituting now a large atlas of eighty-four maps. Many additional rain-fall maps are drawn, for decades, special storms, seasons and the like.

RAIN-FALL AND TIMBER.

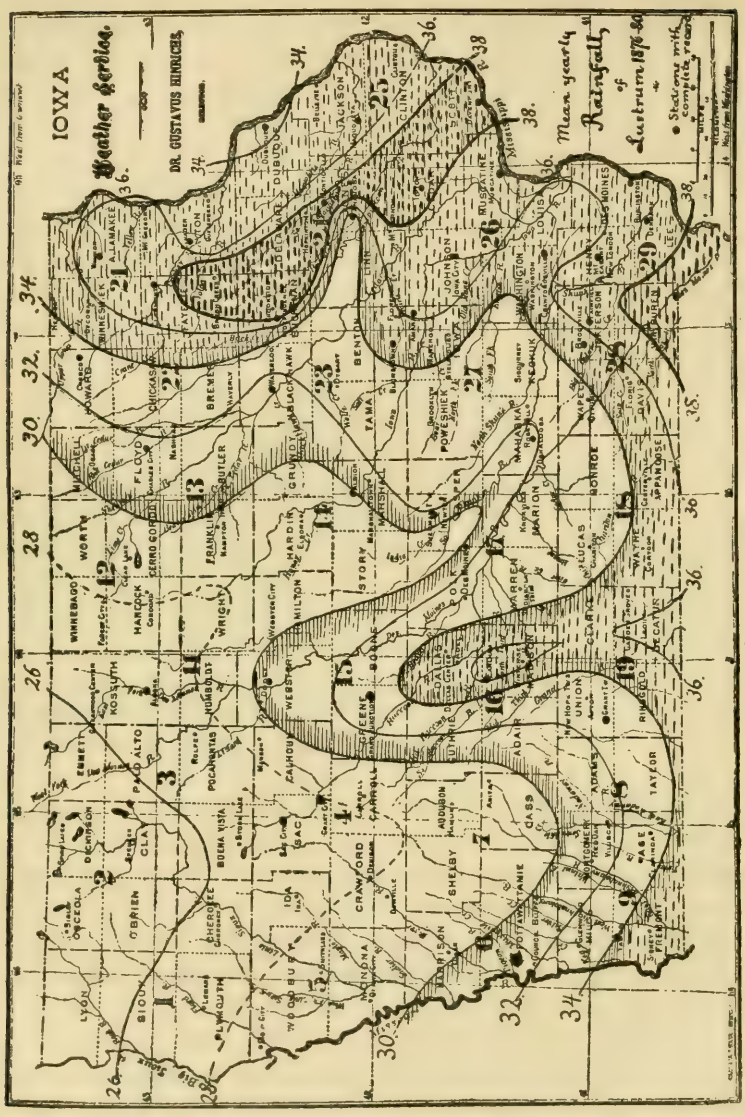
The rain-fall *maps* constructed for each year, and for the lustrum 1876-80, show conclusively that the amount of rain-fall in Iowa is largely influenced by the distribution of timber, the annual rain-fall increasing with the amount of timber or foliage in the different portions of the State.

The amount of rain-fall in any large territory like Iowa, occupying a considerable portion of a continent, is undoubtedly first of all determined by its position in such continent. In the case of our own State, the rain-fall is primarily conditioned by our position in the great Mississippi Valley, which owes its relatively high rain-fall to the southerly winds blowing from the gulf.

The distribution of this rain-fall, expressed in the form of the lines of equal rain-fall is, however, as matter of *fact*, in Iowa, remarkably specialized: and this same peculiar form of curves is repeated in the lines representing the distribution of timber within our State. As now, finally, neither elevation nor any other physical element in our State is found to correspond, the conclusion appears irresistible, that *the distribution of rain-fall over the territory of our State is closely related to the disibuction of timber in the same.* It may, therefore, be asserted as fairly established by the five years' work of our service, that in the planting of timber we possess a means to increase the amount of rain-fall for a given region.

The following rain map is a pictographic exhibit of the practical conclusions wrought out by the five years' work of Dr. Hinrichs and his co-observers:

RAIN MAP FOR THE LUSTRUM, 1876-80.



LIST OF STATIONS AND OBSERVERS WHO HAVE FURNISHED MONTHLY REPORTS REGULARLY DURING THE FIRST LUSTRUM OF THE SERVICE.

Station.	Observer.
Sac City,	Sidney Smith, Merchant.
Grant City,	Edwin Miller, Postmaster.
Algona,	James Barr, M. D.
Charles City,	Luther P. Fitch, M. D.
Albion,	Enoch Lewis, M. D.
Fort Dodge,	Solon Prindle, died 1880; observations continued by his father, D. Prindle.

Station.	Observer.
Grand Junction,	E. J. Couch and Geo. Cough, Farmers.
McGregor,	Hon. Frank Larrabee and Miss Rachel Larrabee.
Waukon,	Francis H. Robbins, Druggist.
Cresco,	Gregory Marshall, Farmer.
Clermont,	Miss Augusta Larrabee.
Independence,	Gershom H. Hill, M. D.
Waterloo,	D. W. Crouse, M. D.
Blairstown,	Hon. Jacob K. Wagner, M. D.
Anamosa,	Mrs. May U. Remley.
Monticello,	M. M. Moulton, City Marshal.
Dubuque,	Prof. Thomas Myrick Irish.
Maquoketa,	A. B. Bowen, M. D.
Davenport,	Prof. D. S. Sheldon and Miss Sarah G. Foote.
Tipton,	H. H. Maynard, M. D., and Thos. Rigg, Druggist.
Muscatine,	Prof. Finley M. Witter.
Crawfordsville,	Hon. J. D. Miles and Theo. W. Bennett, M. D.
Iowa City,	Miss Anna Hinrichs.
Amana,	Conrad Schadt, Druggist.
Oskaloosa,	H. C. Huntsman, M. D.
Fairfield,	Geo. D. Clarke, Druggist.
Brookville,	Curtis Houghton, Farmer.
Mt. Pleasant,	M. Riordon, M. D., and Hiram N. Bassett, M. D.
Denmark,	Col. Gustavus B. Brackett, Horticulturist.
Burlington,	Dr. Charles Wachsmuth, Palæontologist.
Sherman Twp.,	Jasper county, Edwin T. Preston, Farmer.
Grant Twp.,	Union county, Capt. Chas. S. Stryker, Farmer.

The work done by the observers named is doubly valuable because it has been continuous. Even where a change became necessary, the observers named had sufficient interest in their work to secure its continuation by a competent person. As this work is altogether gratuitous and voluntary, it will be seen that it was no small labor done for the public benefit; and the people who did it are worthy of perpetual honor and gratitude, for such reports are of no value unless kept up faithfully for a series of years.

IOWA CITY WEATHER REPORT.

The following local report for Iowa City is also by Dr. Hinricks:

TWENTY YEARS' NORMALS OF TEMPERATURE AND RAIN-FALL.

For Iowa City we have the record of the observations of Professor T. S. Parvin, begun in 1861, and our own observations, begun in 1871. The observations of Professor T. S. Parvin have been copied from his original journals for the years 1861 to 1870, and properly reduced. The same has been done for my own series of observations, for 1871 to 1880. The two series combined give, by the so-called secondary means, the values given below for each decade of each month, covering this period of twenty years, 1861 to 1880:

NORMALS BY DECADES AND MONTHS, FOR THE CENTRAL STATION, I. W. S.,

For Twenty Years Observations, at Iowa City, Iowa, 1861-80.

Months.	Mean Tempeeture, Degrees, F.				Rain-Fall, in inches.			
	I	II	III	Month.	I	II	III	Month.
January	18.7	19.1	20 3	19.4	.52	.60	.60	1.72
February	22.0	24.4	27.1	24.4	.55	.55	.70	1.80
March	29.6	32.2	37 3	33.1	.80	.95	1.10	2.85
April	43.3	47.9	51.6	47.6	1.20	1.20	1.10	3.50
May	55.5	60.0	63.8	59.9	1.20	1.20	1.35	3.75
June	66.3	68.8	71.8	69 0	1.65	1 65	1.55	4.85
July	73.7	74.1	73.8	63.9	1.65	1.27	1.20	4.12
August	73.1	71.8	69.6	71.2	1.42	1.65	1.85	4.92
September	66.4	62.9	59.4	62.9	1.80	1 55	1.25	4.60
October	55.0	50 3	45.1	49.9	1.10	.95	.90	2.95
November	40.7	35.8	29 3	35.3	.95	.82	.70	2.47
December	26.3	23.2	20.2	23.1	.60	.50	.50	1.60
The year-mean				47.47			Total	39.13

These temperature normals are the results of 30,000 observations, of which about 11,000 belong to Parvin's series, the other 19,000 to my own. I have determined the *mean temperature* of every other day of the year from the above, the first thoroughly reduced and nearly uniform series of twenty years' observations for any one place in the State.

These values are of great importance for the determination of the character of any day, as to its being hot or cold, and how much above or below normal it may be. The following table gives the normal mean temperature for every odd date of the year; the values for the days of even date are obtained by interpolation at sight. Thus: January 16th has a normal mean temperature of 19.1 degrees.

NORMAL MEAN TEMPERATURE FOR EACH DAY OF THE YEAR,

Determined from Twenty Years' Observations, at Iowa City, Iowa

Date.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	19.2	21.2	28.7	40.7	54.0	65.3	73.0	72.8	67.8	56.8	42.2	27.4
3	18.9	21 6	29 1	42.0	54 8	65 9	73.3	72.7	67.1	55.9	41 3	26.8
5	18.7	22.0	29 6	43 2	55.5	66 3	73.6	72.6	66.4	55 0	40 4	26 3
7	18.6	22.5	30.1	44.3	56.3	66.8	73.9	72.5	65.7	54 0	39.6	25.7
9	18.7	22 9	30.5	45.4	57.3	67.3	74.0	72.4	65.0	53.1	38.7	25.0
11	18 8	23.3	31 0	46 3	58.2	67.8	74.1	72.2	64 3	52.1	37.7	24.4
13	18 9	23.8	31.5	47.1	59.1	68 3	74.1	72.0	63.7	51.2	36.7	23.8
15	19.0	24.4	32.2	47 9	59.9	68.8	74.1	71.8	62.9	50.2	35 7	23.2
17	19.2	24.9	33 0	48.6	60.7	69.4	74.0	71.5	62 2	49.2	34'7	22.5
19	19.5	25.4	33.9	49.3	61.4	69.9	73.9	71.1	61.5	48 2	33 5	21.9
21	19.8	25 9	34 9	50 1	62.2	70.6	73.7	70.5	60.7	47.2	32.0	21.2
23	20 0	26.5	36.0	50 8	62.5	71.1	73.5	70.1	60.0	46 2	30 5	20.6
25	20 3	27.1	37.1	51 6	63.2	71.8	73 2	69.6	59.3	45.1	29 4	20.1
27	20.6	27.6	38.3	52.3	64 3	72 2	73.1	69.0	58.5	44.1	28 6	19.8
29	20.8	28.2	39.6	53 1	64 8	72.6	73.0	68.4	57.6	43.2	27.9	19.4

Persons who may wish to investigate this Weather Service matter still further, can obtain sundry printed reports on it by applying to Dr. Hinricks. The observations throughout the state are compiled at the Central Station and printed by the State Printer in monthly bulletins; and no one can realize or fairly comprehend the nature, extent and real value of the work being done without examining a series of these well edited and neatly printed bulletins.

DATES OF EARLY AND LATE FROSTS.

Table showing the date of the earliest and latest frosts and ice; also the time of disappearance, and depth of frost, and thickness of the ice at Iowa City, from 1839 to 1873, prepared by H. W. Fyffe.

YEAR.	LATE FROST.	EARLY FROST.	DISAPPEARANCE OF FROST.	DEPTH OF INCHES.	LATE ICE.	EARLY ICE.	INCHES THICK.
1839	April. . . 17	Sept. . . . 12	. . . . .	..	March. . 25	Nov 7	..
1840	April . . . 27	Sept 28	. . . . .	..	April . . . 18	Oct 3	..
1841	April . . . 12	Sept. . . . 11	. . . . .	..	April . . . 14	Oct 17	..
1842	May 4	Sept 17	. . . . .	..	April . . . 28	Oct 19	..
1843	May. 2	Oct 8	. . . . .	..	May 1	Oct 8	..
1844	May. . . . 21	Oct. 10	. . . . .	..	March. . 30	Oct 16	..
1845	May. . . . 25	Sept 21	. . . . .	..	April 8	Oct 5	..
1846	April. . . . 15	Oct. 2	. . . . .	..	April. . . 13	Oct 18	..
1847	May. . . . 26	Oct 9	. . . . .	..	May. 4	Oct 14	..
1848	May 10	Sept 23	. . . . .	..	April . . . 26	Oct 1	..
1849	May. 1	Oct 8	. . . . .	..	April . . . 20	Oct 13	..
1850	April. . . 23	Sept 7	. . . . .	..	April . . . 23	Sept 26	..
1851	May. 5	Sept. . . . 28	. . . . .	..	May 1	Oct. 15	..
1852	May. 20	Sept 26	. . . . .	..	April . . . 22	Sept 26	..
1853	May. . . . 25	Sept. . . . 10	. . . . .	..	May. . . . 13	Oct 2	..
1854	May. 2	Oct 15	. . . . .	..	May. . . . 2	Oct 15	..
1855	May. 6	Sept 27	. . . . .	..	May. 6	Oct 25	..
1856	April. . . . 19	Sept. . . . 24	April . . . 10	29	April . . . 19	Sept. . . . 24	27
1857	May. . . . 20	Oct 10	May. 5	14	May. . . . 12	Oct 20	12
1858	April. . . . 26	Sept. . . . 12	April 1	12	April. . . 16	Oct 7	10
1859	April. . . . 23	Sept 2	April 1	11	April . . . 23	Oct 6	10
1860	May. 1	Sept. . . . 11	March. . 20	11	April 2	Oct 24	11
1861	May. 4	Oct 23	March . . 12	20	April . . . 16	Sept 24	21
1862	April. . . 24	Oct 10	April 1	20	April 6	Oct 25	20
1863	August. . 25	August. . 29	April 2	18	April 8	Oct 7	20
1864	March. . 11	Sept 19	April . . . 17	18	April . . . 14	Oct 18	20
1865	May. . . . 11	Oct 2	April . . . 10	20	April 6	Oct 15	18
1866	May. 2	Sept 21	May. 7	20	April 6	Oct 31	24
1867	May 6	Oct 23	May. . . . 23	18	April 6	Nov 4	18
1868	April. . . . 5	Sept 17	April . . . 15	20	April 8	Nov. 1	22
1869	May. . . . 19	Sept . . . 26	April 7	21	April . . . 13	Oct 13	20
1870	April. . . 16	Oct 12	April . . . 20	18	May 4	Sept. . . . 24	17
1871	May. . . . 10	Sept. . . . 21	May 11	..	May. . . . 11	Sept.	21
1872	April. . . 22	Sept 26	April . . . 22	..	April . . . 22	Sept	26
1873	April. . . 25	Sept. 8	April . . . 22	..	April . . . 25	Sept.	30

CHAPTER IX.—PART 2.

GEOLOGY.

Two State Geologists.—U. S. Geologist at Iowa City.—Prof. Agassiz at Iowa City.—Prof Calvin's List of Fossils of Johnson County.

Iowa has had two State Geologists, Hall and White. Hall's reports were published in two volumes in 1858. His work was entirely in the eastern half of the State, and gave a fly-brush touch on Johnson county, while Dr. White's work was entirely in the western half of the State, and did not touch Johnson county at all. So out of four volumes of official State reports on the Geology of Iowa, here is all we find about this county:

On the Iowa river, in Johnson county, the rocks are well exposed in the neighborhood of Iowa City, where there are numerous quarries, which have been opened to supply the town with lime and building materials. The layers are of very various lithological character. In a quarry opened about a mile above the city, on the east side of the river, nearly opposite the mill, there is an exposure of about forty feet of a thin-bedded, bluish limestone, which weathers of a dirty yellow.

The layers dip about 5 degrees in a direction S. 80 degrees E. This rock is not durable enough to make a good building stone when it is to be exposed to the weather; it will answer very well for underpinning.

Nearer the town, on both sides of the river, the rock along the base of the bluffs is a dark-colored argillaceous limestone, which is crowded with fossils, especially corals, among which the genera *Favosites*, *Lithostrotion*,* and *Stromatopora* are the most frequent.

Higher up, the rock becomes more compact and less distinctly stratified. It is almost a pure carbonate of lime, containing hardly more than one per cent of other substances. It forms a durable building stone, although not splitting or dressing handsomely. When polished, the large coraline masses which it contains, especially the *Lithostrotion**, are very beautiful, and pieces have been worked up into small ornaments, such as paper-weights, and are well known under the name of "Iowa marble." Unfortunately the layers are not sufficiently free from flaws to be manufactured into objects of any considerable size. The same rocks may be observed at various points up the Iowa for a distance of ten or twelve miles from Iowa City. Within the limits of Johnson and Iowa counties we have not been able to find any other outcrop of the Hamilton rocks, than those on the Iowa river along this part of its course. Beyond T. 81, R. 7, there are no rocks seen in place, except a few patches of sandstone, until we reach Tama county. Not a single exposure of rock was discovered on any of the smaller streams to the south of the Iowa, although diligent search was made along the valleys of Old Man's creek, and the north fork of the English river. Through Iowa county low bluffs border the river at a distance of from half a mile to a mile from the stream, but they are made up of finely comminuted materials without even so much as a loose

*This is a mistake. Later authorities say that the genus *Lithostrotion* is not found here, but that the genera *Acervularia* and *Philipsastrea* were mistaken for *Lithostrotion* by Prof. Owen, U. S. geologist, here in 1849, and again by Prof. Hall in 1857-58. [See Prof. Calvin's list of Johnson county fossils further on.]

slab or fragment of rock to indicate the character of the underlying strata.

Although it would appear from the general direction of the lines of outcrop in this region, so far as they can be ascertained, that rocks of Hamilton age predominate over the large surface in Iowa and Benton counties, over which no exposures of the strata are visible, still there is good reason to believe that there may be considerable patches of carboniferous strata existing beneath the superficial covering of detritus. These may be either the remains of a deposit once spread continuously over a large extent of surface, or more probably, limited deposits in pre-existing depressions of the Hamilton strata. Near Iowa City, on the left bank of the river, is one of these limited patches of rock belonging to the coal measures, which appears to have been a deposit over a very small space, perhaps in a trough-shaped depression or cavity of the limestone. The horizontal extension of the beds which belong to the coal measures is very limited, and from their position would appear that they must have originally occupied a pre-existing depression in the limestone.

There are also considerable patches of sandstone, which appear to belong to the coal measures on the Iowa, near the line between Iowa and Johnson counties, forming low bluffs, but not accompanied, as far as has yet been ascertained, by any coal or Coal-measure fossils, by which it might be possibly assigned to this place in the series. That these patches are isolated, and not continuous with the strata of the same age farther west, on the borders of Powesheik and Jasper counties, the nearest point where the Coal-measures are positively known to exist, cannot be positively affirmed, but is rendered probable by the occurrence of the carboniferous limestone farther up the Iowa, in Tama county. At all events, there is little encouragement for explorations for coal in the region in question; as even if small deposits of it should be met with, they are hardly likely to be of sufficient extent or of a good enough quality to be profitably worked.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEYORS IN JOHNSON COUNTY.

In 1839 David Dale Owen, of New Harmony, Indiana, was appointed to the then new and by many ridiculed position of United States Geologist, under authority of the land office. He had served the State of Indiana as state geologist, by appointment of the legislature in 1837; and he was the first man who ever engaged in that sort of work as a specialty under authority of the Federal government, although Major Long as early as 1823, and Lewis and Clark still earlier, and other general explorers, had made some casual observations in accordance with the very meager knowledge of geology then in vogue.

In 1839 Prof. Owen surveyed the Mineral Point District of Wisconsin and the Dubuque District of Iowa. The grand object aimed at by the Federal authorities in authorizing the appointment of a national geologist was to determine the limits and boundaries and specific locations and probable value of certain mineral lands, such as of lead, copper, iron, coal, etc., in the then western wilds, which were still more or less in possession of Indian tribes. During his labors in the great lead district of Mineral Point, Wis., Galena, Ill., and Dubuque, Iowa, in 1839, he made a short

visit to Iowa City, being here in September or October of that year. One of his assistants was John Brophy of Clinton, who was afterwards a member of the legislature, but finally went to California. They spent about two weeks in Johnson county, and it is remembered that Mr. Brophy *swapped horses with Philip Clark.* This horse-trade interested the settlers a good deal more than the mysterious business of measuring and squinting at rocks; but after all, they don't remember which man "got the tail end" of that horse trade.

Prof. Owen came here again in 1849. Col. Trowbridge was then keeping a drug store, with other goods besides, and Dr. Morsman had his medical office in a room at the back end of the store. Prof. Owen arranged to occupy this room as his headquarters, and it was so used in June, July, August and September of that year. The geological party were constantly making expeditions up and down the Iowa river and its most important tributaries, including Cedar river. Hon. Geo. Paul of Clear Creek township, who was then a young man, made a trip with Prof. Owen in a canoe, from Marengo down to Iowa City.

Their field instruments not in use were kept stored here; and here was written some of that masterful report which was published in 1852, a perpetual monument to the conscientious thoroughness, the clear, deep and broad scientific attainments, the plain, terse literary vigor and the artistic skill of that first United States Geologist. This publication covered Owen's entire fieldwork during the years 1847–'48–'49–'50, and Iowa City and Johnson county thus claim a share both in the subject matter and in the writing of it.

May 17th of that year (1849) one of his men named Gobert died of cholera, at Muscatine. One of the assistant geologists at that time was B. C. Macy, cousin to Prof. James S. Macy, now of Iowa College at Grinnell, and likewise to Prof. W. P. Macy, now of Drake University at Des Moines. They gathered in great loads of rocks, and when they went away they carried off many boxes of fossils, minerals, soils, plants for further analysis, microscopic examination, determination of species, etc.

Prof. Owen's Report was published in a large quarto volume, by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., of Philadelphia, in 1852. It was a grand symposium of scientific zeal, devotion and skill, which has scarcely been excelled even for accuracy of knowledge or correctness of theory by any of our later explorers; and it was elaborately and beautifully illustrated. From this noble work, commencing at its 84th page, we quote all that was said of Iowa City and vicinity and also of the Iowa river country, by this first live geologist who ever gauged Johnson county's place in the geological scale. But first we present a "Chart" which will greatly aid the reader in understanding what is meant by the geological scale, and the relative place in that scale of the different "ages" of the earth as classified and named by geologists:

GEOLOGICAL CHART;

Including the Rock Scale of Geological Periods and the "Zoic Calendar of Creation." Compiled from the works of Agassiz, Lyell, Huxley, Hæckel, Dana, LeConte, and other first rank authorities in Science at the present time. By HIRAM A. REID, Secretary State Academy of Sciences at Des Moines, Iowa. [Published by permission of the Author.]

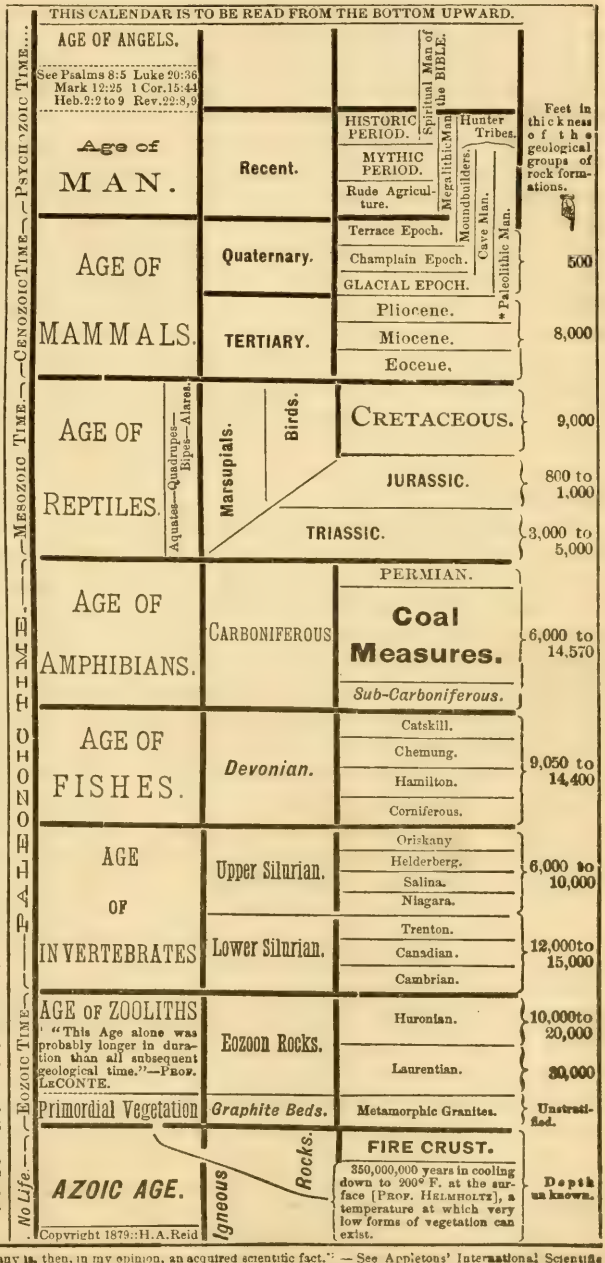
EXPLANATION.—The side line at the left shows what portions of geological time are comprehended in the terms "eozoic," "paleozoic," etc. The first column shows the periods or "Ages" of geological time during which the different successive types of animal life predominated, or were the highest types then in existence. And these two divisions form the "Zoic Calendar of Creation."

The second column shows the great general groupings of rock strata, in which are found the fossil remains of the corresponding animal types named in the first column. But, at the "Age of Reptiles" occurs a grand divergement, for it was during this age that animal life pushed out into its most wonderful developments; and there came into existence strange and marvelous forms of swimming reptiles, four-footed and two-footed walking reptiles, and two-footed and four-footed flying reptiles. Here also the true birds began to appear, though with reptilian peculiarities; and likewise the marsupial animals, which are a transitional type, between reptiles that produce their young by laying eggs and the true mammals, that bring forth their young well matured and then suckle them.

The third column shows the lesser groupings of rock beds as classified by our American geologists; but many minor subdivisions and local groups are omitted for want of space. At the top of this column are shown the geological periods of first appearance of races of man, so far as now authenticated by competent scientific authorities.*

The fourth column shows the number of feet in thickness of the different groups of rock layers as indicated by the braces.

This Chart is the most comprehensive and thorough in its details, and yet the most systematically and graphically presented to the eye, of anything in its line that has ever yet been published. Here is the whole story of geology and the ascent of life condensed into the space of a few inches, yet so plainly set forth as to readily fix itself in the memory like an outline map. Scientific terms in newspapers and magazines often catch the reader at a disadvantage; but a reference to this chart will at once show the relative place or period in creational progress to which the best authorized geological terms apply. It reaches, like a Jacob's ladder, from the lowest inklings to the highest ideals of life on the earth, as taught by modern science and the Christian Bible.



* "The existence of Pliocene man in Tuscany is, then, in my opinion, an acquired scientific fact."—See Appletons' International Scientific Series, Vol. XXVII, p. 151. "The Miocene man of La Beauce already knew the use of fire, and worked flint."—Ib. p. 243. See also, Prof. Winchell's "Pre-Adamites," pp. 426-7-8. "The human race in America is shown to be at least of as ancient a date as that of the European Pliocene."—Prof. J. D. Whitney. Similar views are held by Profs. Leidy, Marsh, Cope, Morse, Wyman, and other scientists of highest repute.

PROF. DAVID DALE OWEN'S REPORT—UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1849.

The stone-cutters of Iowa City are supplied from a quarry of cream-colored limestone, which lies in thin, even-bedded layers, to the height of from thirty to forty feet above Cedar river, in the south part of township, eighty-two north, range five west, of the fifth principal meridian. The lowest strata, which are the thickest, hardly exceed eight inches. In some of the layers, small hemispherical concretions run in the joints of the strata, as well as through the substance of the rock itself. The best of the slabs approximate in character to lithographic limestone. They are, however, of rather too coarse a texture for fine work. The upper strata are striped with yellow, obliquely to the bedding. On section 28, township 81 north, range 4 west, where the south line of the section strikes the river, above Washington Ferry, the rocks are of the same character as at the last described quarry, only in rather thicker layers of a yet coarser texture. The lowest layers have very much the aspect of the beds observed on the west side of Clear Creek. A north and south crevice traverses the rock at this place, containing some calcareous spar and ferruginous clay; but no metallic ores have been discovered, the crevice being filled with tumbled wall-rock intermixed with red clay. The strata have a southerly dip of 3°. A corresponding wall of rock is also on the opposite side of the river, which would form solid natural abutments for a bridge.

A quarter of a mile lower down, near the middle of section 34, of the same township and range, below Washington ferry, there is a fine quarry of heavy beds of subcrystalline magnesian limestone. This rock, which is of the Upper Silurian period, [See Geological chart, on page 547] dips southwesterly under the thin-bedded limestones above the ferry. The latter appear, from their chemical composition, to belong to the Devonian System, although no evidence was derived from organic remains, which are very scarce at both localities. Some well-known Devonian forms are however, in the debris of the river near by.

In Hickory Grove, on the southeast corner of section 34, township 80 north, range 4 west, of the 5th principal meridian, both magnesian limestone and white limestone lie within two yards of each other; the latter containing *Spirifer euruteines*, *Gorgonia retiformis* (?), and a *Stromatopora* of the same species as that found in the Winnebago Reserve.

No boulders were found near Cedar river, in townships 79, 80, and 81. A few only were noticed in the east part of Johnson county, eight miles from Iowa City, near the Dubuque road.

The inferences to be deducted from the foregoing observations made in Iowa on both sides of Cedar river, in Muscatine, Johnson, Cedar and Linn counties, are as follows:

All the rocks, as well those referable to the Upper Silurian, as to the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, have been subjected to disturbances subsequent to the carboniferous era. These disturbances have been chiefly dislocations, through which the strata have been displaced more by abrupt vertical depressions and elevations, than by prolonged, arched, and waved movements.

The sub-carboniferous limestone, which forms a zone around the coal-measures, and occupies the valley of the Mississippi, between latitude 40 degrees and 41 degrees, is lost to view, for forty miles beyond latitude 41 degrees 25 minutes; re-appearing, however, in Tama county. Even those

local beds of limestone mentioned in my report of 1839, containing reticulated lamelliferous corals, and *Cyathopora Iowensis*, which it was thought might be of that age, prove, on a more minute investigation, to be of a type indicative of the period of the Hamilton group of New York.

The calcareous beds, which constitute a conspicuous feature of the lower coal-measures in the Des Moines valley, are not traceable here; the base of the carboniferous system of Muscatine county being arenaceous and argenaceous grits, characterized by different species of *Lepidodendron*, and very large globular concretions.

The Devonian rocks consist chiefly of close-textured white or gray limestones, sometimes brecciated, or of argillaceous limestones, both varieties containing a much smaller percentage of magnesia than the adjacent dolomitic rocks of upper Silurian date. The farmer are of no great thickness, probably not exceeding seventy feet.

Rocks of the Iowa River.—On section 10, township 79 north, range 6 west, of the 5th principal meridian, on the east side of the Iowa river, on the town plot of Iowa City, there is a good section of light-coloured, brownish-gray limestone, mostly of compact texture, forming a mural exposure of from thirty to forty-five feet. The lower beds lie in layers of from six to fifteen inches thick; the upper are in rugged, concretionary masses, very imperfectly stratified, and reticulated with a network of thin, siliceous, calcareous, and gypseous seams, and much lighter coloured than the beds below them.

These rocks, but particularly the upper beds, have an interlocking, suture-like structure of the joints. Towards the base of the exposure, from twenty to thirty feet above the Iowa river, is a bed of brownish limestone, mottled with gray, studded with fossil coral of the species *Favosites Gothlandica*, [the same specimen often shows both a double and single row of pores perforating the partition wall], *Favosites polymorpha* (varieties *ramosa* and *tuberosa*), *Favosites fibrosa*(?), *Stromatopora concentrica*, *S. polymorpha*, *Lithostrotion* pentagonum*, *L. ananas*,* [the specimens of Iowa City marble, often seen polished, and called "bird's eye," are composed of this species], *Cyathophyllum flexuosum*, *C. turbinatum*(?), and others. This bed seems to be the representative of the upper coralline beds of the Falls of Ohio; the corresponding beds at Utica, Indiana; the coralline burrstone on the high ground between Madison and Vernon, in the same State, and the Onondaga limestone of New York. At this locality on the Iowa river, above these coralline beds, one hundred yards from the foot of the exposure, is a seam, three inches thick, of an earthy, carbonaceous substance, a kind of coal of humus, and adjoining it, a fissure or rent in the strata, running down nearly vertically, and having a southeast bearing; but no kind of metallic ore was detected among the crevice earth. A similar substance runs between some of the strata, and in the joints of the rock. The "black stratum" included in the upper coralline beds of the Falls of Ohio, probably owes its color to an impregnation with a substance analogous to that found on the Iowa, where it exists in a loose, earthy, friable condition, while in Kentucky it is more intimately blended with the rock.

* Besides the two species of *Lithostrotion* here named by Prof. Owen, he also in another place names *Lithostrotion hexagonum*, but marks it doubtful. Our present authorities, however, classify these fossil corals as *Acervularia* and *Philipsastrea*. Hence it appears that Prof. Owen was mistaken on this name; but it is thirty-three years since he was here, and many new discoveries and classifications have been made in geology during that time.

The rocks at this section on the Iowa have a local northerly dip of from two to three feet in a hundred yards, so that in the hollow at the head of the exposure, the coralline beds are at a higher level. There they can be seen to the depth of ten feet, composed throughout of a complete agglutination of the various species of coral above mentioned, affording evidence that the whole mass must have been an ancient coral reef, of greater thickness and extent than is usually seen displayed in the strata of the palæozoic period, when the zoophytes did not rear such stupendous structures as at the present day; perhaps owing to interruptions from change of temperature of the ocean, as well as oscillations of its bed. Five feet above the coralline bed is a shell-bed, composed almost entirely of Gasteropoda, of the genera *Euomphalus*, *Murchisonia*, and *Pleurotomaria*, but being casts [the shelly part is sometimes converted into sulphate of lime] which do not weather out of the rocks, and which are only seen as sections on the fractured face of the bed, it is difficult to determine their specific characters. In the concretionary and brecciated calcareous portion above, no well-defined fossils were discovered.

A few rods higher up, a small ravine runs from the high ground towards the river, and interrupts the continuity of the strata for the distance of about fifty paces. On crossing this hollow a soft brown sandstone several feet thick with vegetable impressions is exposed in a low arch, fifteen feet lower than the top of the limestone. This appears to be another outline of coal sandstone so frequently met with in this portion of the Iowa river, which by a fault or slip of the beds has sunk into a depression. Thirty paces beyond the sandstones, up stream, the white limestone is again in place at nearly the same elevation as the sandstones. In the two adjacent exposures of limestone there are no intercalations of sandstone.

About two miles and a half from Iowa City, on section 36, township 80, north range 6 west of the 5th principal meridian, a schistose, marly limestone, about twenty feet thick, is exposed on the east bank of Rapid creek opposite Felkner's mill*, surmounted by a decomposing bed from which loose corals of the following genera and species have become detached and lie scattered on the surface: *Lithostrotion hexagonum* (?) *L. ananas*, *Cyathophyllum turbinatum*, *C. ceratites* (?), *C. dianthus* (?), *C. vermiculare* (?), *Cystiphyllum Devoniensis*, *Chætetes* (species undetermined), and *Favosites polymorpha*. The beds beneath contain chiefly shells of the following species: *Terebratuea reticularis*, *Orthis resupinata*, *Spirifer euruteines*, *Terebratula concinna* (?).

On the same creek, on section 30, township 80, north range 5 west of the 5th principal meridian, sandstone with vegetable impresssions, occurs in a similar position with reference to the coraline limestone as near Iowa City.

On section 4, township 79 north, range 6 west, of the 5th principal meridian, two or three feet above the level of the Iowa river, limestone is found containing coraline beds similar to those near Iowa City, the latter extending to the height of from twelve to fifteen feet.

In ascending the Iowa the above described limestones occur at intervals for the distance of about twenty miles by the meanders of the river, and twelve to fourteen miles by direct line.

The principal exposures are as follows: Near the line between sections 32 and 33, township 80 north, range 6 west, of the 5th principal meridian,

*Our well-known pioneer, Henry Felkner, had a water-wheel saw-mill here when this geological survey was made—1849.

on the west side of the river; above and below the mouth of Newcomb's creek, on sections 33 and 34, same township and rang, on both sides of the river, having a slight westerly dip; on section 27, township 80 north, range 6 west, in a cliff of about 27 feet, on the left bank, where the strata dip 3 or 4 degrees to the south-west. Here some of the beds are full of fossil shells, viz: *Terebratula aspera* (very abundant), *Terebratula reticularis* (large variety), *Orthis resupinata*, *Spirifer euruteines: Spirifer* with a highly extended cardinal area, measuring sometimes five inches from angle to angle; *Leptena* (sp.?), *Phacops macropthalma*, several reticulated lamelliferous corals, *Cyathophyllum ceratites* (?). It is at this locality that much of the rock used in the construction of the State House has been procured. The lower beds are rather schistose, but the upper are more solid and substantial, and may be obtained in blocks of from nine inches to two feet. The upper eight feet contain but few fossils.

On the opposite side of the river, on section 22, same township and range, rocky ledges, from thirty to forty feet in thickness, are exposed for three-quarters of a mile, with a local northerly dip, containing *Spirifer euruteines*. On section 15, on the left bank, there are 30 feet of regularly bedded limestone, surmounted by a bench of concretionary limestone. On section 16, one bed is charged with *Terebretula reticularis*, and contains also *Spirifer euruteines*.

All through townships 80 and 81 north, of range 6 west, of the 5th principal meridian, and as far as section 28, township 81 north, range 7 west, wherever the bluffs come up to the river, ledges of limestone of the same character and age present themselves, until they finally terminate in a rugged buttress of the same concretionary and brecciated mass that forms the upper part of the section at Iowa City, the coralline beds being found a few hundred yards below, at an elevation of fifty-five feet.

After passing section 28, township 81 north, range 7 west, low priarie sets in, and no rocks are visible for about twelve or fifteen miles, by the meanders of the river. On reaching a bend where the stream flows very rapidly, near where the line between sections 28 and 29 of township 81 north, range 8 west, crosses the stream from north to south, a dome-shaped mass of sandstone rests on a white sandy clay. The same kind of rock is said to be in place both on section 27 of the same township and range, and section 26, township 81 north, range 9 west of the 5th principal meridian. These gritstones belong, in all probability, to the carboniferous group; but no confirmative evidence was derived from organic remains.

After entering township 81 north, range 9 west, the hills recede from the river, appearing in the distance mostly as gentle swells of from seventy to one hundred feet high, presenting beautiful sites for farms, in connection with the rich adjacent bottoms. The latter afford luxuriant meadows, and the productive arable land when sufficiently elevated to be above the overflow. On the crests of the hills are, occasionally, a few small erratics, siliceous gravel, and small angular masses of chert, but no protruding ledges in place.

Carboniferous Rocks of the Iowa River.—After leaving township 81 north, range 8 west, no rocks were seen in place near the river for about fifty miles in a direct line, and nearly double that distance by the river, which is very tortuous in its course. The deep alluvial and drift deposits effectually conceal the strata on which they rest. It is only from the angular fragments of chert occasionally seen strewn on the elevated

ground that any clue is obtained to their age; this mineral being most prevalent in the west, through the region occupied by the carboniferous and sub-carboniferous limestones. It was not, however, until reaching the northwestern corner of Tama county, that rocks of the sub-carboniferous era were seen unequivocally in place. Here, on section 7 or 8, township 83 north, range 16 west, on the left bank of the Iowa, are bluffs of one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty feet of elevation, on the slope of which both oolitic and encrinital beds of carboniferous limestone protrude; and where the river crosses the corner of Marshall county, the characteristic fossil, *Pentremites pyriformis*, was found, along with *Terebratula planosulcata*, *Spirifer striatus* and *Productus semireticulatus*. Here, too, a change can be perceived in the outline of the country; in the greater elevation of the hills, in the increased growth of timber, and in the stiff, indurated, clayey subsoil.

In the southeastern part of township 84, range 15 west, on land claimed by Mr. Ballard, a thin seam of coal has been discovered, said to be about a foot thick, overlaid by shale. In consequence of the sliding of the bank, no satisfactory observations could be made, either to determine its true elevation above the river, or its thickness. From the specimens found, it appears to be of inferior quality, being much impregnated with sulphuret of iron. This is no doubt the mineral that has given rise to the reports of the existence of copper ore, on this portion of the Iowa; for, on calling on Mr. Miller, who, I was informed, had some of the copper ore in his possession, I was shown a sample of the same kind of pyrites.

In the detritus of the river, just above the first fork of the Iowa, fragments of coal are met with in the transported gravel, and below the entrance to the "Big Woods," six or seven miles above the forks, bluffs of sandstone and a highly ferruginous grit rises to the height of from one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty feet. The latter occupies about one-third of the upper portion of the exposure, and contains from fifteen to twenty per cent. of oxide of iron, disseminated amongst a fine siliceous gravel, which, by pounding and sifting, can be separated from each other. Some portion of this ferruginous grit possesses a structure approaching to oolite. The lower part of the section is formed of conglomerates of pebbly sandstones, together with grits, having strongly marked cross-lines of deposition. Indeed, the rocks of this part of the Iowa river assume much the character of the mill-stone grit of the north of England, which lies between the Yoredale series, and the coal-measures proper.

The same formation extends for several miles along the river, rising into escarpments of sixty or seventy feet, the summits of which are crowned with pines, cedars, and other coniferœ.

Near the termination, on the right bank, where the river makes two abrupt bends, a seam of coal shows itself. It lies more after the manner of a metallic vein than a bed of coal; this arises, however, either from a dislocation, or tilting of the strata, or, more probably, from a slide, by which it appears to have been thrown nearly vertically. The confused position of the associate beds rather confirms this view. Near the coal is a bed of dark limestone, almost black when wet, containing *Productus semireticulatus*, *Productus cora*, a new species of *Phillipsia*, and an *Eschara*.

The relative order of superposition of coal, limestone, shale, and grit, is difficult to determine, by reason of the disturbance above referred to.

The coal at present lies near the edge of the water, covered with a few feet of shale, and nearly on a level with the base of the grit escarpment, which is in sight about one or two hundred yards down stream.

For two or three miles beyond the coal-bank, the hills do not present the same abrupt appearance as they do below; soon, however, the Iowa sweeps around a great easterly bend, and again washes the base of hills of sandstones, more regularly bedded than the corresponding ranges below. The oxide of iron is here not so much disseminated through the substance of the rock, but is rather collected in bands, that fill the joints and seams of stratification.

For several miles after entering the "Big Woods," the rocks are only seen at two localities, not far apart, where a reddish-yellow limestone is exposed, a few feet above the water level, while the high ground is composed chiefly of deposits of sand and clay mixed with drift, and boulders. These are the only deposits seen for twelve or fourteen miles. About latitude 42 degrees 25 minutes, the carboniferous limestone again makes its appearance, at first in a succession of low ledges, ten or fifteen feet above the bed of the river, sometimes on one side, and sometimes on the other, until finally they form "dalles," thirty to forty feet in elevation, between the walls of which the Iowa flows, with a rapid current. The limestone which forms the base of the "dalles," is of a light flesh color, possesses an imperfect oolitic structure, and contains a small *Terebratula*, allied to *T. laticostata*. The upper third is composed of magnesian limestones, which have much the appearance of the magnesian limestone of the Dubuque district, but cannot belong to the same period, since they form a part of the sub-carboniferous limestone, and con-tain that form of *Syringopora* which M. Lesueur named *Obstringolina*, and which was found in that formation in Missouri. About the middle of this range of limestone, near a point known as "The Showerbath," the rocks attain their greatest elevation, dipping from t ence southerly and northerly as much as seven degrees. Numerous chalybeate springs issue from their base, depositing an abundant gelatinous hydrated oxide of iron.

These strata of carboniferous limestone continue, with little interruption, to the Falls or Rapids of the Iowa, situated in latitude 42 degrees, 32 seconds, 22 minutes. Two miles above this, the bluffs rise to the height of one hundred and thirty feet. At their base, they are composed of the semi-oolitic layers before alluded to; the coal measures proper resting on them in the following order of superposition. from above downwards:

	Feet	Inches
1. Soil and drift beds not exposed,	9 to 100	
2. Gray argillaceous schistose limestone,	20	
3. Bluish argillo-siliceous shale,	12 to 14	
4. Chert layer,		5
5. White siliceous rock, effervescing feebly,		4 to 5
6. White semi-oolitic limestone,		3

A short distance beyond this section, the underlying limestone rises again toward the northwest to the height of twelve or fifteen feet, for a distance of four miles, when, at a sudden bend in the river, in latitude 42 degrees, 31 minutes, 44 seconds, before it enters and meanders through the open prairie, the limestone pitches beneath the water level, to the northwest, and is overlapped by a mass of dark, bluish gray, argillaceous shale. Here fragments of coal occur in the debris, though no regular bed seen; the slide of the argillaceous layers and vegetation may conceal

it from view. A quarter of a mile above, the limestone is again in place, skirting the bed of the river, and continues in low walls of five to ten feet, either on one side or on the other, for four or five miles. The current of the stream becomes sluggish as it traverses low, flat land, the banks being usually only four or five feet above the river, and, these are not above five feet in elevation.

After leaving the last limestone exposure, we continued to ascend the Iowa for fifteen or twenty miles, when we finally arrived at a barren region of drift knolls stretching away as far as the eye can reach, destitute of timber, except a narrow belt skirting the Iowa river. The hollows below the drift knolls are wet and marshy, and the summit of the hills strewn with a thin, poor soil, that only supports a second growth of stunted herbage.

The corps whose duty it was to explore, in 1848, the southern and western tributaries of the St. Peter's river, observed towards the heads of the Mankato and Lesueur rivers, a country of the same character which we encountered high up on the Iowa. It was hence inferred, that these barren drift knolls extend beyond the northern boundary of Iowa, covering the whole water-shed that gives rise to these streams, as well as to the Iowa and Red Cedar rivers. Seeing, therefore, no object to be attained by farther advance up the Iowa, and finding that our stores of provisions were barely sufficient to carry us back to the settlements, I determined to return after making the astronomical observations necessary to determine our position, which was found to be in latitude 42 degrees, 39 minutes, 06 seconds.

There remains to be said, in this place, only a few words with regard to the extreme branches of Red Cedar, viz.: Beaver and Otter creeks, which were explored by Mr. Macy, with a view to ascertain the precise eastern boundary of the carboniferous rocks on the Iowa river.

On account of the low, wet country bordering these streams, it was only at a few points that the rocks were visible, and these only in low ledges, near the water level, or in partial protrusions from under the mass of drift in the higher ground.

Mr. Macy succeeded, however. in detecting, in a ridge about five miles north of Otter creek, a flesh-colored limestone, containing that variety of *Leptaena depressa* of Dalman, which occurs in the corniferous limestone of New York, and is known there under the name *Strophomena undulatus*. At a higher level in the same ridge a buff-colored magnesian limestone was observed, in which no fossils were discovered, but which possesses the lithological character of the dolomitic beds of the carboniferous limestones found near the Iowa, a few miles below the rapids, near latitude 42 degrees, 30 minutes. Thus, the dividing ridge between the head waters of the extreme western branches of the Red Cedar river (Otter Creek and Elk Fork), is probably the boundary between the limestones of the Devonian and Carboniferous Eras."

PROF. AGASSIZ AT IOWA CITY.

During the summer of 1866, the eminent professor of Zoology in Harvard University, Prof. Louis Agassiz, made a visit to Iowa City, and here for the first time in his life saw coral beds of the Devonian age of geology. (See geological chart on page 547.) This circumstance rendered the event of his visit here one of note and interest to the whole scientific world, and

permanently fixed Iowa city in the directories of science as one of the marked localities where rare and important fossil specimens could readily be collected. Mrs. Agassiz, who was a lady of fine culture, a scientist herself, and yet a plain-hearted, motherly woman, was with her husband on this occasion; in fact he rarely went anywhere without her. They came to Iowa City as guests of Prof. T. S. Parvin; and Newton Parvin, who was then a mere lad, remembers how they all went out fossil-gathering. The first place they came to, where many specimens were found was just where the filter chamber of the city waterworks is now built, at the upper end of Madison street. Here Prof. Agassiz ran about just like a little boy under a windfall apple tree, picking up everything he saw that had fossil marks on it; and when he had collected a pile as big as a half-bushel measure, he called out, "Here, mother, we must take all these home with us." Prof Parvin laughed, and said, "O, we'll find plenty of nicer ones than those." The party went on for a mile or two along the river bank, and among the stone quarries; and Agassiz was so delighted and enthusiastic about the rich finds of fossils that every time they stopped he would hurry around and gather a new pile of specimens, and say, "Now, mother, we *must* take all these home." All of his piles would have made a lumber wagon load; but he was gratified by the choicest specimens being picked out and carried along for further study.

That same evening he delivered a lecture on the very matters over which he had been so much elated during the day; and in regard to this historic event we quote the report published in the *State Press* at the time, as follows:

PROF. AGASSIZ AND HIS LECTURE.

On Wednesday evening last the people of Iowa City were afforded the rare opportunity of hearing that profound student of science and celebrated naturalist, Professor Agassiz. At an early hour the University chapel was filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience. After vocal music by a choir composed of young ladies and gentlemen, students of the University, the lecturer was introduced by Dr. O. M. Spencer. He surprised the greater portion of the audience by announcing the subject of the lecture to be "The Coral Reefs of Iowa City," most persons having associated coral with the sea, and never thought that the earth on which we now dwell was once, during the infinity of the past, submerged by the waters.

The lecturer at once proceeded to his subject with the familiarity of manner as though he were about to instruct a class. His lecture throughout was illustrated by the use of the blackboard. He said it had afforded him much pleasure to have the opportunity of visiting this locality and observing for himself the coral formations of which he had heard in the east; and fully satisfying himself with regard to the geological character of this country. He explained the process of coral growth by reference to the reefs on the coast of Florida, fully described the structure and functions of the coral animal, and explained the manner in which these little creatures extract the calcareous portion of the sea-water; how the

new polyps appear in the form of a bud on the side of the first individual, and how their additions continue to be made until twelve millions of them have been known to exist in a single cluster. Coral is the strong frame which belongs to these animals as a skeleton belongs to individuals of the higher orders of animals, being formed by the involuntary secretion of calcareous matter. He explained how the great coral reefs were formed by the successive growth of Astreas, Madrepores, Meandrinas, etc., and their solidification, in process of time, occasioned by the constantly increasing pressure, into a substance differing in no essential particular from the strata of limestone spread over the western states, as well as the other different characteristics that are impressed on these formations by the different conditions in which they exist depending on temperature and pressure.

The American continent, instead of being the "new world," was really much older than any part of the eastern hemisphere, an original continental form having appeared much earlier along the line of the great lakes, extending east and west, and with this as a basis, the coral animals had for ages lived, died, and solidified until this gradual process had formed the vast continent on which we live. The next projection above the water was the Alleghany mountains, extending through the eastern portion of the continent. Here, in the vicinity of our city, the evidence of coal formation were found in perfection. We do not pretend to give even an outline of the lecture, but merely to indicate to our readers something of the course pursued in the treatment of this, to most of us, very novel subject. The lecturer cannot be said to be eloquent, his oratory being altogether of the conversational and instructive style. That he is a profound master of natural sciences there can be no doubt, and has the peculiar faculty of making everything so plain that all who hear him wonder that they had not known the same things long ago, and that they were not capable of elucidating them as well as the distinguished scholar to whom they listened.

After the lecture, Prof. Agassiz was handsomely entertained by Prof. T. S. Parvin at his residence, where the facutly of the University, and a few invited guests, had an opportunity to become personally acquainted with him, and to learn something of the true power of his mind from private conversation.

On Thursday morning he delivered a lecture on the subject of the "Glaciers" to the students and faculty of the University, in which his vast knowledge of the transformations and changes the earth has undergone, was fully displayed. He described the process by which ice is formed, and explained the difference in the formation of ice from water and from snow—described the immense glaciers he has examined in Europe, one of which he had measured with a line to the deapth of 1,000 feet—explained the causes by which these immense masses of ice are put in motion, and the effects produced upon the country over which they move. He said that the evidences of a "glacier" having passed over any portion of the earth's surface were palpable to every geologist, and as easily distinguished as a silver coin is distinguished from a copper penny. These indications are the deposits of "drifts," or loose stones upon the surface, and the polished appearence of the stones and rocks. All parts of Europe bear evidences of having at one time been under immense loads of moving ice, and the lecturer accounted for the boulders and smooth

stones that are scattered over our prairies on the hypothesis that immense iceburgs had once moved down from the north over the country.

FOSSILS OF JOHNSON COUNTY.

The Department of Natural Science in the State University, which is in charge of Prof. Calvin, is well supplied with representative fossils of the different geological ages, from all parts of Iowa and many of the more important fossil beds of the United States, and some foreign countries. Iowa City has not only a national but a world-wide name in scientific circles, from the fact that Prof. Agassiz here first saw fossil corals of the Devonian age *in situ*—that is, undisturbed, lying in their place and position just as they grew, during that far remote period of geological time; [see geological chart on page 547]; and also from the fact that specimens of rare interest to students of paleontology are so easily obtained here. Prof. Calvin's collection is of course especially rich and full in specimens from the fossil beds of Johnson county; and he has very kindly furnished, for this work, a complete list of them, which has not before been published anywhere. There are now known to be at least twenty species of Iowa fossils unpublished—some of them entirely new to science; and doubtless many more will be discovered, for Iowa has as yet done less for geological science than even Minnesota, Missouri, or Kansas. All of her geological surveys have been cramped, and stinted, and hurried, from lack of funds.

FOSSILS OF JOHNSON COUNTY.

LIST PREPARED BY

PROF. SAMUEL CALVIN, A. M.,

PROFESSOR OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN THE IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

With the exception of a few species of coal plants found in the small outlier of carboniferous sandstone near Terrill's Mill, the fossils of Johnson county are largely the common species that characterize the Devonian limestones everywhere in the west.

The following Devonian species have been recognized:

CLASS, PROTOZOA.—ORDER, SPONGIDA.

(*Fossil Sponges.*)

Astreaspongia hamiltonensis, Meek and Worthen.
Idiostroma gordiaceum, Winchell.
Cænostroma pustulifera, Winchell.
Cænostroma monticulifera, Winchell.
Cænostroma (undescribed species.)
Stromatopora polymorpha* (?) and other species.

**Stromatopra* grew in a body of layers like a pile of inverted dishes, commencing with a very small one in the center at the bottom and gradually increasing upward and outward. *Cænostroma pustulifera* is compossed of layers dotted with little pustule-like elevations on

CLASS, CŒLENTERATA.—ORDER, RUGOSA.

Acervularia davidsoni, Edwards & Haime.
Acervularia profunda, Hall.
Phillipsastrea gigas,* Owen.
Diphyphyllum archiaci, Billings.
Cyathophyllum, robustum, Hall.
Cystiphyllum americanum, Edwards and Haime.
Cystiphyllum conifollis, Hall.
Chonophyllum magnificum, Rominger(?)
Cyathophyllum† (undescribed species).
Aulocophyllum sulcatum, Edwards and Haime.

ORDER TABULATA.

Favosites ‡ emmonsi, Rominger.
Favosites hamiltonensis, Rom.
Favosites hemispherica, Yandell & Shumard, Var.
Favosites limitaris, Rom.
Favosites digitatus, Rom.
Favosites placenta, Rom.
Alveolites goldfussi, Billings.
Striatopora iowensis, Owen.
Striatopora rugosa, Hall.
Syringopora nobilis, Billings.
Aulopora (two or three species.)
Monticulipora monticola, White.

CLASS, ECHINODERMATA—ORDER, CRINOIDEA.**

Strobilocystites calvini, White.
Strobilocystites polleyi, (new species), Calvin.
Nucleocrinus angularis, Lyon.
Nucleocrinus, (new species).

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one side and a corresponding pit on the other side where the pustule on the next layer below fitted up into it. *C. monticulifera* is what the Iowa City marble cutters call "wave;" its wavy lines look somewhat like an outline map of a range of monticles, or hillocks—hence the scientific name given to it.—H. A. R.

*The different species of *Acervularia* and *Phillipsastrea* are what the marble workers and people of Iowa City call "birds-eye" marble.—H. A. R.

† Some varieties of *Cyathophyllum* are calyx-shaped, or cup-like, having a depression in the large end and then tapering to a point like a horn tip, and usually somewhat curved. They have been called and believed to be petrified buffalo calf's horns, by unlearned people.—H. A. R.

‡ The different species of *Favosites* form the kind of stone commonly called "fish egg" marble; but it is an entirely different product from the true fish-egg or oolite marble, which is not found here at all. *Favosites* means "honey comb stone," and all of those specimens which look like petrified honey comb belong to this genus.—H. A. R.

** The crinoids grew on a jointed stem, which had roots like a plant in the sea bottom mud, and supported a head with arms that grew out from the common center and turned up; these arms bore a fringe of vibratile cilia, which makes a well preserved fossil specimen look like one side of a quill feather. The stem shows an annulated or ring joint structure which leads to their being often called petrified worms. But they belong to that great group of radiate animals which includes also the star fishes.—H. A. R.

Megistocrinus farnsworthi, White.
Melocrinus solonensis* (new species).

CLASS, MOLLUSCA†—ORDER, BRACHIOPODA.

Strophodonta erratica, Winchell.
Strophodonta demissa, Conrad.
Streptorhynchus chemungensis, Conrad.
Orthis iowensis, Hall.
Chonetes lineata, Vanuxem.
Chonetes scitula, Hall.
Productella dissimilis, Hall.
Productella subalata, Hall.
Spirifera parryana, Hall
Spirifera pennata, Owen,
Spirifera whitneyi, Hall.
Spirifera aspera, Hall.
Spirifera subvaricosa, Hall and Whitfield.
Spirifera fimbriata, Conrad.
Cyrtina hamiltonensis, Hall.
Athyris vittata, Hall.
Atrypa reticularis, Linnætus,
Atrypa aspera, var. occidentalis, Hall.
Gypidula occidentalis, Hall
Gypidula læviuscula, Hall.
Pentamerella dubia, Hall.
Pentamerella micula, Hall.
Rhynchonella intermedia, Barris.
Leiorhynchus altus, Calvin.
Terebratula romingeri, Hall
Terebratula linklæni, Hall.
Tropidoleptus carinatus, Conrad.
Tropidoleptus occidens, Hall.

ORDER, LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.

Casts of these two-valved mollusks are not uncommon, but the preservation is usually such as to make it impossible to identify them.

ORDER, GASTEROPODA.

Platyceras, (four or five undescribed species).
Euomphalus cyclostomus, Hall.
Tentacutites hoyti, White.

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*This new species was first found at Solon, in Big Grove township, and hence was so named by Prof. Calvin.—H. A. R.

†Mollusks are the great variety of so-called shell fish. The shell rock of which the University central hall is built, and which is extensively used for curb stones and other purposes throughout Iowa City, is almost entirely composed of the shells of different species of mollusks.—H. A. R.

ORDER, CEPHALOPODA.

Casts of chambered shells belonging to the genera *Orthoceras*, *Gomphoceras* and *Gyroceras* are quite common in some localities.

CLASS, ARTICULATA—ORDER, CRUSTACEA.

(*Trilobites.*)*

CLASS, VERTEBRATA—ORDER, FISHES.

Dermal plates of the curious fish *Dinichthys*, and teeth and fin spines of Devonian sharks, are sparingly distributed through all the rocks of the county.

Of the Carboniferous fossils only two have been identified, and these only generically.

Calamites.

Lepidodendron.

The two species of Strobilocystites are represented in my collection by three specimens, and it is interesting to note that, so far as known, these are the only specimens of Devonian Cystideans that have ever been collected. The type is usually regarded as having become extinct in the Upper Silurian; but, in this particular locality, at least, Cystideans persisted as late as the middle of the Devonian age.

The *Strobilocystites calvini* was described by Dr. C. A. White in the publications of the Philadelphia Academy of Science, for 1876. The *S. polleyi* differs from it in being larger, more globose, and in having the surface ornamented with minute irregular, vermicular furrows instead of the papillae that characterizes the *S. calvini*. The arm grooves of *S. polleyi* do not reach more than half way to the base.

Prof. D. D. Owen describes a number of species of fossils from this locality, but I have not been able to identify them all. It is very probable that his *Chonetes iowensis* is identical with *Chonetes scitula*, of Hall, but his drawing and description are so imperfect as to make it impossible to determine the fact with absolute certainty. Others of Owen's species doubtless pass under names assigned to them by more recent workers.

* The trilobites were a sort of three-lobed cross between a worm and a crayfish. There were scores of different species of them in the ancient seas, but only one kind has yet been found in Johnson county.—H. A. R.

CHAPTER IX.—PART 3.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A Lesson in Zoology.—Mr. Shimek's Report.—Lists of Beasts, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes.—Native Animals.—Bear and Wolf Stories.—Wolf Scalp Bounties.—The Game Law.—Game and Fish Interests.

A LESSON IN ZOOLOGY.

Bohumil Shimek, a student in the State University, class of 1883, has made a special study of the zoology and botany of Johnson county. An additional interest attaches to Mr. Shimek's work from the fact that he is himself one of the "native animals" of Johnson county, having been born in Jefferson township, June 25, 1861, of Bohemian parentage. He took the full college course in natural science, and kept the laboratory well supplied with live frogs, for illustrative experiments on muscle and nerve action. His expertness in catching frogs by hand led his class-mates to perpetrate the joke that Shimek was a Frenchman, and would never starve to death as long as there was a wild frog loose in the country. Mr. Shimek stands very high in the esteem and confidence of Prof. Calvin, as a diligent, careful, thorough going and zealous student of science; and it is pleasant to record that the best study yet made of the zoology of Johnson county has been by one of her own sons.

MR. SHIMEK'S REPORT.

LIST OF MAMMALS.

1. Felis concolor (L.)—American panther or cougar.
2. Lynx rufus, (Gul.)—American wild-cat or lynx.
3. Canis lupus, (L.)—Common wolf. The "timber" and "prairie" wolves are zoologically the same.
4. Vulpes vulgaris (Flem.)—Red fox, very variable; known by the following other names: Cross fox, black fox.
5. Putorius vulgaris, (Cuv.)—Least weasel; usually white in winter.
6. Putorius ermineus, (Cuv.)—Common weasel; white in winter.
7. Putorius vison, (Gap.)—Common mink; quite frequently met with.
8. Taxidea americana, (Bd.)—American badger.
9. Mephitis mephitica, (Bd.)—Common skunk; plenty.
10. Lutra canadensis, (Sab.)—American Otter.
11. Ursus americanus, (Pallas.)—Bear.
12. Procyon lotor, (Ston.)—Common raccoon. This species was formerly abundant, but as the *heavy* timber is being cut away, it is becoming rarer. They can be seen most easily in early spring, during the "love" season; at this time the males become very fierce, and are more likely to show "fight" than at other times.
13. Cariacus virginianus, (Gray.)—Red deer; formerly abundant. My

father, who came to the country in 1856 and settled in Jefferson township, used to tell of deer that he had seen in Hutchin's grove. [Mr. Shimek omits the elk—(Cervus canadensis)—individuals and herds of which were occasionally seen by the early settlers in Johnson county.]—EDITOR.

14. Vespertilio subulatus, (Say.)—Little brown bat; very common. Probably *two* other species of vespertilio are found in the county.

15. Atalapha noveboracensis, (Coues.)—Red bat.

16. Scalops argentatus (Aud. & Bach.)—Silvery mole or prairie mole.

17. Blarina brevicauda, (Bd.)—Mole shrew, or short-tailed shrew; a small, insignificant species.

18. Sciuropterus volucella, (Geoff.)—Common flying squirrel; abundant.

19. Sciurus niger (Linn.)—Fox squirrel; common.

20. Sciurus carolinensis, (Aud.)—Gray squirrel, or black squirrel This species varies from a grizzly yellowish gray to pure jet-black; the jet-black form is very rare here.

21. Tamias striatus, (Bd.)—Chipmunk, or ground squirrels; very common in the timber, and along hedge and fence-rows.

22. Spermophilus tridecemlineatus, (Aud. & Bach.)—Striped gopher, or thirteen-lined spermophiles.

23. Spermophilus franklini, (Rich.)—Gray gopher; these two species of gopher are found in fields and on the prairies. They are a great nuisance to farmers, destroying much corn.

24. Arctomys monax, (Gmel.)—Woodchuck, or ground-hog; formerly quite common, now rather rare.

25. Castor fiber, (L.)—Beaver; this species has become extinct in the last few years. Two specimens now in the University were captured about ten years ago.

26. Geomys bursarius, (Rich.)—Pouched gopher, pocket gopher; a farmers' pest.

27. Zapus hudsonius, (Coues.)—Jumping mouse; small, mouse-like. Remarkable for its jumping powers.

28. Arvicola riparius, (Ord.)—Meadow mouse.

29. Arvicola pinetorum, (Le C.)—Pine mouse; one specimen taken. There are probably three or four more species of the mouse-kind, but I have not sufficient data at hand to give a record.

30. Fiber zibethicus, (Cuv.)—Muskrat; very common.

31. Lepus sylvaticus, (Bach.)—Common rabbit; very common.

32. Didelphys virginiana, (Shaw.)—Opossum.

Of the above list, numbers 1, 2, 4, 8, 10, 11, 13, 25 and 32, are no longer found in the county.

BIRDS.

1. Turdus migratorius, (L.)—Robin.

2. " mustelinus, (Gm.)—Wood thrush; a fine singer.

3. Turdus pallasi, (Cab.)—Hermit thrush.
4. " swainsoni, (Cab.)—Olive-backed thrush.
5. Mimus carolinensis, (Gm.)—Cat-bird; an exquisite songster, although its common note is harsh.
6. Harporhynchus rufus, (L.) Cab.—Brown thrush; a fine songster.
7. Sialia sialis, (L.) Hold. Blue-bird.
8. Regulus calendula, (L.) Licht.—Ruby-crowned kinglet.
9. " satrapa, (Licht.—Golden-crested kinglet.
10. Polioptila cærulea, (L.) Scl.—Blue-gray gnatcatcher.
11. Parus atricapillus, (L.)—Chickadee, or black-capped titmouse.
12. Sitta carolinensis, (Gm.)—White-bellied nuthatch.
13. " canadensis, (L.)—Red-bellied nuthatch.
14. Certhia familiaris, (L.)—Brown creeper.
15. Troglodytes aedon, (V.)—House wren.
16. Anorthura troglodytes, (L.) Cs. *var.* hyemalis (Wils.) Cs.—Winter wren.
17. Cistothorus stellaris, (Licht.) Cab.—Short-billed marsh wren.
18. Eremophila alpestris, (Forst) Boie.—Horned lark, or shore-lark; sometimes also called sky-lark.
19. Mniotilta varia, (L.) V.—Black and white creeper.
20. Parula americana, (L.) Jor.—Blue yellow-backed warbler.
21. Protonotaria citraea, (Bodd.) Bd.—Prothonotary warbler.
22. Dendrœca æstive (Gm) Bd.—Summer warbler; yellow-bird.
23. " coronata (L.) Gr.—Yellow-rumped warbler.
24. " blackburniæ, (Gm.) Bd.—Blackburnian warbler.
25. " castanea, (Wils.) Bd.—Bay-breasted warbler.
26. " pennsylvanica, (L.) Bd.—Chestnut-sided warbler.
27. " palmarum, (Gm.)Bd.—Yellow red-poll warbler.
28. " virens, (Gm.) Bd.—Black-throated green warbler.
Probably other *Dendrœca* occur.
29. Seinrus anrocapillus, (L.) Sw.—Golden-crowned thrush.
30. " noveboracensis, (Gm.) Nutt.—Water wagtail, or water thrush.
31. " ludovi cianus, (V.) Bp.—Large-billed water thrush.
32. Geothlypis trichas, (L.) Cab.—Maryland yellow-throat.
33. Icteria virens, (L.) Bd.—Yellow-breasted chat.
34. Myiodioctes pusillus, (Wils) Bp.—Green black-capped fly catcher.
35. Myiodioctes canadensis, (L.) Aud.—Canadian fly catcher.
36. Setophaga ruticilla, (L.) Sw.—Redstart.
37. Pyranga rubra, (L.) V.—Scarlet tanager.
38. Hirundo horreorum, (Barton)—Barn swallow.
39. Tachycineta bicolor, (V.) Cs.—White-bellied swallow.
40. Petrochelidon lunifrons, (Say.) Cab.—Cliff swallow, or eave swallow.

41. Cotyle riparia, (L.) Boie.—Bank swallow or sand martin.
42. Stelgidopteryx serripennis, (Aud) Bd.—Rough-winged swallow.
43. Progne purpurea (L.) Boie.—Purple martin.
44. Ampelis garrulus, (L.) Bohemian waxwing. These beautiful birds visit us in flocks during the winter.
45. Ampelis cedrorum, (V.) Bd.—Cedar-bird, waxwing, or cherry-bird
46. Vireo olivaceus, (L.) V.—Red-eyed vireo.
47. " gilvus, (V.) Bp.—Warbling vireo.
48. " flavifrons, (V.)—Yellow-throated vireo.
49. " solitarius, (V.)—Solitary vireo.
50. " belli, (Aud.)—Bell's vireo
51. Collurio borealis, (V.) Bd.—Butcher bird or great northern shrike.
52. Collurio ludovicianus, (L.) Bd.—*var.* excubitoroides (Sw.) Co.—White-rumped shrike.
53. Carpodacus purpureus, (Gm.) Gr.—Purple finch.
54. Loxia leucoptera (Gmel)—White-winged cross-bill.
55. Aegiothus linaria, (L.) Cab.—Red-poll linnett.
56. Chrysomitris tristis, (L.) Bp.—American gold finch.
57. Plectrophanes nivalis, (L.) Mey.—Snow bunting.
58. Passerculus savanna, (Wils) Bp.—Savanna sparrow.
59. Pooecetes gramineus, (Gm.) Bd.—Bay-winged bunting or grass finch.
60. Coturniculus passerinus, (Wils.) Bp.—Yellow-winged sparrow.
61. Melospiza palustris, (Wils) Bd.—Swamp sparrow.
62. Melospiza melodia, (Wils) Bd.—Song sparrow.
63. Junco hyemalis, (L.) Scl.—Snowbird.
64. Spizella monticola, (Gm.) Bd.—Tree sparrow.
65. " socialis, (Wils) Bp.—Chipping sparrow.
66. " pusilla, (Wils) Bp.—Field sparrow.
67. Zonotrichia albicollis, (Gm.) Bp.—White-throated sparrow.
68. Zonotrichia leucophrys, (Forst) Sw.—White-crowned sparrow.
69. Choudestes grammaca, (Say.) Bp.—Lark finch.
70. Passer domesticus, (Linn)—English sparrow. This pestiferous, pugnacious little rascal introduced himself probably from some of our eastern neighbors, Already one can notice in the University campus a wonderful dearth of other birds, while this little pest is seen every where. They will drive out the blue bird, robin and other common useful birds.
71. Passerella iliaca, (Sw.)—Fox sparrow.
72. Euspiza americana, (Gm.)Bp.—Black-throated bunting.
73. Goniaphea ludoviciana, (L.) Bowd.—Heart-bird or rose-breasted grosbeak.
74. Cyanospiza cyanea, (L.) Bd.—Indigo-bird.
75. Cardinalis virginianus (Briss) Bp.—Cardinal redbird. Severa have been seen, but it is *possible* that they were escaped cage birds.

76. Pipilo erythrophthalmus, (L.) V.—Towhee bunting; chewink.

77. Dolichonyx oryzivorus, (L.) Sw.—Bobolink, reed-bird or rice-bird.

78. Molothrus ater, (Gm.) Gr.—Cowbird. This bird, like the European cuckoo, deposits its eggs in the nests of other birds.

79. Agelæus phœniceus (L.) V.—Red-winged blackbird.

80. Xanthocephalus icterocephalus, (Bp.), Bd.—Yellow-headed blackbird.

81. Sturnella magna, (L.) Sw.—Meadow lark.

82. Icterus spurius (L.) Bp.—Orchardoriole.

83. Icterus baltimore, (L.) D.—Baltimore oriole.

84. Quiscalus purpureus, (Licht.)—Purple grackle, or crow blackbird.

85. Corvus americanus, (Aud.)—Crow.

86. Cyanurus cristatus, (L.) Sw.—Blue Jay.

87. Tyrannus carolinensis, (L.) Bd.—King bird; bee martin.

87. Myiarchus crinitus, (L.) Cab.—Great crested Flycatcher. This bird almost invariably has a cast-off snake's skin interwoven in its nest.

89. Sayornis fuscus, (Gm.) Bd.—Pewee.

90. Contopus virens, (L.) Cab.—Wood Pewee.

91. Empidonax trailli, (Aud.) Bd.—Traill's fly catcher.

92. Empidonax minimus, (Bd.)—Least fly catcher.

93. Antrostomus vociferus (Wils.) Bp.—Whipporwill.

94. Chordeiles virginianus, (Briss.) Bp.—Night-hawk. This bird, which is usually seen flying about, at a considerable hight, at dusk, is commonly mistaken for the Whipporwill.

95. Chætura pelasgia, (L.)—Chimney swift.

96. Trochilus colubris, (L.)—Ruby-throated humming-bird.

96. Ceryle alcyon, (L.) Boie.—King-fisher.

98. Coccygus erythrophthalmus, (Wils.) Bd.—Black-billed cuckoo.

99. Coccygus americanus (L.) Bp.—Yellow-ebllied cuckoo.

100. Picus villosus, (L.)—Hairy woodpecker.

101. Picus pubesceus (L.)—Lowny woodpecker.

102. Sphyrapicus varius, (L.) Bd.—Yellow-bellied woodpecker.

103. Centurus carolinus, (L.) Bp.—Red-bellied woodpecker.

104. Melanerpes erythrocephalus, (L.) Sw.—Red-headed woodpecker.

105. Colaptes auratus, (L.) Sw.—Flicker, or golden-winged woodpecker.

106. Bubo virginianus (Gm.) Bp.—Great horned owl.

107. Scops asio (L.) Bp.—Screech owl.

108. Otus vulgaris (L.) *var.* wilsonianus, (Less)—Long-eared owl.

109. Brachyotus palustris (Anct.)—Short-eared owl.

110. Syrnium nebulosum, (Forst.) Gm.—Barred owl.

111. Nyctea nivea (Dawd) Gr.—Snowy owl. Occurs rarely, only during severe winters.

112. Circus cyaneus (L.) *var.* hudsonius (L.) Cs,—Marsh hawk.
113. Nauclerus furcatus (L.) Vig.—Swallow-tailed kite.
114. Accipiter fuscus, (Gm.) Bp.—Sharp-shinned hawk.
115. Accipiter cooperi (Bp.)—Cooper's hawk.
116. Astur atricapillus (Wils.) Bp.—Goshawk.
117. Falco columbarius (L.)—Pigeon hawk.
118. Falco sparverius (L.)—Sparrow hawk.
119. Buteo borealis (Gm.) V.—Red-tailed buzzard or hen hawk.
120. Beuto lineatus (Gm.)—Red-shouldered buzzard.
121. Beuto pennsylvanicus (Wils.) Bp.—Broad-winged buzzard.
122. Beuto swainsoni (Bp.)—Swainson's bzzard.
123. Pandion halietus, (L.) Sav.—Fish-hawk; osprey; fish eagle.
124. Aquila chrysaetus, (L.)—Golden eagle.
125. Halietus leucocephalus (L.) Sav.—Bald eagle or white-headed eagle. This is the emblem of our country. Both of the last two specimens occur quite frequently.
126. Cathartes aura (L.) Ill.—Turkey buzzard.
127. Ectopistes migratorius (L.) Sw.—Wild pigeons.
128. Zenædura carolinensis (L.) Bp.—Mourning dove, or Carolina dove; sometimes wrongly called turtle dove.
129. Meleagris gallopavo, (L.)—Wild turkey. These were formerly common, and a few may still be found in heavy timber. I saw *three* last fall in the heavy timber eight miles north of Iowa City.
130. Cupidonia cupido (L.) Bd.—Prairie hen or pinnated grouse.
131. Bonasa umbellus (L.) (Steph.)—Variously called ruffed grouse, partridge, and pheasant. The two last are wrong.
132. Ortyx virginianus, (L.) Bp.—Quail, bob-white, Virginia partridge.
133. Aegialitis vociferus, (L.) Cass.—Kildeer plover.
134. Philohela minor (Gm.) Gray.—Woodcock.
135. Gallinago wilsoni, (Bd.)—American snipe; Wilson's snipe.
136. Ereuntes pusillus, (L.) Cass.—Peep, or Semipalmated sand-piper.
137. Tringa minutilla (Vieill).—Least sand piper.
138. Tringa maculata (Vieill)—Jack snipe, grass snipe, pectoral snipe.
139. Totanus semipalmatus (Gm.)—Willet, semipalmated plover.
140. Totanus melanoleucus (Gm.)—Greater tell-tale, yellow shanks.
141. Totanus flavipes, (Gm.) Lesser tell-tale; lesser yellow shanks.
142. Totanus solitarius (Wil.)—Solitary tattler.
143. Tringoides macularius (Gray)—Tip-up, spotted sandpiper, or teeter-tail.
144. Actiturus bartramius (Wil.)—Bon.—Upland plover. This is a bird which farmers ought to protect on account of the large number of grubs which it destroys.
145. Tryngites rufescens (Vieill.)—Cab.—Buff-breasted sandpiper.

146. Numenius longirostris (Wil.)—Long-billed curlew. Rarely occurs
147. Numenius borealis (Lath.)—Esquimaux Curlew.
148. Ardea herodias (L.)—Great blue heron.
149. Garzetta candidissima (Jacq.) Bon.—Snowy Egret. One specimen seen in spring of 1881.
150. Ardea virescens (L.) Bon.—Green heron; Fly-up-the-creek.
151. Nyctiardea grisea (L.) *var nevia*, (Bodd.)—Allen—Night heron.
152. Botaurus minor (Gm.) Boie.—Bittern, Thunder pump, Stake driver.
153. Grus americanus (L.) Ord—White crane.
154 " canadensis (L.) Lemm—Brown or sand hill crane. *The last two merely pass over during migratory season.
155. Rallus elegans (Aud.)—King rail.
156. " virginianus (L.)—Virginia rail.
157. Porzana carolina (L.) V.—Carolina rail.
158. Fulica americana (Gm.) Coot; Mud hen.
159. Cygnus buccinator (Rich.)—Trumpeter swan. And probably
160. Cygnus columbianus (Ord.)—Cs.—Whistling swan. Were frequently seen during migrations in former years.
161. Anser albifrons (Gm.) *var.* gambeli (Cs.)—White-fronted goose.
162. " hyperboreus (Pallas.)—Snow goose.
163. Branta canadensis (L.)—Wild goose, Canada goose.
164. Anas boschas (L.)—Mallard duck.
165. " obscura (Gm.)—Black duck.
166. Dafila acuta (L.) Jen.—Pin-tail.
167. Chanlelasmus streperus (L.) Gray—Gadwall.
168. Mareca Americana (Gm.) Steph.—American Widgeon, Baldpate.
169. Querquedula discors (L.) Steph.—Blue-winged teal.
170. " carolinensis (Gm.)—Green-winged teal.
171. Spatula clypeata (L.) Boie.—Shoveller, Spoon-bill.
172. Aix sponsa (L.) Boie.—Wood duck, Summer duck.
173. Fuligula marila (L.)—Big scaup duck.
174. " affinis (Eyton.)—Lesser scaup duck.
175. " collaris (Don.)—Ring-necked duck.
176. " ferina (L.) *var.* Americana (Eyton)—Red head.
177. " vallisneria (Wil.)—Canvas-back duck.
178. Bucephala albeola (L.)—Dipper, buffle head, butter ball.
179. Mergus merganser (L.)—Goosander, fish duck.
180. Mergus cucullatus (L.)—Hooded merganser.
181. Pelicanus trachyrhynchus (Lath.)—White pelican; usually occurs in large flocks.
182. Graculus dilophus (Sw.)—Double crested cormorant.

*There are undoubtedly other waders here, especially during the migratory season, but I have not data to give record.

183. Sterna hirundo (Auct.)—Sea swallow, Wilson's tern.
184. " forsteri (Nutt.)—Forster's tern.
185. " caspia (Pall.) *var.* imperator (?) Cs.—Caspian tern.
186. " superciliaris (Vieill.)—Least tern.
187. Hydrochelidon lariformis (L.)Black or Sooty tern.
188. Colymbus torquatus (Brunn)—Loon, diver.
189. Podiceps cornutus (Gm.)—Horned grebe.
190. Podilymbus podiceps (L.)—Hell diver, Pied billed grebe.

REPTILIA.

1. Cistudo clausa (Gm.)—Box turtle.
2. Chrysemys picta (Herm.) (?)—Painted turtle.
2. Malacoclemmys geographicus (Le. S.)—Map turtle.
4. Pseudemys hieroglyphica (Holbe)—Hieroglyphic turtle.
5. Chelydra serpentina (L.)—Snapping turtle.
6. Aspidonectes spinifer (Le. S.)—Soft-shelled turtle.
7. Phrynosoma douglasi (Bell.)—Horned toad; one specimen taken east of Iowa City in 1880. This is really a lizard and is very rare in Iowa.
8. Opheosaurus ventralis (L.)—Glass snake. This, also, is really a lizard, but without external legs.
9. Eumeces septentrionalis (Bd.)—Northern skink.
10. Heteodon platyrhinus (Lat.)—Blowing Viper.
11. Tropidonotus sipedon (L.)—Water snake.
12. " leberis (L.) (?)—Leather snake.
13. Eutaenia saurita (L.)—Riband Snake, or swift snake.
14. " sirtalis (L.)—*var.* dorsalis (B. & G.)—Garter snake.
15. " " *var.* parietalis (Say).
16. Bascanium constrictor (L.)—Black snake.
17. Pityophis melanoleucus (Daud.)—Bull snake.
18. Coluber obsoletus (Say.)—Pilot snake, or racer.
19. Liopeltis vernalis (DeK.)—Green snake, or spring snake.
20. Ophibolus doliatus (L.) *var.* triangulus (Boie.)—Spotted adder, milk snake, house snake.
21. Crotalus horridus (L.)—Banded, or timber rattlesnake.
22. Candisona tergemina (Say.)—Massassangas, prairie rattlesnake.

[List not entirely complete.]

BATRACHIA.

1. Rana halecina (Kalm.—Leopard frog.
2. " catesbiana (Shaw)—Bull frog.
3. Hyla versicolor (LeC.)—Tree toad.
4. Bufo lentiginosus (Shaw.)—Toad.
5. Amblystoma mavortium.—Salamander.
6. Necturus lateralis (Say.)—Mud puppy, water dog.

[List not entirely complete.]

FISHES.

1. Pœcilichthys cræuleus (Stor.)—Rainbow fish, or blue darter; an exquisite, highly colored little fish.
2. Stizostethium vitreum (Mitch.)—Wall-eyed pike, yellow pike.
3. Microterus pallidus (Raf.)—Black bass.
4. Ambloplites rupestris (Raf.)—Rock bass, goggle-eye.
5. Apomotis cyanellus (Raf.)—Blue-spotted sunfish.
6. Eupomotis aureus (Walb.)—Pumpkin-seed.
7. Pomoxys annularis (Raf.)—Crappie.(?)
8. Haploidonotus grunniens (Raf.)—Sheepshead.
9. Labidesthes sicculus (Cope.)—River silversides.
10. Zygonectes notatus (Raf.)—Top minnow.
11. Melanura limi (Kirt.)—Mud minnow.
12. Esox nobilior (Thomp.)—Muskallunge, or great pike.
13. Hyodon tergisus (LeS.)—Silver bass.
14. Alosa sapidissima (Wil.)—Shad; introduced by the State Fish Commissioner.
15. Campostoma anomala (Raf.)—Stone roller.
16. Luxilus cornutus (Mitch.)—Red fin, or common shiner.
17. Semotilus corporalis (Mitch.)—Common chub.
18. Ceratichthys biguttatus (Kirt.)—Horned chub.
19. Myxostoma macrolepida (LeS.)—Mullet, or red horse.
20. Catostomus teres (Mit.)—Common white sucker.
21. Carpiodes velifer (Raf.)—Quill-back.
22. Ichthyobus bubalus (Ag.) (?)—Buffalo-fish.
23. Ichthælurus punctatus (Raf.)—Channel catfish, blue cat.
24. Amiurus nigricans (LeS.)—Mississippi cat, great blue cat.
25. " catus (L.)—Bull-head cat.
26. Pelodichthys olivaris (Raf.)—Mud cat.
27. Anguilla rostrata (LeS.)—Common eel.
28. Amia calva (L.)—Dog-fish.
29. Lepidosteus osseus (L.)—Gar pike.
30. Polyodon folium (Lac.)—Spoon-billed sturgeon.
31. Scaphirhynchops platyrhynchus (Raf.)—Shovel-nosed sturgeon, shovel-fish.

This list is very incomplete. There are other species, particularly of minnows, but I have no records at hand.

Crustacea.—There are two, or perhaps three varieties of crayfish, besides a number of small crustaceans, which for want of a better name are commonly called water bugs, sand bugs, etc.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

In richess of natural products Johnson county equals any in the State.

Of *Mammals* there are twenty-five species, representing twenty genera and twelve families. Number of specimens taken was about 100.

Of *Birds* there are 196 species, representing 136 genera and forty-two families. Of these, ten species are winter visitants only; twenty-three are residents, and about ninety-five breed here. The remainder are mere migrants or stragglers. Number of specimens taken, about 2,000.

Of *Reptilia* there are *about* eighteen species, representing about sixteen genera and six families. About 100 specimens taken.

Of *Batrachia* there are eight species, representing seven genera and six families. About 500 specimens taken.

Of *Molluscas* there are 119 species, representing forty genera and nine families. Of these, seventy one are *Gasteropoda*, and forty-eight are *Lamellibranchiata*. Over 50,000 taken.

PLANTS OF THE COUNTY.

Of *Phænogamous*, or flowering plants, I have studied about 210 species, representing 140 genera and sixty-one families. This, however, does not include all the species in the county. About 1,500 specimens taken.

Of *Ferns* there are eighteen species, representing twelve genera. About 1,000 taken.

The above represents my own work. B. SHIMEK.

NATIVE ANIMALS.

[Points gathered from old hunters and early settlers.]

QUADRUPEDS.

Bears.—Very few bears have been killed in this county; one was a stray fellow, who wandered along down the river, was chased by men and dogs, and was finally overtaken and pitchforked to death near where the county fair ground is now located. (See Charles Pratt's Big Grove bear story, further on.)

Catamount.—This animal is a variety of wild-cat, with a longer tail and more slender body and finer fur than the common wild-cat, the latter being rather "chunky" in form and bob-tailed. Other names for the catamount are, "North American tiger," "American panther," [erroneously pronounced *painter* by many persons], and cougar. The true panther is only found in Asia and Africa. The puma or cougar is a South American species, and not found further north than Texas. The catamount [mountain cat] is the true "boss feline" or great native cat of all our north middle States.

Deer.—The common red or white-tailed deer was quite abundant in the

*Mr. Shimek's collection of Johnson county mollusks in the University museum shows an immense amount of industry and untiring zeal in his favorite pursuit. Many of the specimens are almost microscopic; and he discovered some species still living which scientists had before supposed to be now extinct. The zoological work of this native Johnson county boy is referred to with special pride and satisfaction by both President Pickard and Prof. Calvin. It is also a credit to the whole Bohemian people, of whom he is so worthy a representative.—EDITOR.

early day, but there does not appear to have been any other animal of the ungulate family, except elk occasionally; no buffalo or antelopes here after the time when white men first settled within the bounds of Johnson county Mr. R. B. Groff of Marengo relates that he visited Iowa City in 1845; went with Abraham Bowman to visit his son Francis up in the North Bend settlement. On the way up Mr. Bowman shot an enormously big spotted rattlesnake. They got a forked stick and clamped the snake's neck in it so as to examine the peculiar structure of its mouth, or more especially of its teeth and poison fangs. And while they were thus intently engaged at this study of Odo-toxicoophidiology, Mr. Groff says, "I looked up, and some distance from us saw *a herd of deer* prancing, playing and sporting." Mr. Groff bought an eighty acre claim from Frank Bowman for $25; lived on it for about two years, then sold it to Nicholas Zeller, who lives there yet.

Gopher.—There is the common striped gopher, which is such a pest to farmers. And also the "pocket gopher" or pouched rat; the *geomys bursarius* of Zoology.

Otter.—The trapping of beaver, mink, muskrat and otter, was one of the standard sources of revenue among those of the early settlers who had a special taste for such pursuits or special skill in their prosecution. There was always a ready and good market for the skins of these fur-bearing animals.

Skunk.—Sometimes called pole-cat; plenty of them.

Squirrel.—Several varieties. There were the black and the gray timber squirrel, the fox squirrel [called pine squirrel by some], and the flying squirrel. Also the striped, the gray and the chipmunk varieties of ground squirrel.

Weasel.—White and brown varieties. Some say these are two distinct varieties, while others maintain that the same animal may be a white weasel at one time of year and a brown weasel at another time. Old trappers generally stick to it that there are two species; but science is against them.

Wild Cat.—See "Catamount;" the common bob-tailed wild-cat and the catamount were both here.

Wolf.—The gray timber wolf [sometimes called white, and sometimes yellow wolf,] and the common prairie wolf, and the black wolf, were found in this county.

Black Bees—were native in this county; and the occasional discovery of a "bee tree" was an event of note among the early settlers whose sweetening was generally far to fetch. The Italian bees have been introduced and crossed with the blacks until there is rarely a swarm of the pure native black bees left.

A BEAR HUNT.

Mr. Charles Pratt of Solon, relates: In 1843 Mr. H. H. Kerr and a man

named Farr were out after a load of wood, on section 31 in Cedar township—just over the line from section 36 of Big Grove township. A large blackbear came in sight. They had neither dog nor gun along so they unhitched their horses from the wagon, mounted them, and took after the bear to raise the neighbors who had dogs and guns. They drove the bear near where Mrs. Fanny Pratt lived. A. W. Pratt saw and heard them coming; and thinking it was a wolf they were chasing, he ran with his dog over to head them and hid in the hazel brush to give his dog the advantage of a sudden dash and surprise on the supposed wolf. But when he saw a big black bear come along near him, he ran back to the house where his brother Charlie was—and with his eyes shining like peeled onions, and himself half out of breath, he said, "IT'S A BEAR!!" Charles quickly mounted a horse and galloped off to head the bear so it would go into the woods and climb a tree. When he rode up to the animal trying to turn it toward the woods, it rose on its hind feet and grabbed the horse's throat with one paw and shoulder with the other, its claws cutting deep gashes in the horse and scratching Mr. Pratt's foot a little. The horse reared and plunged, and then jumped clear over the bear, while the latter turned and went past Mr. Cannon's house through the grove north, but it wouldn't take a tree as they wanted it should. About forty rods north of Cannon's house they got it surrounded, having been by this time joined in the exciting chase by Harvey Lyman with an ax, and Robert Orr with a pitchfork. Then Mr. Isaac Stewart and Sabina Stiles came up with guns, and both shot it. The bear fell, but Mr. Lyman thinking it hardly dead yet, ran up to finish it with his ax and struck it a blow, when the beast suddenly grabbed him in its paws and hugged and bit him terribly about the shoulders, arms and legs. Mr. Orr than ran up with his pitchfork and pitched it off from Lyman; and by this time Mr. Stewart had got his gun loaded again and gave his black majesty a finishing shot. The bear was very poor, yet it weighed when dressed 200 pounds, and was the largest one ever seen in the county. Mr. Lyman was laid up several months by his injuries. He said: "It's lots of fun to hunt a bear; but when the bear begins to hunt you, it isn't funny at all."

Of those who took part in this lively adventure, A. W. Pratt now [1882] lives in Iowa City, and H. H. Kerr a few miles west of the city.

A WOLF STORY.

Mr. M. W. Cook, of Oxford township furnishes the following graphic and interesting sketch of a wolf that made himself famous in Johnson county:

"It was known far and wide as "the big white wolf," and made its appearance first about 1850, and was seen from time to time for several years in the eastern and southern parts of the township and in various other localities. It was seen by many persons, and many more desired to see the wonderful creature.

From the description given by those who saw it, it was known to be an animal of the "wolf" kind, though unlike anything ever seen by any person in this vicinity. Such was its strength that it would and did carry off full grown sheep with perfect ease, and of all the numerous dogs which attacked it none could make any impression upon it, but were handled as a mastiff handles a terrier.

Many attempts were made to kill or capture the beast, but he was exceedingly wary so that few persons ever got within gun-shot of him. He was caught in a trap by Jonathan Talbott, and carried the trap many miles, but finally escaped, losing a toe, as was discovered by his tracks when he next appeared in this locality, which was not for several months. Poison was tried freely upon him, but the dose which would "lay out" a "coyote," would have no effect upon him. At last, however, he was brought to bay and disposed of by John E. Douglass, now a resident of Oxford, and J. J. Shepardson, now living in Clear Creek township. He was caught in two traps, they being fastened together by a log-chain to which was attached a heavy "blacksmith's sledge." The traps were set for him near the Douglass place, and as soon as it was ascertained that they "had him" they started in pursuit with four good dogs, which finally succeeded in stopping him till the men came up, when they had reached a point on Clear Creek nearly south of the present site of Oxford, a distance of more than three miles. Here they had him in the water and the fight raged furiously, the men being unable to "get in a shot" without danger of killing a dog. As fast as the animal would try to climb the bank the dogs would pull him back, when the fight would be renewed in the water, till the dogs were beaten off and the wolf would again attempt to escape. Finally Shepardson went down into the water to see what aid he could give the dogs, and just at that time the wolf became disengaged from the trap and started up the bank, and escape seemed certain; but Joe. was equal to the occasion, seizing the animal by the tail and reaching forward he gave him several vigorous stabs with his pocket knife, which ended his career. His size exceeded the apparently exaggerated reports given by those who had seen him alive, being four feet and three inches high, though rather short in proportion. His weight was proportionate to his size, but not definitely known. The hair, which was white, tipped with steel gray, was from four to five inches in length and as thick as the wool on a sheep. His legs were of the size of a muscular man's arm and his paws like those of a lion. That the skin was not saved and properly mounted is much to be regretted.

BOUNTY FOR WOLF SCALPS.

The first action of the county in regard to the destruction of pestiferous wild beasts was on January 3, 1841, thus:

"The board now present having taken into consideration the propriety of offering a reward for wolf scalps, do agree and determine that from

and after this date they will pay one dollar for each scalp over six months old, and fifty cents for each scalp under that age, and no more, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The first man named to whom bounty was paid under this order was on July 5, 1841, when "David Wray was allowed one dollar for a wolf scalp over six months old." But on April 8th before this, it is noted that nine dollars were paid as bounty for wolf scalps, without mentioning to whom it was paid.

January 3, 1882, the county beard paid the county on twenty-eight wolf scalps. The parties who brought the scalps on this day, were: Joseph Stover, 3; Jacob Stover, 11; John Gardner, 2; George Wein, 2; Arthur Russell, 1; Pleasant Harris, 6; Martin Harless, 3. They were all from full grown wolves, or over six months old, and drew $1 each as bounty, or a total of $28.

A WOLF HARVEST.

At the January session of the County Board, January 6 to 10, 1845, the following payments were made by the county for wolf scalps:

Orlow Webster, two gray and four prairie wolf scalps, $8; Orley Hull, two whelp wolf scalps, $1; Wm. Dupont, one scalp, $1; James Chamberlain, one; A. P. Kitchen, two; Wm. Fry, one; Charles Jones, one; Wilson Blain, one; John L. Gordon one; John Buckingham, two; Allen Russell, one; George W. Hawkins, one; P. C. Brown, one; James McCray, one; Samuel Shelliday, one; Jeremiah Stover, five; Marshall Fry, three prairie and one gray wolf scalps, $5; John Hamilton, one; David Smith, one; S. W. Hartsock, two; Nelson H. Dowd, one; Stephen Chase, three; John Stover, one; James Douglass, two; Samuel Lingle, one; John Fry, two; Mathew Teneick, two; Wm. Hench, one; John C. Lee, two; Jonathan Tabot, eight; Wm. Jones, two; Charles Jones, one; Archibald Shaw, one; Allen Baxter, three; Charles Jones, again, one; Jacob Earhart, two; Wm. Brisbine, one; Abel Stevens, one; A. D. Stephen, three; James Seahorn, three prairie and one black wolf scalps, $5; David Crosier, one; John Smith, one; Samuel Laughrey, one; C. Rand, one; John Shaff, two; George W. Kitchen, two; Moses S. Emmet, one; D. A. Shafer, one; Evan Dollarhide, two; Ewen Davis, one; Philip Clark, two; Josiah Morrow, two; Oliver Thomas, two.

This was the biggest grist of wolf scalps ever brought to the county mill at one time, and shows that the lupine crop must have been a big one hat y ear. It was decidedly a "wolfish" session of the county board, and tany man who hadn't a wolf scalp was out of fashion.

In 1848 it was *Resolved*, that any person in this county who shall exterminate a wolf, lynx or wild cat, be allowed three dollars for each scalp.

During the year 1849, the county paid $225.50 for wolf scalps, which shows that these beasts of prey were still pretty numerous at that time.

June 7, 1877, it was ordered that the bounty should be raised to $4 for full grown wolf scalps, and $2 for whelps.

The county treasurer's report in June, 1882, showed $186 paid as wolf bounty since the preceding January 1; and $1 paid for a wild cat.

June 7, 1867, an order was adopted that the county would pay a bounty of fifteen cents each for the scalps of all gophers killed within Johnson county.

Samuel Hess and M. W. Davis furnish the following list, by their common names, of the

Large Water-birds.—White swan, pelican, wild goose, sand-hill crane bittern, blue heron.

Smaller Water-birds.—Black and brown loon, caw, mud-hen, teal, mallard duck, pin-tail duck, wood duck, redhead duck, spoonbill duck, butterball duck, widgeon duck, canvas-back duck, fish duck, dipper, blue-winged and green-winged teal, killdeer or plover, Wilson's snipe, jack-snipe, yellow-legged snipe, tip-up snipe, stilt sand-piper, marsh tern, sea gulls.

English Sparrows.—Somebody introduced the pestiferous English sparrow at Iowa City. Whoever it was, he ought to read Secretary Shaffer's report on this bird to the State Agricultural Society (printed report, 1880, pp. 12 to 17), and then go out and scrape himself for a Job's fool. Mr. Shaffer cites about sixty different writers on the subject, and fully ninety per cent. of them condemn the introduction of the bird into this country as a piece of most luckless enterprise and unwisdom.

Toads and Frogs.—The common warty toad is found in fields and gardens. He lives entirely on slugs, worms and insects that are injurious to the farmer; and farm children should be taught never to kill a toad.

Of frogs there are more varieties. We have the big old bull-gerum that sings in a deep bass voice, "Old Hodge—got drunk—got drunk—got drunk—Old Hodge—got drunk—ker chunk—gewunk—Old Hodge—got drunk"—and so on to the end of the chapter. Then there is the sleek, smooth-legged, Frenchman's frog, the hind legs of which form such a rare dish among the Parisian epicures. It is the most delicate and delicious meat in the world. We also have the delicately spotted spring frog—or leopard frog—the same kind about which the nursery song says: "There was a frog lived in a well. * *—And a mouse lived in a mill. The frog he would a wooing go"—and finally married the mouse's sister. That's the chap. Then we have the sucker-footed or tree frog as another variety.

Snakes.—The "massasauga," or prairie rattlesnake. This is a smaller sort of rattlesnake, and will rear up half his length then strike to bite, even when lying straight, and its rattle is so small and faint that it scarcely amounts practically to a warning. The name "massasauga" was given to it by the Indians; but whether they got it from some French or Span-

ish word, or originated it themselves, nobody knows; neither is it known why it was so named.

Yellow Rattlesnake.—This is the big deadly fellow that is got up for business. It is found only in wooded land or rocky places. It usually lies coiled up, and when anything approaches, it sounds its rattle vigorously, then throws its head forward by a muscular propulsion from all along its length, so that a large one can spring a distance of ten feet or more and strike deadly fangs into its foe. But when not coiled it has little or no power to rear its head and strike, and can only bite what gets near its head.

Bull or Blow Snake.—This is a blustering and frightful snake, from the fact that it grows large and will rear up and blow or hiss like a goose. It is distinctively a prairie snake. M. W. Davis has one at his drug store in Iowa City, which he stuffed about twenty years ago, and which measures six and a half feet long—supposed to be the longest snake ever killed in Johnson county. Don't know who killed it.

Garter Snake.—Two or three varieties.

Green or Grass Snake.—This creature seems to change color, within certain limits, and takes on the line of the foliage where he happens to lie in wait for the bugs and worms or their larvæ, which form his food. It will change from a deep, rich grassy green color to almost brown, and hence is seldom seen or noticed by man. Its apparent change of color is only from the different light or shade that falls upon it, the same as changeable silk goods.

Glass Snake.—This is peculiar in that it is so deficient in muscular tenacity that when struck a smart blow in one place it will break into three or four pieces, the same as a glass rod would. They are not numerous. This is properly a legless lizard. It has rudimentary legs and feet under the skin.

Water Snake—[sometimes called pilot snake.] This is the one that is sometimes seen swimming with its body all under water, and head above. When on land it usually lies coiled up not far from the water's edge, and has probably in this way been mistaken for the copperhead snake; this latter species is not found in Johnson county, although some says it is.

THE IOWA GAME LAW.

The following are the main points of the game law of Iowa, as now in force, 1882:

SECTION 2. It shall be unlawful for any persons within this State to shoot or kill any pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, between the first day of December, and the fifteenth day of August next following; any woodcock between the first day of January, and the tenth day of July; any ruffed grouse or pheasant, wild turkey or quail, between the first of January and the first day of October; any wild duck, goose or brant between the first day of May and the fifteenth day of August; or any wild deer, elk or fawn between the first day of January and the first day of September.

SEC. 3. At shall be unlawful for any person, at any time, or at any place, within this State, to shoot or kill for traffic any pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, woodcock, quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant; or for any one person to shoot or kill during any one day, more than twenty-five of either kind of said named birds; or for any one person, firm or corporation, to have more than twenty-five of either kind of said named birds in his or their possession at any one time, unless lawfully received for transportation; or to catch or take, or attempt to catch or take, with any trap, snare or net, any of the birds or animals named in section two (2) of this act, or in any manner wilfully to destroy the eggs or nests of any of the birds hereby intended to be protected from destruction.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person to kill, trap or ensnare, any beaver, mink, otter, or muskrat, between the first day of April and the first day of November, except where such killing, trapping, or snaring may be for the protection of private property.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation, to buy or sell, or have in possession any of the birds or animals named in section two (2) of this act during the period when the killing of such bird or animal is prohibited by said section two (2) except during the first five days of such prohibited period; and the having in possession by any person, company or corporation, of any such birds or animals during such prohibited period except during the first five days thereof, shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of a violation of this act.

GAME AND FISH INTERESTS.

Sometime in 1860 the Uudubon Club of Johnson county was organized, partly to enjoy the sports and recreation of gun and rod; but chiefly to enforce the laws for preventing a wanton destruction and extermination of the game animals and birds of the country. The principal members of this club were: Walter Curtis, C. F. Lovelace, T. M. Vanbury, W. D. Berryhill, Harry Sperry, and John Seydel—the latter being secretary But the interest soon waned, and the organization practically died out. In July, 1867, we find the name of H. W. Baldwin as president and G. W. Koontz, secretary.

April 16, 1880, the Johnson County Game and Fish Association was organized, to enforce the State laws for preventing the extermination of wild game and the food varieties of fish. The officers elected were: J. J. Holmes, president; C. P. Bacon, secretary. Forty-five members were enrolled. The new state law aimed to preserve our native food fishes from extermination by giving them passageway up and down the rivers as their habits require, and prohibiting their being taken in their breeding season, or with seines or drag nets, or at dams where they would be accumulated in large numbers by this obstruction to their migratory movements. The law required fish ways to be put into all dams of a certain height—beyond what the fish could pass over during high water. The dam at Coralville was the only one on the Iowa river requiring a fish way, under the law. This club tried to have the owners of that dam put in a fishway; but they flatly refused, claiming that the law was unconstitutional, and vowing that they would resist and fight it through all the

courts in the land before they would obey it. The law made it the duty of the county board of supervisors to see that its requirements were obeyed, but was miserably lame and deficient in providing ways and means whereby they could enforce the authority given them. They were like three brigadier generals ordered to capture a belligerent fort, without arms, ammunition, subsistence or soldiers to back them. What! couldn't *three* brigadiers capture one fort? Well, hardly. And no more could *three* county supervisors, armed only with words, coerce a weathly, powerful and defiant milldam company. Good lawyers differed as to the probable result of a legal contest over the matter; and the supervisors did not feel justified in taking steps which would involve the county as a party litigant in so doubtful a case—but preferred waiting till the law should be either repealed, or amended so as to provide adequate means and methods for its enforcement. And so it stands to this day.

The Game and Fish Association employed a man for some time as a special policeman to watch the river and prevent people from fishing with drag nets, or with hooks or dip-nets close to the dam, contrary to the law Thereupon the spirits of our icthyophagous ancestors suddenly took possession of the people all along the river; men dragged the river by night, hauling fish away by cart loads; and they dipped and angled on the breast of the dam above, or at its edge below, as if possessed with some kind of reckless infatuation to set the law and its supporters at defiance. The writer hereof has seen drag nets swept along the shallows, raking out hundreds of minnows at a haul, when perhaps a dozen would be picked up for bait, and the rest left to perish on the dry sand bars, instead of serving as food for the larger kinds. And thus the lawless ignoramuses go on "killing the goose that laid the golden egg" by needlessly exterminating those kinds of fish which are valuable for food. The Game and Fish Association still holds a nominal existence, but the law is so lame in executive detail that they can do nothing, and so the matter stands, the law is practically a dead letter, and the river almost a dead fisher.

But there is another cause at work toward destroying the fish supply. Old settlers say the Iowa river used to be a clear stream, except during high water, but now it is always muddy or slimy, and stones or boulders lying in the water that used to be clean are now found to be invested with a coating of nasty, slimy sediment from the unclean water. In explanation of this change it is said the plowing and cultivation of the land causes more loose soil and vegetable debris to be washed into the river than could be washed in from the native prairie sod; also, nearly every small stream flowing into the river is now utilized as a hog-wallow, or else a hot-day resort for cattle, and the continual filth from these sources passes into the river and contaminates its waters so that those kinds of fish which require

clean water are dying out from this cause. But the nastier breeds can still stand it and grow fat on the filth.

FOOD FOR FISHES.

On Wednesday night, January 20, 1875, Dr. Shaw, the State Fish Commissioner of Iowa, arrived at Iowa City with 18,000 California salmon two inches long, from the state fish hatchery at Anamosa, and put them into the river above the old Terrell mill dam. They doubtless made very choice and dainty feed for the cat fish, dog fish, gar pike, etc.; and thus the state money instead of providing "fishes for food," as Dr. Shaw so eloquently pleads, only provided the merest trifle of "food for fishes."

The largest fish reported caught in Johnson county was a channel cat-fish, which weighed sixty-eight pounds. It was caught with a hook by Wm. Ayers, at Terrell's mill dam in 1862. M. W. Davis took off the skin and stuffed it, and kept it in his drug store window for a number of years as a natural curiosity. A good many of the same kind have been caught weighing from 50 to 55 pounds.

The largest black bass ever caught here was hooked by Samuel J. Hess, at Rock Point, a little way above Coralville, and weighed five and a quarter pounds.

In 1862 or '63, a gar pike over four feet long was caught in a seine, and is still preserved at the boat house as the largest icthyosaurian specimen ever seen in Johnson county waters. This fish is really a fresh water shark.

CHAPTER X.—PART 1.

PIONEER POINTS, BY HON. HENRY FELKNER.

Hon. Henry Felkner furnished to this historian the original manuscript of his reminiscences and recollections of the pioneer days in Johnson county, with free permission to make any use of it which would aid in producing a full, fair and complete history of the county. After three months' of work in collecting our history material, we find Mr. Felkner's sketch to be generally very reliable, and we therefore give it entire. It will thus be saved from the mutilation of using it in fragmentary citations, and will be the more prized by his pioneer associates. The same MSS. was edited and printed in the *State Press* in 1881, and we are much indebted to Hon. John P. Irish for the free use of the files of his paper in regard to this and many other historical matters.

THE FIRST TWO.

Eli Myers and Philip Clark started from Elkhart county, Indiana, in the fall of 1836 to visit what was then known as the "Black Hawk Pur-

chase." Their objective point was Rock Island, better known then at a distance than any other point on the Mississippi above St. Louis. They arrived there at the termination of a treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, at which they sold what was called the Keokuk Reserve, a body of land lying on both sides of the Iowa river from its mouth up to where the line of the Black Hawk purchase crossed it. Messrs. Myers and Clark there made the acquaintance of John Gilbert, who was keeping a trading house on the Iowa river for S. Phelps & Co., of Oquawka, Ill. Gilbert learned that they were looking for a location on which to settle, and told them he knew the very place, and invited them to go with him to his trading house. They gladly accepted, and on arriving he treated them with great kindness, and went on foot to show them the place where they made their claims and finally settled. Those claims embrace all the land south of the residence of the late Judge McCollister down to Sandtown. After making their claims they returned to Indiana, and during the winter got their teams and outfit; and early in the spring of 1837 set out for their western homes, which they reached in time to break and plant, each 40 acres. Soon after them in 1837, came Judge Harris, from St. Joseph county, Indiana, who by nearly the same route reached Gilbert's trading house, accompanied by his nephew James Massey, and wife and child. Gilbert went with him to where he finally located his claim, embracing the Thomas Hill and a half dozen other farms. After the Judge had built a cabin for Massey on the southwest bank of the Iowa river, opposite the Myers farm, he returned to Indiana to prepare to move his family out to his new home, which was accomplished late in July or early in August, bringing with him his son-in-law, Dr. Isaac N. Lesh, Jacob Earhart and family, and John and Henry Earhart.

Between Judge Harris' arrival in the spring and his permanent settlement here in mid-summer, Wm. Devaul and Tom Bradley came in, the former to remain some years the latter went in the fall of 1837 to a trading house on the Des Moines river and never returned. Samuel and James Walker came also early in the spring, and Joseph Walker and another brother late in the same year. The Walker brothers made claims where Joseph now lives and to the south and west, including many farms now owned by other parties. I should have said that Myers and Clark each brought with them a young man, Eli Summery and William Wilson. The former returned to Indiana in the fall of 1837, and Wilson remained. The foregoing is the precise order in which white men came to Johnson county. The writer came next, very soon after the two Walker brothers, and made a claim south of Sandtown, adjoining Phillip Clark's on the south. I hired Eli Myers to break five acres of land and while I was helping him to make rails to fence his corn, I had been there about a week, I S. C. Trowbridge came in. He had known Myers and Clark in Indiana, and wished to get a claim near them. He offered me $15.00 for mine.

Not long after William Sturgis and G. W. Hawkins came, the latter a married man. They both settled in the south part of the county. Late in the season John Trout, E. Hilton, A. D. Stephen, Mulholland and John Hight came; also a man name Schrick, who was but little known. He stayed with the Walker boys and was the first white man who died in Johnson county. J. A. Cain, a married man, settled on the farm now owned by Henry Walker. He did not live long and the family left.

THE FIRST TOWN.

One of the events of that summer was the laying off of a town, above the mouth of English river by John Gilbert. He called it Sephe-nahmo, but it was only a town on paper, although scientifically staked off.

THE FIRST "RAISING."

In the spring of that year John Gilbert gave notice to S. Phelps & Co., that as soon as he could make arrangements, he would leave their employ and set up on his own account. Accordingly, about the first of July he gathered up all the young men in the settlement who were unemployed, to help him build a house. They were glad to get work and to get a place to board. They were all from timbered States and knew the use of the ax. While some were chopping logs, others were getting out timber for clapboards to roof it, and puncheons for floors; others dug a hole for the cellar, while others were hauling up the material. It was not long till everything was on the ground, and as there was force enough to raise the building we did not call in the neighbors. We all knew something about cabin building, and had no trouble in getting it up and covered. One room was finished as a store room, the cracks were chincked and daubed, a strong puncheon floor laid, a stout counter and door put in. The house stood over the line on Indian ground, and as a consideration, Gilbert agreed to treat the Indians, and this he fulfilled religiously, as far as two barrels of whisky would do it. As the season's building was over, and the treat safely administered, Gilbert had no use for his force and discharged them all but the writer, who remained in his employ till March 7, 1838. None of the young men who had come in the spring and summer of 1837, except Philip Clark, Eli Myers and the Walker brothers, were in a position to set up house-keeping, and so were without homes, only as they could get employment of others. After leaving Gilbert's some found work with Wheton Chase, a brother-in-law of S. Phelps, who took charge of the trading house which Gilbert had just left. Chase had for several years kept a trading horse on the Cedar river, in what is now Cedar county, just above Rochester, for Phelps & Co. Others of the young men hired with Myers and Clark, making hay, and later husking corn. As winter came on, however, it became more than ever necessary for them to have permanent quarters. A few went to Bloomington [now

Muscatine], but the greater number went to New Boston, on the Mississippi, and took contracts to chop steamboat wood. Coal was not then in use, and boats ran exclusively on wood. These choppers built cabins in the low and thickly timbered bottoms, boarded themselves and made good wages. After they were gone our little colony was small, for about the same time the Indians, except some old people, went on their winter hunt, to be gone till spring. The number of settlers left on the north bank of the river did not exceed twenty, including Mesdames Chase, Lesh, Cain and several children, and these twenty people were scattered from Gilbert's trading house to the south line of the county.

AN INDIAN BATTLE.

Just after Gilbert had given the treat to the Indians, already referred to, the Indians got up a party ostensibly to go on a hunt, but really to get into a fight with the Sioux. None but able-bodied young men went. They had drawn on their friends, the Sacs, on the Des Moines river, for some horses. When everything was ready they slipped away without making any sensation, so far as a white man could see. This was some time in August. On such an expedition travel was necessarily slow, for they had to provide rations as they went. Some weeks went by and no tidings came back. The Indians in camp seemed to anticipate no harm to their friends. One very pleasant evening in September, about 5 o'clock, when everything was quiet, the old Indians lying around smoking, the young ones enjoying themselves, a peculiar Indian shout was heard on the bluff north-east of the upper town. The first shout was followed by a half dozen others, in not very quick succession. These cries were so loud and distinct that although the Indian was two miles away from the lower town, they were heard distinctly. The effect of these shouts was most striking. Every Indian knew at the first what it meant. It was a messenger sent from the battle with the Sioux to bear heavy tidings to their friends. He had sped day and night with his message, and when the shouts had secured the attention of the camp, he told the story in short sentences, named the red warriors that were killed, gave a list of the wounded and the incidents and outcome of the fight. He spoke so loud and distinctly that all heard, and when he finished such a wail went up from those bereaved of fathers, husbands and sons as I never heard before or since; the camp was literally a house of mourning.

Indian women do not weep like white women, they wail, and for weeks they could be heard daily in secluded places wailing as if their hearts were broken. The war party had been badly whipped by the Sioux, and barely got away with the wounded, leaving their dead to be scalped. It was some weeks before the main party got in. They brought the wounded down the Iowa river in canoes, established a hospital near the trading house, and put them in charge of the Medicine Man. No one else dare go in. Three times a day he made it hideous around there with his pow-

wowing, beating a tin kettle and rattling a gourd with shot in it. Some died and a few got well. This defeat gave the Indians such a scare that more than six months after they paid John Gilbert $400, to build a stockade around the upper town.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

In the fall of 1837 occurred a visit of Keokuk, Wapello, Appanoose, and a number of other distinguished Indians, to Poweshiek, the chief of the tribe that held this section. Their coming was known, but was without display. The visiting party rode up in single file. Hitched their horses, went into Poweshiek's tent where he was seated and all sat down in a row, remaining for some time in silence. Then Poweshiek rose and passed the tobacco around, filling Keokuk's pipe and his own. They all smoked awhile without saying a word. Keokuk finally broke the silence by stating the purpose of their visit, which was to consult upon a proposition of the government to buy more lands. He made a speech in favor of the sale. This was about October 1, for the treaty making the sale then decided on is dated October 21, and in a few days after this meeting they started for Washington, Wheton Chase going as interpretor. From Washington they were taken through all the chief cities of the country, and returned late in November highly pleased with all they saw except President Van Buren. They were accustomed to call the President the "Great Father," and expected to see a man head and shoulders bigger than his fellows. But when they met in Van Buren a little "squatty" man, as they called him, and bald headed at that, their contempt knew no bounds and was quite beyond the power of their language to express.

The year 1837 closed without further incident of interest. The settlers were in theenjoyment of good health. The exodus of young men alraedy noted, made the settlement lonesome, as winter came, with nothing to do, no place to go, nothing to read and no way of hearing from the outside world except by going to Burlington or Rock Island. It was distressingly monotonous, especially to such a man as Judge Harris. He was active and well preserved, had been an active polititon in Indiana, had enjoyed office, and to be cut off from such interests was more than he could stand.

"BE IT RESOLVED."

Mainly on his suggestion, it was announced that a public meeting would be held at Gilbert's trading house, to consider the situation. The appointed evening came and with it Judge Harris, Dr. I. N. Lesh, Eli Myers, Gilbert and the writer. There were also present old Jennie, a squaw who had lived with the traders many years and talked good English; Gilbert got her now and then to wash things up, and a person called by the Indians, Mogawk, a tall and very black negro. The object of the meeting was talked over and the settlement's need of roads, bridges and mail facilities were discussed. The legislature of Wisconsin, for be it known we were

then in the territory of Wisconsin, with Burlington for its capital, was in session, and this meeting resolved to send two delegates down forthwith, and it was further resolved that Judge Harris and John Gilbert should go. But they must have credentials and hence the proceedings must be written out to indicate a formal and sizable affair, but who should write them out? Gilbert's pen had forgotten its cunning by its long residence with the Indians; Lesh was well educated, but professed inexperience, and Harris was not a plain writer, so it was agreed that Harris should dictate and Lesh write. The result as nearly as I can recall it was about as follows:

At a large and respectable meeting of settlers on the public lands on the Iowa river, held at the traping house of John Gilbert, pursuant to previous notice, on the —— day of January, 1838, the following among other proceedings were had. The meeting was called to order by Judge Harris, on whose motion *blank* was unanimously elected chairman. On motion of John Gilbert, Dr. Isaac N. Lesh was appointed secretary. On motion of Dr. Lesh, a committee of three was appointed by the chairman to report resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. The chairman named Judge Harris, Eli Myers and John Gilbert such committee. While the committee retired to deliberate upon its report the meeting was ably addressed by several gentlemen present. [It will be observed that after the committee retired the meeting consisted of Mr. Felkner, Dr. Lesh, Mogawk and the Indian squaw.] The committee returning submitted the following which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A large number of persons have settled on the Iowa river on public lands in the vicinity of John Gilbert's trading house, and

WHEREAS, We have evidence that there will be a large influx to our settlement next spring, and

WHEREAS, As we are suffering great inconvenience from the lack of roads and bridges, and

WHEREAS, We are without mail facilities, and

WHEREAS, The legislature of this territory is now in session at Burlington, therefore

Resolved, That two delegates be appointed by the chair whose duty it shall be to proceed forthwith to Burlington and use their influence with the legislature to have roads established at different points on the Mississippi river, also to have the legislature ask congress to establish a mail route from Burlington to the trading house of John Gilbert, a post-office established there and a post-master appointed without delay. The chair appointed Judge Harris and Judge Gilbert such committee.

THE FIRST LOBBY.

The delegates, armed with their credentials, started for Burlington the second day after the meeting, walking the whole distance, although the ground was covered with snow. Arriving they made the acquaintance of Gov. Henry Dodge, who treated them very kindly and made many inquiries about the new settlement and especially about the number of inhabitants. John Gilbert told him it numbered 1,500, at which the Governor was very much surprised. When they returned I asked Gilbert how he dared tell the Governor such a story? He swore that the Governor did not ask him what color they were!

The delegates got acquainted with many legislators, to whom our wants were made known, but they soon learned what we could not have otherwise known for several months, that congress was about to divide the territory of Wisconsin, establishing a new territory to be called

IOWA,

and it would be organized during the summer, and they preferred handing us over to the new government.

TRICKS IN TRADE.

I have already said that late in the fall of 1837 the Indians nearly all left for the winter hunt. They went up the different water courses, the Iowa and English rivers, Old Man's creek, &c. Their practice was to go at once as far as they intended and then hunt the ground towards home. They spent the fore part of the winter far up the streams and then hunted back by slow stages, traveling a day, going into camp, hunting and trapping as long as game was plenty, then moving on. Sometime in February, 1838, an Indian came in and said the main body had got down to near the present Sehorn place, on Old Man's creek. Gilbert was running his business against odds; he had not as many goods as Chase, and so resolved on strategy. With a young man named Hamilton for a companion, he concluded to pack each with fifty pounds of goods, and meeting the Indians, take the cream of their trade and swap before they got in. They had to go in the night or the other establishment would find it out. The winter was mild and the river was already open and no way to cross it except in a canoe which Chase kept tied up in the mouth of Gilbert's creek. While they were getting the packs ready Gilbert sent the writer down to see if the canoe was there and to visit Chase and see if the coast was clear. The canoe was all right. The call on Chase was made, a half hour spent pleasantly there, and the report was duly made. Gilbert and Hamilton were ready and started at once, crossed in the canoe about 11 P. M., and began their long tramp. Chase and his men suspected nothing till after they were gone, then they grew to thinking the evening call a singular thing, talked it up and were convinced there was a nigger in the wood-pile. A messenger was sent to see if the canoe was in its place. He reported it missing. Chase determined not to be beaton and at once built a raft of logs and took some iron-socketed pushing poles which belonged to a keel boat that was tied up in the creek, pushed the raft over, recovered the canoe, packed goods, loaded men and started them in pursuit of Gilbert. The night was clear and the ground was white with snow, so the trail of the first party could be easily followed, and they determined that although he had several hours the start he should not beat them much. They had an advantage over him in having with them Quota, a French half-breed, who spoke the language equal to the Indian and had influence with them. Gilbert reached the Indians first, but thinking the

field was his, made no hurry about going to trading, and spent much time in talking the thing up. When he finally began to talk trade, and opened his goods, he chanced to look around and there to his consternation stood Quota and his men loaded to the guards with goods. Quota was aggressive from the start. He told the Indians that Gilbert had been underhanded in starting to meet them; had stolen the canoe, and neglected the old Indians left at home; that his sympathies were with the whites; and much more of the same sort; so that when they began to barter their furs and pelts, Quota got more than three-fourths of them, and Gilbert was beaten at his own game.

EARLY TRANSPORTATION.

Early in the spring of 1838 Judge Harris returned to Indiana on business, and while there induced many of his old friends and neighbors to move to Iowa. Among them were Green Hill, Yale Hamilton, Gardner, J. Stover, a Mr. Miller, John Royal and others. The Judge returned by way of St. Louis, where he bought a quantity of flour and groceries. Chase in the meantime had sent the company's keel boat, with the furs and pelts he got from the Indians, to St. Louis, where it was being loaded with supplies for the trading house. Judge Harris got his goods on the same boat, and Mr. Phelps shipped for me a set of saw-mill irons also. The boat was towed up to the mouth of the Iowa river by a steam boat and was pushed the rest of the way against the current of the Iowa, with poles, stopping near Judge Harris's home to unload his goods, then coming to the company's new trading house on what was afterwards the Byington farm, and which stood many years after.

In that year two saw mills were built, one by Judge Harris, on Old Man's creek, the other by Felkner & Myers, on Rapid creek. Wolcott was millwright of the former, and James Foy of the latter.

That summer the Indians murdered Atwood. [See something about this under history of Lincoln township.]

CHAPTER X.—PART 2.

ANNALS OF OXFORD.

Mr. M. W. Cook of Oxford township, wrote and published in the *Oxford Journal* in 1881, a series of articles on the pioneer history of his township, including also much that belonged to the more general history of the State. Mr. Cook's "Annals" contain a vast fund of most interesting and useful information, presented in a straightforward and business-like way, with a spice of anecdote, wit and genial humor occasionally intermingled. He has carefully revised and corrected it and given it to this historian. We only regret that limit of space compels us to eliminate

everything which does not directly and specifically pertain to Johnson county.

That portion of the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians which inhabited this region were under Poweshiek and Wapashashiek, the former a Sac and the latter a Fox. They were called by the name of Musquakas, and first located below Iowa City on the east side of the river in 1836, but removed in 1838 to a site north of the river, in which is now Monroe township, just north of the site of the proposed iron bridge. Two years later they removed to the agency near South Amana, and remained till 1843, when they moved on towards the setting sun.

Though they never made Oxford township their headquarters, it was a famous hunting ground for them, and one of their chiefs in speaking of the Clear Creek valley said that "he never expected to find its equal till he had passed over to the happy hunting grounds," and such is their attachment to this region that some of them are nearly always to be found even now wandering about over the old stamping ground. The vicinity of Dutch lake [called by them Devil's lake] was a favorite one on account of the excellent fishing which it afforded in great abundance. Many of the early settlers can testify as to that too. But there is one spot that the old warriors of the Musquaka have reason rather to regard with horror than otherwise. It is on Brush run, a mile west of Homestead. Here Poweshiek, with the warriors of the tribe were overtaken by a band of Sioux when returning from a hunting expedition up the river, and most wofully "licked." In fact the disaster was by far the greatest that ever befell the band, and is yet talked of with horror by them. It occurred in 1837, while they had their headquarters below Iowa City.

But a few of the leaders of the natives deserve special notice.

Poweshiek, chief of the Sacs, in the band was much like Keokuk, and was regarded by all as the finest specimen of the native ever seen in this region. He was a strictly honorable man, and had a large share of those characteristics that made up the "manly man," and the desirable neighbor. He was a "brave" too, that is, he had won distinction by his deeds of valor on the field of battle.

Wapashashiek was the Fox chief, and was much less intimate with the white people, though we never heard of any bad feeling existing between them.

Some people have a distinct recollection of Kishkekosh, and think him to have been a chief. He was only a leader and a bad one. He was a natural orator, a brave, a perfect specimen of a physical man, but a leader of the bad element. He may be compared to a communist leader among us. Totokonoc was the old prophet of Black Hawk, and noted amongst the Indians, but little known amongst the white people. Clear Creek was called by them Copiheenoc, and the name was for sometime perpetuated in that of Copi P. O., but even that has disappeared, and this

little sketch may be the last notice of the name so dear to so many people less than half a century age. The name Clear Creek was given to the stream by Col. Trowbridge.

In 1840 a new census was taken and the county of Johnson is credited with a population of 1,504, an increase of more than five hundred per cent in two years. The population of the territory was 43,144. Increase about one hundred per cent.

Under Harrison's administration John Chambers was appointed Governor, and the territorial capital established at Iowa City, where it remained till sometime after the organization of the State government, the capitol building now forming one of the State University buildings.

In November, 1842, a convention to take the necessary steps for a state government met at Iowa City, but the proposition was voted down by the people the next year.

In October of 1842, a treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes, by which they sold to the United States, all their lands in Iowa, for which they were to receive an annual interest on the sum of $800,000. The government also assumed all the debts of the tribe, amounting in the aggregate to $258,566.

The settlement of Oxford township dates away back in territorial times. The pioneers were James Douglass, Sr., Ebenezer Douglass, Charles Marvin, Henry Brown, Bronson Brown, and William Brown. The Douglasses, Marvin and one of the Browns brought families; all came in 1839. James Douglass settled on the old Douglass place, Ebenezer on the Hamilton place, and Marvin on section 24, Oxford township. The Browns located on the premises now occupied by the farm of Mr. C. Yenter, where they lived till 1842, when they sold their claim to Jonathan Talbott, who bought the mill on Clear Creek in 1849, on the site now occupied by the Stickler factory. In this early period also came the Hulls, Porter and John, and located near the Douglasses.

John L. Heartwell, now familiarly known as "Uncle John," also settled in that locality, but soon returned to Ohio, coming back, however, in 1852, and locating permanently two miles north of the present site of Oxford, where he lived till he became a citizen of the village. In 1841 or 1842, the first business firm in Oxford township was established just below Dutch lake. The stock of the firm was a barrel of whiskey, the business dealing it out to the Indians. The members were Stone, Sprague & Lindley. They did not prosper, we are happy to be informed.

A few words relative to these early settlers will not be amiss. James Douglass always remained upon the premises where he first located, being the first postmaster of Copi post-office, established in 1844. His death occurred in 1854, and that of his wife, Fannie, in 1879. John, Cyrus, James, David, and William are his sons.

Ebenezer Douglass purchased the saw-mill of John Moore in 1853,

located just east of township line. He died in 1854, and left one son, Joseph, now residing at Tiffin, and one daughter, Mary, wife of H. Hamilton. Aunt Sarah still survives, living with her daughter, Mrs. Hamilton.

Excepting a "trail" sometimes passed over by vehicles in procuring furs from the agency in Iowa county, there were no roads. The pioneers made their roads as they came, following the "divides," where practicable and when a stream had to be crossed, it was done by detaching the team and running the wagon in by hand, and hitching to the end of the tongue and drawing it out on the other side.

Provisions enough to last a few weeks were usually brought by the settlers, and when that was exhausted, a new supply could only be obtained by making a trip to Illinois, where *meal* could be obtained, that being the "staff of life" in those times. And when inclemency of weather, or other causes prevented their going down into "Egypt," other means must be devised for obtaining breadstuff, and many a time the pioneer has feasted on corn-cake made of meal ground in a coffee-mill, or pounded in an iron kettle. Indeed, the settler who owned a "big kettle" was considered particularly fortunate if he also had a wagon with a big "king bolt," the head of which was used in crushing the corn into meal.

One thing, however, was much to the advantage of the pioneer, for with his trusty rifle he was sure of a supply of meat, venison and turkey, which were nearly always a part of the settlers' meal. Teams going to the river for supplies brought the mail from Bloomington (Muscatine) and the settlers did not entirely lose sight of things in the busy world from which they had separated themselves to lay the foundation for a new empire.

One thing worthy of mention the writer has observed about the first settlements here as well as elsewhere, nearly all were made in the "woods," and often the new settler might be seen painfully laboring to clear a field in the woods when thousands of acres lay adjoining which might have been prepared for a crop with one tenth of the labor required to prepare the woodland. None doubted the fertility of the soil on the prairies, but the force of habit led him to select the timber land with all the labor required to clear it off and the inconvenience of its cultivation afterwards for their beginning.

We find that as early as 1842 a school was kept at the house of James Douglass, the teacher being Mrs. Berry, wife of the Indian gunsmith, who had a shop in the upper end of the grove bearing his name on the present site of the "Cook farm." His name is prepetuated in that of the stream flowing through Oxford, sometimes called the "Raging Rhine."

Orrin Lewis made a claim and settled where the Remley farm now is. He was known by the nickname of "Old Specimen," from a peculiarity

of conversation. He soon sold his claim to James Simpson, who also sold in a few years to Thomas or Thompson. Henry Springmire located where the Brennans now live, and about 1844 Benjamin Williams located on the place now occupied by Peter Williams. Mrs. Williams still survives and is now Mrs. Merritt, well known in Oxford.

Of the neighbors we might with propriety speak of every one within ten miles, for persons living at that distance then were regarded as near neighbors. And it would not take much space to name them all, but we will mention only those who were well known and remembered. On the east side of Tiffin were the Spragues and Spicers, and Amosa Doud. Further on were Sam. Huston of the Johnson place, John Headley on the Wolf place, Gillilands, Keelers and Nathaniel Fellows, down as far as the Isaac Dennis place. On the south, Burns and Simpson on Old Man's creek were nearest, and north to one within ten miles, while west the "noble red man" held undisputed sway, till his removal in 1843. In regard to dangers and privation, the pioneers may be said to have been particularly fortunate. The Indians had just been taught by the Black Hawk war, that in a conflict with the pale faces, they would be sure to come out "second best," and like Jack Falstaff, an Indian always considers "discretion to be the better part of valor." Hence they were very quiet except when drunk, when they are no worse than the average white man in the same condition. Of fierce wild animals very few were seen, though the startling cry of the panther was often heard in the groves and along the streams, though we are inclined to think that neither panther nor bear was ever killed by a white man in the township.

As early as '40 or '41, the mill upon the present site of the Stickler factory was built and began to grind grain, being the first erected in the county, and almost the first west of the Mississippi, away from that stream.

The territorial road was located to the Douglass place in 1841 or 1842, and pushed on from that place as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, Marengo being located in 1843, and settlement begun. Copi P. O. was established in 1844, and James Douglass made postmaster. The location of this road through Oxford township, was the first great boom which it received. It became the *Grand Trunk* line across the state, and no matter if people crossed at Muscatine, Davenport or Camanche, they were sure to take the Grand Trunk line, and on the west it diverged in as many directions, so that if an immigrant was bound for either Iowa, Poweshiek, Jasper, Polk, Story, Marshall, Tama or Benton county, he would come through Iowa City, and on the Grand Trunk.

Quite a settlement sprang up in Iowa county about the present site of Homestead, as early as 1844, and of those early settlers "Uncle Billy Spicer" yet remains. He settled where he now lives and put up a blacksmith shop, the first in Iowa county. Some of the first entries of land in

Oxford township, were made at the land office at Dubuque, but about 1845, an office was established at Iowa City, and remained there till the removal of the State Capital to Des Moines. There was no government land in Oxford township later than 1855. About 1852, there was a perfect scramble for land, not only by settlers, but "speculators," that is men with capital to invest, began to realize that Iowa land was "going up like a rocket," and seeing a chance for a speedy increase in the value of land here, bought land by wholesale, sometimes not even taking the pains to see the tract before purchasing, but usually their investments proved to be profitable, though owing to a kind of panic beginning in 1857, some of them waited much longer than they had anticipated before selling their land.

The year 1851 is a memorable one with the old settlers, being sometimes refered to, even now, as "the rainy season." An old settler who was here at that time told the writer that it rained for fifteen consecutive days, or that the sun was not seen for that length of time, and we are not sure as to which of the expressions was used, nor does it make much difference, either one giving the same idea of the "deluge." The Iowa river was much higher than has been since known, and it is said that barrels of flour were loaded into a skiff from the second story of Clark's mill, standing on the site of the Coralville mill.

The removal of the Indians was followed by such an abundance of game that to relate all would endanger the writer's "reputation for veracity," but we will risk a good deal in that direction while so many of the old settlers remain to certify to the truthfulness of our narative. During the winters of 1851-2, '52-3, '53 4, the father and a brother of the writer killed 200 deer, one killing 101, and the other ninety-nine, and that too with ordinary rifles. With such arms as could now be procured they could easily have doubled the number. Though the Cooks were the "boss" shootists they were not by any means the only ones, and others of that time could boast of many a deer and turkey which fell before their unerring aim. We use this term, *unerring*, advisedly and to show that we do so, will just state a few facts which will make some of the "nimrods" of to-day stare with wonder. Either of the persons referred to above could with a common rifle bring down a deer at any distance within the range of the piece, running at full speed, as readily as if it stood still, and by far the larger part of those killed were shot while running. It was not called marvelous shooting then, but it has hardly ever been excelled; nor were the two mentioned the only ones who could do this; there were several others probably equally skillful, but who devoted less time to shooting.

Another thing worthy of mention is that with rifles, the ordinary range of which was but little more than twenty rods, they killed many deer at twice that distance by skillful handling of the piece and elevating to make

it "carry" the required distance. The abundance of game may be inferred from the following incident. The father of the writer returning one evening from a day's hunting remarked: "Well it does beat all I ever saw. I counted eighteen deer all in sight at one time, this afternoon." From an elevated spot about the east line of the Eddy farm he had seen that number—not in a herd, but scattered over the hillsides and bottoms, singly and in groups of two, three or four.

Previous to 1850, a substantial mill was erected on the site of the present Coralville mills. It was at first called the "Company Mill," being built by a company of Iowa City men, and Mr. Combe of Oxford was a member of the company, and the builder of the mill. In 1851, it was Clark's mill, having passed into the hands of E. Clark, a member of the company, and it was afterwards owned and operated by Clark and Kirkwood. In 1852-3-4, there was much sickness and suffering amongst the "new-comers," and consequently some depression of spirits, as it was thought that the country would prove permanently unhealthy. The principal part of the sickness was fevers of the intermittent type, and so strong was the prejudice against "quinine" that many preferred to suffer on rather than use a remedy that would get up a volcanic eruption to one's head, and it was popularly supposed to permanently injure the constitution. Some of the worst cases, however, demanded the attendance of a physician, and Drs. Vogt, Sanders and White of Iowa City, had quite a practice in Oxford township.

Like the Pilgrim fathers, the first settlers in Oxford gave early attention to matters of education. In the winter of 1851-2 a school was kept in a room of Mr. Williams' house, Miss Anna Mason, sister of Mrs. Lewis Doty, being the teacher. This was the first school kept in the township, except one kept by Mrs. Berry in 1843, at the Douglass place.

During the fall of 1852, however, steps were taken toward the erection of a school house, and by the private enterprise of four men, namely Lewis Doty, Thomas Heifner, Chas. Mason, Sr., and Benjamin Williams, a house was built, occupying a place near what is known as the "Wolf corner," being just west of the residence of L. R. Wolf. T e building was a small log structure, which was quite comfortable and continued to be used for school purposes and as a place of public worship till about 1861, when the school house in district number two was built. When this first school house was erected no organization of any district had been made, and no levy of any tax for school purposes. When the building was raised it was christened "Edge Wood" from its location, and was so known far and wide as the place of worship of the Methodists.

The Douglas house, which had been noted for many years as a wayside "inn" was discontinued as a public house about 1854 or '55, the Erie house and Kentucky house becoming the popular stopping places. The former kept by J. J. Hartwell was built in 1853, or '54, and opened as a

public house, becoming at once popular, being frequently spoken of as the half-way house, fifteen miles from Iowa City and Marengo. The Kentucky house was kept by E. H. Morton, a Kentuckian, who began to keep hotel in a log shanty 14x16 in 1851, and often had as many as could find sleeping room on the floor. His room increased and patronage with it till he had plenty of both. Peter Brant now occupies the place.

Immigrants to Oxford continued to arrive and in 1854 and 1855, the nucleus of our German settlement was formed by the arrival of the Klenks, the Wagners, and Jacob Floerchinger. Of these families and relatives and friends who followed them here, there are now quite a host forming a substantial element in the population of Oxford. In the fall of 1855, Benjamin Williams erected a saw mill just at the lower end of Dutch Lake which was expected to be of great benefit to the public, but Williams died and the mill passed into the hands of the Amana Society, then just beginning their settlement on the site of the village of Amana, where they moved the saw mill and where it may be seen yet doing effective work. In the spring of 1856, the Doty's bought a saw mill and erected it near the present home of John Delaney, where it was operated for several years, sawing great quantities of fencing and framing timber, being one of the great factors in the prosperity of the township. Besides the timber which was sawed by the Doty saw mill, we are sorry to add, that it sawed off a hand for a worthy young man, Mr. Cyrus Andrews. The mill was bought and removed to Pleasant Valley in 1860 by Isaac Hilborn.

There were no school districts, and Clear Creek and Oxford townships (then all Clear Creek) constituted but a single road district, and the citizens of what is now the West District of Oxford were called upon to work as far down as Tiffin. Mail was obtained from Copi P. O., at the Bond place, or from Homestead. The farms were new and of course the amount of land in cultivation was comparatively small and the manner of doing the work was entirely different from what is seen now. Neither reapers nor mowers were used in Oxford township before 1856, grain being cut with a cradle, and grass with a scythe. Corn was cultivated with the old single shovel or a small diamond plow. The term "diamond" was used on account of the shape of the mould board. With these plows, farmers with a single horse went along first on one side of the row and then on the other; and finally, if desiring to do neat work, once more to take out the middle making three times through the field for each row.

Two and a half acres made a huge day's work under those circumstances. And so we might go on and enumerate the many things in which farm labor of those days differed from that of now, but forbear lest our readers think we are copying from a history of the "dark ages." As Copi P. O. had been removed to Bondea in 1854, Oxford township had

no postoffice. But Homestead had been established in 1853 or '54, and as there was a rule of the department that postoffices on such routes must be no less than five miles apart, it was a very close shave to get an office in the township. At last, however; all difficulties were overcome and the papers sent on to the department and came back in October, 1855, establishing Oxford postoffice at the Erie House, with J. J. Hartwell, P. M., where the office remained till 1860, when the mail began to be carried by the M. & M. R. R.

In the census of 1856, Oxford township is credited with 73 voters, but not over fifty voted at the first election, and of those voters we can only call to mind the following persons who yet remain as residents of Oxford township: Lewis Doty, J. J. Hartwell, C. Yenter, Thomas Harper, W. H. Cotter, H. A. Cook, David Clodfelder, W. H. Hilborn and Hezekiah Hamilton. And of those who were residents but not voters, we can name Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Yenter, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Foster, Peter Williams, M. W. Cook, Wm. Eddy, L. Harington, John Wagner, Cyrus Douglass, James Douglass, Jr., C. A. Wagner, Jacob Floerchinger, E. A. Doty, Charles Doty, and Ed. Heifner. Yet the population was 309.

A copy of the census of 1856, is before us and gives much information that will be interesting to our readers:

Population of the State	519,055
No. of townships	81
Population of Johnson County	14,475
Dwelling houses	54
No. of families	54
Native voters	61
Naturalized	13
Aliens	6
Owners of land	51
Acres improved land	1,678
Acres of spring wheat	228
Bushels harvested	4,044
Acres of corn	582
Bushels harvested	26,040
No. of hogs marketed	363
No. of cattle marketed	55
Pounds of butter made	3,890
Pounds of wool produced	128

Of the people there were:

Farmers	80
Carpenters	10
Blacksmiths	3
Laborers	3
Wagon makers	1
Engineers	1
Sawyers	1

Of the nativity of the inhabitants we make the following note: Ohio, 85; Iowa, 51; Pennsylvania, 40; New York, 33; Germany, 23; Ire-

land, 18; Indiana, 12; Kentucky, 8; Connecticut, 8; Illinois, 6; Canada, 4; Michigan, 2; Vermont, Massachusetts, England, Scotland, North Carolina, Missouri, and Tennessee, 1 each.

Thus it will be seen that our people were nearly all engaged in agriculture, and there were more owners of land than heads of families, but that there was not quite an average of thirty acres in cultivation for each family. This gives a good idea of the condition of things. A beginning had been made, but as yet it was only a beginning.

It will be seen that while wheat averaged above the crops of recent years, corn fell considerably below. Ohio laid the foundation and still retained the lead in the population, but Iowa came next with fifty-one natives, mostly born in the township, being about one-sixth of the whole population. Quite a goodly number come from the east, too, of whom Governor Kirkwood once said, "they make first-rate citizens when they get the varnish rubbed off." Of foreigners there were less than ten per cent., while at present they number from thirty to thirty-five per cent. of the population.

In 1859, the first railroad route was explored through Oxford township, and after surveys and re-surveys, for about a year, the work began west of Iowa City, and went along slowly, being several months in building from Iowa City to Marengo. And still Oxford existed only in imagination. A tank was built to supply water for the use of the engines, but there was a deadness about the place that nothing could overcome.

In the spring of 1860, while all kinds of staple merchandise cost nearly double what they can be procured for to-day, wheat would only bring thirty cents, corn fourteen or fifteen cents, and oats ten or twelve cents. Nor was this all. All the money paid out by the railroad, or by dealers in grain or other produce, was bank notes, liable to be worthless in twenty-four hours. In fact it looked as if it was systematically planned by the railroad and the banks to swindle the people, and with all the increase of conveniences, it seemed as if there was but little improvement in the condition of the settlers.

For several years after the building of the road, there was but two trains daily each way, being "mixed," that is freight trains, with one or two coaches for the accommodation of travel. But it must be remembered, too, that the road was only finished for a short distance west of Marengo, till 1865.

In 1855 the second school-house was erected, on the State road near the present residence of Peter Brant. This was a public school-house, and there were now three districts organized in the township, the first being on the "bottom," their school-house having been erected by private enterprise. The third district made all the needful preparations to erect a building, even to getting the material on the ground, when it was discovered that the funds had been squandered by the treasurer, and that

nothing could be recovered, so the project was abandoned. The house was to have been built near the present site of the school-house in No. 7. The school-house near the Brant place was destroyed by fire in 1868 or '69, and a new one erected, some distance farther west than the old one. This old one was the most notable school-house in the township, being a kind of literary headquarters for the entire community. Here the "Oxford Lyceum" held its sessions for several years. Dr. G. M. Proctor, a physician who had located in the township, usually took the lead in these discussions. He was the first resident physician. He was succeeded by Dr. W. L. Hustin, who came in December, 1859.

In 1867, Oxford township had one postoffice, and it was called Nemora. Just how it happened that the change of name occurred is a matter that very few persons know anything about, but that such change occurred while E. C. Vaugh was P. M., is a fact known to many, and it is also well known that the name was changed back to Oxford at the emphatic demand of the people. Next we find that there were 134 dwelling houses, and a population of 749, of whom 150 were voters, an increase of more than 100 per cent since the organization of the township. During the same time the population of Johnson county had only increased about fifty per cent, so that the showing for Oxford was very good so far as population was concerned.

In area of land under cultivation and amount of produce, the increase was still greater, while conveniences of every kind were multiplied, and the log cabins were replaced by substantial dwellings, with all the comforts of the farm-houses of our eastern neighbors. There is an opinion prevailing among Iowa farmers that during the last years of the war and for a year or two after the close, that there was a kind of "golden age" for farmers, though it is doubtful if such is the case when we consider everything. True, the land was new and the crops produced large, and it seems as if prices were immense, for wheat brought $2.50 per bushel, and other produce in proportion; but then everything that farmers bought was fully as high, proportionately, as the produce which they sold. So the advantage only extended to those who had old debts to pay, and this is one instance where it was an advantage to have debts to pay.

Rapid as the progress of the town of Oxford was during the period covered by the previous chapter, that of the township was hardly less.

The census report of 1875 gives the following items of information of general interest:

Number of dwellings	182
" " inhabitants	1009
Natives of Iowa	445
Number of voters	215

Average increase since 1869, from 20 to 25 per cent. Increase in the county during same period about ten per cent. A good showing for Oxford.

Acres improved land	12,889
Bushels wheat	61,853
" corn	197,687
" oats	23,021
" potatoes	7,167

Being an increase of from fifty to sixty per cent. in six years.

Apple trees in bearing	1,034
" " not bearing	4,206
Bushels apples	430
Pounds grapes	14,317
Gallons sorghum	1,104
Tons hay	1,410
Number of horses and mules	632
" " milch cows	659
" " other cattle	1,234
" " cattle sold for slaughter	293
" " hogs on hand	2,642
" " " sold for slaughter	2,339
Pounds of butter	31,132

A few words relative to the Grangers or Patrons of Husbandry will be in order. This society had in Oxford township three granges or lodges, one of which held its meetings at the school-house in district No. 11, another in No. 6, and another at Oxford.

In 1874 a "joint stock company," composed of members of several granges in the vicinity of Oxford, was formed, and erected two buildings at Oxford, one to be used for a general store, the other as an agricultural warehouse.

The store was opened and continued to do business for some three years, and the general impression has been that it was not a great success. At all events, the store was discontinued, and the "company" dissolved, the property being sold to Mr. McCandless in 1879. The buildings are now occupied by Robinson's drug store, and Mrs. Heartwell's millinery establishment.

In 1872, Wilson and Estabrook began to deal in coal, which began at that time to be used, and has now nearly superseded wood as an article of fuel in the town of Oxford. A list of Oxford's business houses in 1881: General stores, 5; grocery, 1; hardware 3; drugs and medicines, 2; millinery and notions, 3; jewelry and music, 1; books and stationery, 1; furniture, 1; undertakers, 2; flower and feed, 1; meat market, 1; bakery and confectionery, 1; livery stables, 2; lumber yard, 1; coal yard, 1; brick yard, 1; barber shop, 1; picture gallery, 1; flour mill, 1; hotels, 3; newspapers, 2; physicians and surgeons, 3; ministers, 4; lawyer, 1; notaries public, 2; dentist, 1; music teachers, 5; milliners, 4; dressmakers, 6; agri-

cultural implement dealers, 4; grain dealers, 5; stock buyers, 3; machine shop, 1; blacksmith shops, 4; tin shop, 1; carpenters and joiners, 4; wagon makers, 3; harness shop, 1; shoemaker shops, 3; elevator, 1; grain houses, 2; corn shellers, 4; teamsters and draymen, 4; milk dealer, 1; and saloons, 6. There was shipped from Oxford station on the C. R. I. &. P. R. R., from Sept. 1, 1880, to Sept. 1, 1881, as follows: Live stock, 121 cars; corn, 436 cars; wheat, 21 cars; other grain, 59 cars. And in addition to this large quantities of potatoes, butter, eggs, seeds and miscellaneous articles aggregating many car loads.

The area included in the region for which Oxford is the commercial point is not confined to Oxford township, but extends several miles in all directions, notably to the south, and southwest into the finest agricultural regions of Johnson and Iowa counties.

CHAPTER X.—PART 3.

CHRONICLES OF CLEAR CREEK.

BY MRS. MARY A. HAMILTON.

[Compiled and written especially for this volume:]

To those worthy pioneers and good citizens, Messrs. Bryan Dennis, J. M. Douglass, J. J. Shephardson, Geo. Dennison, J. D. Calony, E. Abrams, J. R. Willis, Hon. Rolla Johnson, Hon. Geo. Paul, Elder Ragan, Rev Pugh and to Mesdames Dennis, Sarah L. Douglass and Ellinor Colany, are due the grateful thanks of the writer for their generous aid and co-operation in preparing these sketches.

REMINISCENCES OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

Jonathan Sprague staked out his claim on the piece of land as the farm now owned by Bryan Dennis, Esq., and built for his family his little home of logs in the grove adjoining the cultivated fields on the west, which was then, and for years after known as the Sprague Grove settlement, from Bloomington [Muscatine] on the east as far west as emigration reached. He came here in 1839, from Ohio; was father-in-law of Mr. John Hartwell, now living in Oxford, and who, with his wife and family lived for some time in this grove. Sprague's claim was on section 29, range 80 north, 7 west.

James Douglass came from Ohio in 1839; settled in Oxford township, just west of the township line, where he resided until he died, and was buried in Tiffin cemetery. His wife survived him a number of years, living on the same farm till a short time before her death. She moved to Oxford, where she died, and was buried beside her husband in Tiffin cemetery.

In the last of May, 1839, Ebenezer Douglass, wife and family, from

Ohio, settled on a claim adjoining this township line on the west, now constituting the farm owned by Hezekiah Hamilton, whose wife is a daughter of Ebenezer Douglass. Mr. Douglass died .....18 , and was buried in Tiffin cemetery. His wife, "aunt Sarah," as she is affectionately called by the neighbors, many of whom have known and loved her during her sojourn of forty-three years in this vicinity, is still living in an honored old age, making her home with her son, J. M. Douglass and family.

John N. Headly and Sam'l Hueston came together on April 6, 1839, from Ohio. Headly settled on a claim on Sec. 27, Range 7, where Wm. Wolf now lives, and Hueston settled on the farm now owned by Mr. Perry Tantlinger, Sec. 28. Mr. Hueston now lives at Koszta, Iowa county. Mr. Headly is dead and his wife is married again and now lives near Koszta.

Joshua Switzer came to Liberty township, Johnson county, in 1838; to this township in 1839: lived here four years; moved back to Liberty township.

David Switzer (his brother) came from Indiana in 1838, and took up a claim on Sec. 1, Township 80 N., 7 W. It was there that the first dam in the county was built and first mill erected, in the spring and summer of 1839, and was in successful operation in October of the same year. The dam is now known as the Strickler Woolen Mills, although this latter property has been removed to Nebraska.

Mrs. M. A. Dennis (now McConnell) and her three children, Bryan Dennis, I. V. Dennis and Adaline Dennis, now Mrs. A. J. Bond, from Ohio settled in this township April 6, 1839, on the farm now known as the John Porter farm. She was subsequently married to John McConnell, who died April 19, 1846, and she has since made her home with her son, Bryan Dennis. She still lives [Sept. 20, 1882,] at the honored old age of 85, loved and respected by all who know her.

Bryan Dennis came to this township with his mother in 1839; was married to Agnes J. McConnell, October 30, 1844, in Iowa City, by W. R. Talbott. Bought the Sprague claim, moved his young bride thereon, and there established a home noted for its comfort and hospitality far and wide. Mr. Dennis was a man of note among the early settlers, aiding in public counsel and objects of general welfare from his boyhood—a position of honor, trust and usefulness he has never abandoned.

George Dennison came from Illinois with his family April 12, 1839, and settled in Penn township, which was then in Clear Creek precinct. Moved to where John Brant now lives in 1840; moved to Bloomington (Muscatine) 1846; moved back to Penn township, 1850; to where he now lives in 1852, and where, after so much moving, they—he and his wife—expect to end their days. Sturdy and independent, they cling to the customs and traditions of other days. To them we are deeply indebted for facts and reminiscences of early times.

Henry Springmeyer came from Germany to Iowa City in 1838 or '39; was married in 1842 by a Catholic bishop at a private house, as there was no Catholic church erected in Iowa City at that time. Came to their present homestead in what is now Clear Creek township in 1851—at that time part of Union township. They reared a family of eight children, two of whom still reside here, Mrs. Robert Anthony, and Henry J. Springmeyer. The latter now lives at Linn Grove farm, near his old home. He was married to Miss R. W. Denney, September 16, 1866. They have a family of eight children—the only family in this township with seven successive sons. Of course the seventh son is destined to be a physician (?).

The Denny family came to Iowa in 1861, being driven from near Memphis, Missouri, by rebel guerrillas. Escaped with sick wife and children, left all else to be destroyed. The wife and mother died soon after her arrival, from effects of excitement and the journey, but was greatly comforted to leave her family in a free country, and that she could be buried in a state where the chains of slavery were never felt.

Hon. Geo. Paul came to this township in 1843; married a daughter of H. H. Winchester. Full particulars concerning his notable career will be found elsewhere in this volume.

George Dennison; 1839 in the county; in the township in 1843.

Jackson Sanders, 1842.

Samuel Lovejoy and James Stone, both young men, came in 1840.

Joe Brown, 1841.

James Montgomery, 1842.

Jarvis and Jackson Frost, 1841.

Lyman Frost, senior, uncle to Frost Bros., 1840; Lyman Frost, junior, (son), 1842.

Henry Usher, blacksmith, with first shop in Sprague's grove, 1841.

Tom Spicer and family, 1841.

In 1843 came the Keelers and the Kings, and two Shepardsons (J. J. and N.) came in 1842 to Penn township,

Virgil Lancaster, 1848, a widower with a large family of girls—much appreciated in the new settlement.

Wm. Lancaster, 1843.

Yale Hamilton and family, and son-in-law and daughter, and Wm. Massey and family came to Liberty township in 1845, also to this township, 1845.

Wesley Reynolds and wife, a son-in-law and daughter of Yale Hamilton, settled here the previous year on the farm on which they have since lived.

J. R. Willis came to this county in 1841; settled in the township, 1845. He was a man of unusual strength, and was remarkable for feats of activity. He could hold 100 pounds with one hand stretched out horizontally, and could jump 16 feet at a stand-still jump. He was married in Febru-

ary, 1841, to Rebecca Lancaster, who died in September, 1854. He married again, and this second wife dying, was married the third time, the lady still living. He had three children by his first wife, one of whom, Mary Alice Gruwell, is now living in Kansas.

Constantine Evans, from Kentucky, in 1843.

John McConnell, a widower with family of 8 children, mostly grown, came in 1840, and bought a claim just east of the Abrams cheese factory; still known as the John McConnell farm. Mrs. Bryan Dennis is a daughter of his; also Mrs. Wm. K. Talbott, whose labors as one of the first teachers in Iowa City are well remembered as are those of her husband, the founder of Snethen Seminary at Iowa City in 1844.

Isom Holler, in 1845; quite a rough and disreputable character. He had a reputation for being quarrelsome, and kept it up by beating his wife and family on any or no provocation.

Spicer Jones, now living in Louisa county, settled here in 1839.

James Hollowell from Michigan, 1840.

John Conns, father-in-law of Wash. Hulburt, 1843.

In the fall of 1839 Archibald Gilliland first came to Clear Creek township, leaving his family behind until he prepared them a home. He bought a large claim in four sections, but built his home in section 26, township 80, range 7, on the site where G. W. Watson now lives. He came from Illinois directly, but from Pennsylvania originally. He boarded at Mrs. Dennis'—now McConnell—for some time and worked at his trade. Moved his family to Iowa City from Illinois in 1840, where he remained for two years to give his family the privileges of schools, then settled on his claim in 1842, where he resided until he died. His claim embraced a farm of 500 acres—a large farm for those days. He was county commissioner for three years, and justice of the peace for quite a number of years; and it was then considered remarkable that in all that time he never had a suit brought before him, spending days at a time to reconcile disagreeing parties, rather than neighbor should go to law with neighbor. He was an active politician, of the democratic school of politics, but took earnest sides in favor of "no license," during the agitation of that subject. He died in 1852, leaving to his family a handsome property, accumulated by his thrift and economy. His wife survived him thirteen years. His family consisted of nine children, six of whom are now living. These are James Gilliland, living in Madison township, blind by accident. For thirty-three years he has, with unequaled industry and ingenuity, made his way in the world and provided abundantly for his family. He guides and directs farming operations for others, and does much work by the wonderfully acute sense of touch that would seem almost impossible, such as hoeing garden, pitching on or off a load, repairing fences, trimming trees, &c., &c. His farm has one of the largest and finest orchards in that section of the country, and abounds in all manner of small fruits. His family consists of his wife, two sons and adopted daughter.

Mrs. Elenor Colany, wife of Charles Colany, who with their family of seven children, mostly grown, constitute a family of whose merits the least is the fact that Mr. Colany pays the heaviest tax in the township.

Freeman Gilliland lives in Shelby, Shelby county—five children.

Mrs. Millie Colany, wife of J. D. Colany—two sisters married two brothers—citizens highly esteemed for their integrity and moral worth; five children.

Mrs. Ettie Brown lives in Greene county; five children.

Andrew Gilliland, Poweshiek county; one child. These are the descendants of Archibald Gilliland and wife—worthy descendants of worthy ancestors.

Nathaniel Scales, from Tennessee, came to the county in 1840, in the township in 1844 or '45; still resides on the same place, in the eastern part of the township; a man of much means and influence.

John McConnell was born in 1785, in Virginia; came to Iowa in 1839; to this township in 1840; was a widower with eight children, mostly grown. Staked out his claim on land still known as the John McConnell farm, where he lived till his death, April 19, 1846.

He was married to Mrs. Mary Ann Dennis in 1841. Those of his children now living are Mrs. Jane Westbrooke, Joliet, Ills., Mrs. H. A. Talbott, Woodhull—her husband, Rev. Wm. K. Talbott, a Presbyterian minister. *The Medley*, published in Iowa City, Iowa territory, June, 1846, contained the following notice of Mr. John McConnell:

DIED.

"*Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.*"

In Johnson county, April 19, after about three days' illness, Mr. John McConnell, aged 61 years. The deceased was one of the first settlers and a regent of the Iowa State University. He had performed the office of Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church for twenty-five years past in various places in which he had resided."

May 10, his daughter, Miss Isabella McConnell, also died, aged 24 years. She yielded her life a voluntary sacrifice to her watchful and untiring care over the sick beds of her father, brothers and sisters.

Mr. A. J. Bond is daughter of Mrs. M. A. McConnell, and one of the early settlers in this township, where she has married and is at present residing. April 3, 1851, Miss Adaline Dennis was married to Mr. A. J. Bond, Rev. Hardy, officiating.

Wesley Reynolds came to this township in 1840; bought the land where he now lives, which was then a claim owned by Ebenezer Douglass. Mr. Reynolds entered the land when it came into market. He has a fine orchard of over 100 trees—mostly apple—and all variety of choice small fruit. His family consisted of twelve children, eight of whom are now living—Wm. Reynolds, Shelby; John N. Reynolds, Kansas; I. P. Reynolds, Bryan Reynolds, Charles Reynolds, Mrs. Mary Dawson, Mrs. Lydia Hudson, all of whom live in this township—and James Reynolds in

Kansas. Four of his sons were in the army—all that were old enough to go,—all gone at one time—and all re-enlisted but Bryan, whose time had not expired when the war closed. This latter was under age; and his parents feeling that they had given enough to their country in the three already gone, refused consent, but Bryan counted home and country before father and mother, and ran away and enlisted. His discharge shows that he was in fifteen battles; it is rather remarkable among so many soldiers in one family that not one was wounded or sick except I. P., who was discharged for ill health, came home, got better, and re-enlisted.

John Hawkins and wife come from Ohio, and settled on a claim just east of this township line on the farm now known as the John Able farm. They had one son who married a Miss Fishbeck of Ohio, and they in turn had one son—grandson of the old people and the joy and comfort of their hearts; he distinguished himself in the army, but we have not the proper data to attempt any account of his record. The old people moved to Iowa City where they were widely known. Mr. Hawkins, Sen., took the California fever when at its height and went to California in 1850, where he soon died. His son died in Iowa City, and his widow—the son's widow—subsequently married Mr. Lyman Holt. Mr. Holt died and his widow went to Ohio, where she married again and died. Her son, Jas. Hawkins, devoted himself to his grandmother—"Auntie Hawkins"—as she was familiarly called, who idolized him as only a fond grandmother can idolize a promising, high minded and honorable young man. He was a captain in 22d regiment Iowa volunteers, was married in Iowa City. He and his wife decided to go to California for their health, and Auntie Hawkins, having no ties but the dear ones of early association decided to accompany them. Her only other living relative—a niece named Miss Jane Hill, who was married to Elder Bowman, a distinguished Methodist minister, the founder of Mt. Vernon College, and a minister yet of great power and influence in Iowa, had also gone to California for her health. "Auntie Hawkins" has died, since going to California; also her grandson and wife, leaving two children.

Mrs. Bowman is also dead. Her husband returned after her death to Iowa, and is still living. Thus ends an imperfect sketch of a once notable family of early settlers, known to very many in the county, ending in sadness and death, one after another till all but the two young children are gone.

Here is a scrap from "Tiffin Topics" concerning old settlers of Johnson county. In March 1880, it was written: Mrs. Sybil Harris, her son, Mr. Van Harris, and two orphan grandchildren whom she has adopted, all from near Leadville, Colorado, are visiting the brothers of Mrs. Harris, H. and J. C. Hamilton, and her sister, Mrs. Reynolds. Mrs. Harris was among the early settlers of Johnson county. She is a fine talker and her reminiscences of early times in Johnson county are as interesting as

the wildest romance. Many who read these lines will remember that she and her sister Mrs. Betsy Ann Massey, set the first fourth of July dinner in Iowa City, celebrating the laying out of the town in 1840. The dinner was in the capitol square, now the university grounds. Thirty was the largest number that could be accommodated at the tables at one time, and the entire settlement had been scoured on both sides of the river to procure dishes for even that many, as none were to be had at the stores.

Mrs. Harris at the death of her husband, met with many sad reverses of fortune, and after a time joined her eldest son, Van, who had ranged the western domain from the Rio Grande to British Columbia, and who was one of the early and lucky ones in Leadville, Colorado. Fortune has smiled benignly on their united ventures, and she has returned to Iowa to enjoy the advantages of civilization once more, and to educate her grandchildren. Mrs. Harris is a lady of more than ordinary ability, and the romantic vicissitudes of her life render her society and conversation peculiarly interesting. She has located her future home in Montour, Tama county.

This history would be incomplete without some mention of Esq. Robt. Walker, one of the earliest settlers of Johnson county, who spent the later years of his life in this township, and was buried in Tiffin cemetery. He was a man of much influence in early times, was the first justice of peace in Johnson county, held offices of public trust, and had much to do with early county affairs.

Robert Walker, Esq., was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1802; was married, Feb. 19, 1823, to Miss Ellen McWade. Six children were given to the wedded pair. They came to Iowa in 1838, and settled in Pleasant Valley, where, after a number of years, his wife died. In 1853 he moved to Iowa City, where he was married to Mrs. Avis Mygatt, who still lives to mourn his loss. They moved to Clear Creek township in 1850. He died Oct. 28, 1879. In religious belief he was an ardent Universalist, and sustained his belief by a life of irreproachable morality.

Prominent among early settlers was H. H. Winchester, the Wolfe family and Colany, Slaght, Saxton and Chipman were added to the little group of early settlers a few years later, and brought with them a breeze from the outside world, better and more convenient ways of living—and the new and old settlers soon assimilated. John Saxton and Orville Chipman served as justices of the peace, the latter for several terms.

Among the number of good substantial citizens that came to this township in the fifties were the Williams family. Col. John Williams was promoted in the army, and on his return was elected county judge. He died in Iowa City, but was buried in Tiffin cemetery. Hon. Rolla Johnson lived in Iowa county before coming to this township, and while living there was a member of the Iowa legislature. Wm. Clark, a kind-hearted excellent man, now dead, served as justice of the peace.

Hon. George Paul is a gentleman whose ability has made him a distinguished factor of Iowa politics, and whose life and labors have been given more distinctively to the county and State, and especially to the State University, than to this township in which he lives; but he says of himself in this connection, "I am a Clear Creek man, most emphatically. I first bought the claim in 1842, and entered the land that I now live on with but one object in view, that of making a permanent home for myself and my then prospective family, and I have never changed my mind."

Mr. Bryan Dennis was one of the early justices, and still relates with considerable gusto his feats in the marriage line. He tied the knot matrimonial for Isom Holler and his poor, much-abused wife so tight that the unhappy pair struggled in vain for twelve years to undo - -and which was finally cut by an axe that the sorely tried woman raised at last in self-defense.

The old settlers now living in this township are: Hon. Geo. Paul and wife, Mrs. Chas. Colany, Mrs. John Colany, Sarah L. Douglass, Wesley Reynolds and Susan, his wife; J. M. Douglass, H. Hamilton and wife, J. C. Hamilton, Mrs. A. J. Bond, Bryan Dennis and wife, Mrs. Mary McConnell, J. J. Shephardson, George Dennison and wife, Henry Springmeyer and J. R. Willis.

Of the number who settled here in early days the following are known to be dead:

Virgil Lancaster and seven of his family, H. H. Winchester and wife, David Switzer and wife, Sam Holler, John Saxton, Archibald Gillilland, wife and oneson, John Headly and father, Henry Headly, James Douglass and wife, Ebenezer Douglass, Jackson Frost, Jarvis Frost, Yale Hamilton and wife, Dr. I. P. Hamilton, son of Yale Hamilton, and Jonathan Sprague and wife.

ELDERLY LADIES OF NOTE.

The oldest person in this township is Mrs. Mary McConnell, mother of Bryan and Isaac V. Dennis, and of Mrs. A. J. Bond; it is not from this fact alone, however, that she occupies so high a position in the respect and affection of this people, but from her forty-three years sojourn in Iowa, and nearly that in this township, where she has acted well her part as a pioneer wife, mother and friend. The following is a brief outline of the actual facts in her history: Miss Mary Ann Voris was born October 5, 1798, in Alleghany county, Pa.; was married to John Dennis, October 13, 1818. Three children of the family given them survive, and are now living in Johnson county, viz.: Bryan Dennis, born August 1, 1819; I. V. Dennis, November 13, 1821, and Adaline D. Bond, April 1, 1831, all three born in Batavia, Ohio. Her husband, John Dennis, died in 1837, and the widow and three children, the oldest eighteen, the youngest six, gathered up their household goods and started for the far west. Mrs. Dennis, with clear foresight, believing that the west was the place to develop and enrich her boys. She came to Iowa in 1839; lived a short time below the

city, but soon removed to what is now called the John Porter farm. There she met Mr. John McConnell, a widower with eight children, mostly grown, who lived near, and after a short courtship, married him in 1841. He lived but a few years, and when he died, Mrs. McConnell, whose son Bryan had, in 1844, married her step-daughter, Miss Agnes McConnell, made her home with her son and his wife, where she has ever since resided.

Mrs. Jane (Bell) Williams was born August 10, 1801, in Huntington county, Pa., was married in April, 1826, to Thos. J. Williams. Moved to Illinois in 1858; came to this township in 1861, where she has since resided, highly esteemed, and the virtual head of a large circle of relatives by the marriage of her children, nearly all of whom have lived in this township or county. But of late years several have moved away, and her son, Col. John Williams has died. Her husband, Thos. J. Williams, died September 13, 1873.

She has seven children now living. Col. John Williams, her oldest son was born March 27, 1827; he died from effect of disease contracted in the army, where he so distinguished himself for bravery on the field of battle, as to win promotion and highest honors. Col. Williams was eminently a Clear Creek man, having lived in this township for many years previous to his enlistment. His family lived in this township while he was in the army. On his return from the army he was elected County Judge, and removed to Iowa City; but when he died he was brought to Tiffin cemetery where his honored remains now lie, a man and a soldier of which this township are justly proud.

The remaining members of Mrs. Williams' family now living, are Geo. L. Williams, Shelby; Mrs. Rebecca Gregory, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Miss Isabelle Williams, Shelby; T. Judson Williams, Nevada, Mo.; Sam'l. P. Williams, Shelby; Mrs. Sarah E. Nealy, Griswold, Pottawattamie county, and Miss Lizzie H. Williams, who has devoted her life to the care of her aged mother.

Mrs. Sarah L. Douglass is an esteemed member of the elderly ladies, circle; particulars concerning her, will be found among the list of early settlers.

Mrs. Mary W. Drake was born in Morris county, N. J., in the year 1801. (Her maiden name was Wolfe). She was married to Jeremiah Slaght in March, 1822. In June, 1845, they moved to Knox county, Ohio. And in June 1854 they moved to Johnson county, Iowa. In the spring of 1865 her husband died; in January 1868, she visited her relatives and friends in New Jersey and Ohio, and at the latter place was married to Samuel Drake, and remained there until his death, in 1875, after which she returned to Iowa again with her daughter and family, where she is still living. She has two children buried and four still living; Lucinda Drake, in Clear Creek township; B. E. Williams, in Iowa City; Nancy W. Doty, in Ohio; and C. P. Slaght, in Clear Creek township.

Mrs. Sarah [Lynn] Snyder, was born Sept. 23, 1806, in Franklin county, Pa. She is seventy-six years old the day this sketch is written. She was married Feb. 15, 1825, to John Snyder, who died Nov. 4, 1878, after they had lived together over half a century. Their family comprised eleven children, five of whom are dead. Those living are Mrs. Susan Brown, of Tiffin; Mrs. Lucinda Cramer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Rachel Brown, Shelby; Wesly Snyder, Shelby; J. K. Snyder, Tiffin; and Hugh Snyder, of Shelby.

Mrs. Snyder descends from the sturdy Pennsylvania stock, where large families were the rule and where they were something to be proud of—as they should be everywhere. Mrs. Snyder was one of eleven children who presented their parents with ninety-eight grand children, and she adds the beautiful reflection that never one of them made a misstep, or disgraced themselves or their parents.

Mrs. Lucy Higgins Colany was born in Washington county, Ohio, April 22, 1808. Married to John Colany, in Knox county, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1827; he died Oct. 12, 1835. Four children were given to them, all of whom now live in this township. It is something worthy of note that Mrs. Colany has reared a family—her husband dying when her family was small—who have proven so exceptionally successful in all the pursuits of life. Their names in order of age are, Mr. Philo Colany, Mrs. Hannah Wolfe, Mr. Charles E. Colany, and Lieut. John D. Colany. Each of these gentleman have held many township offices with credit to themselves and usefulness to the township. Lieut. John D. Colany is the present efficient township clerk.

Mrs. Colany came to this township in 1853, with her children, and has made her home with her son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Wolfe, from that time to the present. Mrs. Colany is connected with many families in the neighborhood—Slaghts, Drakes, Williams, and others, besides the enlargement of the circle of relationship in the marriage of each of her four children.

FIRSTLINGS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

First religious regular services were held at Sprague's Grove, by Rev. Israel Clark, of the Christian connection; several were baptized in Clear Creek, near Douglass' mill.

First school house built in the township was on land donated by Isom Haller from his farm. The building was constructed of logs from a building on a claim vacated by J. J. Shephardson; the work being done by Bryan Dennis, S. Huston, C. Evans, Ebenezer Douglass, Virgil Lancaster, J. C. McConnell, J. J. Shephardson and others.

First flour ground by Coralville mills was used by Mrs. Wesley Reynolds.

First school house in the eastern part of the township was where Mr. A. Gilliland built a frame for a granary, (which is still used for this purpose on the farm of Mr. Ed. Craig,) and he and Mr. J. N. Headly hired a

young lady named Cynthia Wooster to teach a school in it, paying her $1.50 per week and board. Others sent children, paying their proportion, but the lady took sick and returned to Iowa City before her school was finished. First school house in west end of township was built on the hill opposite where J. C. Hamilton now lives. The school was taught by Samuel Dilley, at $12 per month.

First person buried in the cemetery on the farm now known as the Stage farm was Chas. Frost, a young man.

First male child born in the township was Perry Usher, son of the village blacksmith at Sprague's grove.

First persons married were Russell Spicer and Angelina Hartwell, of daughter of M. John Hartwell, Oxford. They had one child, a boy, who died at about a year old, and was the first male child buried in the Tiffin cemetery.

Among the very earliest marriages was that of Durham Sprague, aged about 23, to Jane Crawford, who was a mother *before she was twelve years old.*

First female child that was buried in the Tiffin cemetery was a child of Mr. Nelson Dowd; she was scalded to death with hot tea. The parents were from home, the oldest daughter preparing supper, spilled hot tea on the child's head. It was not thought to be a serious case, but the child soon went into convulsions and died.

Mrs. Sarah Douglass was the first weaver in the township, weaving blankets, flannels, jeans, etc. Every family kept sheep, carded, spun and colored the wool, and prepared it for the loom. Linsey dresses were not worn out by their first washing, and the rustic belle fortunate enough to have a fine piece of linsey considered herself highly favored and put on airs accordingly.

First physician who resided here was Dr. Crawford, of the botanic school. He lived in a little cabin on Clear creek, near where J. M. Douglass now lives.

First woman buried in Tiffin cemetery was Mrs. Elizabeth Moore.

Second woman buried in Tiffin cemetery was Mrs. A. J. Bond, who contracted small pox on her way to Iowa on a boat coming up the Mississippi river. She was taken ill immediately on her arrival, while boarding in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Douglass; she was cared for with the unselfish kindness characteristic of "Aunt Sarah," but died. The Douglass family were vaccinated as soon as it was discovered to be small pox, and none contracted the fearful malady but the daughter, Mary, now Mrs. H. Hamilton.

John Moore built the first saw-mill in township at the site of what was long known as the Douglass saw-mill. In 1844 E. Douglass bought the property and sawed logs into lumber for many years. In 1846 he bought a horse mill, on which to grind corn meal, and in the time of high water in 1851 was the sole resource for bread, as the township was

shut off from mill privileges by the high water on every side, and "waiting their turn at the mill," was the oft told tale to the busy housewife waiting the return of her liege lord with bread stuff.

First frame house was erected by Bryan Dennis on the location of what is known as the stage farm. The building still stands.

The first brick house was erected by the same enterprising individual. He made the brick and did most of the mason work himself.

Dr. Clark was the first physician who practiced here, but he and his family lived in Squash Bend.

C. Evans of the Christian Church was the first preacher who lived with his family in the community.

Furniture was rare, even of the most common sorts. A few settlers brought a little of the most necessary, but many coming a long way in ox teams, could not be cumbered with anything but the actual necessities of life, using the most primitive and rudest articles. Tables were made of boards attached to the cabins by leather hinges. They were fastened to the wall, and hung down when not in use so as to save room. Three legged stools, and rough benches made of slabs furnished seats, while wooden pins fastened in the wall of a corner and an outside piece from one pin to the other, the pins being wound with a cord, furnished couches for the hardy pioneers that afforded as peaceful slumber as the luxurious springs of the present time. After a few years Wm. Spicer and Howard Sprague bought a turning lathe, and then furniture began to take on a certain "tone" indicative of the latent pride in all civilized people.

First justice of the peace in the township was John Hartwell, who married Samuel Hueston to his second wife, Miss Frost—a sister of his first wife. He also married Orla Hull to Mary Clark. These were among the first marriages in the township.

First regular Methodist meeting was held at Keeler's stage farm, continuing for some time there, Rev. Edward Twining preaching.

Just the very first of all the first Methodist meetings, says Geo. Dennison, were held at the house of Thomas King and that Geo. S. Dennison knows right well for King was his cousin, and lived on the east of bridge by Wm. Wolfe's residence, south side of the road, and here the little vanguard of pioneer Methodists held their little prayer and class-meetings in a little log cabin in the wilderness of unsettled Iowa, calling in an occasional stray preacher or exhorter to keep them in good heart and hope.

The first quarterly meeting held in the township was held just west of what is known as the stage farm in a beautiful grove, since removed.

Robert Hutchison was the first mail carrier in this township, carrying the mail in a hack or on horseback, as the roads would admit, between Iowa City and Marengo.

Many are the stories told of bad roads in early times, especially during the great emigration and stage periods, when all travel was on the road. It is said the stage passengers generally traveled on foot in bad weather,

carrying on their shoulders the useful rail to pry out the mired-down vehicle when occasion required.

ROADS.

J. N. Headly was the first road supervisor for this precinct, which then comprised more than four townships, and he may be pardoned for not keeping roads in as good repair as his successors have been able to do. J. R. Willis was one of a party who went twelve miles to do the first work on the state road west of Iowa City; they broke the first road bed through Folsom's hill near the Centennial bridge. Streams had no bridges in early times and had to be forded, and when the water was high people had to stay at home. The first bridges were of the rudest description—quite a contrast to these structures of the present time.

J. R. Willis used to break prairie with five yoke of large oxen. It was of common occurrence for him to leave his work and take his team to pull emigrants out of mud holes—going as far east as the space of sand from where Abrams now lives to Watson's, where it was an almost daily occurrence to find teams sunk in the quick-sand.

John N. Headly was the first actual settler in the township, and the farm now owned by Wm. Wolfe. Some one had staked out the claim, broke 12 acres and built a cabin and left the place without an apparent master, when Headly jumped the claim and settled thereon.

Mr. E. Douglass went to Burlington for first flour; also to Spring Mills, some 60 miles, for corn meal; and the meal when he got it home cost just two dollars a bushel. First barrel of flour cost $14.00; first barrel of salt, $14.00. The second spring after he came here they were three weeks without bread in the house, during planting season, as it was so far to go to mill. They bought store goods and mailed their letters at Bloomington—now Muscatine—and every letter cost 25 cents in coin of the realm, and people only went to the post office once in three or four months, and sometimes not so often. On one occasion "Aunt Sarah," his wife sent to Bloomington for 25 cents worth of saleratus, and when brought home it was less than a tea cup-full in quantity.

First crop of buckwheat was raised by Ebenezer Douglass and was ground in a coffee mill.

Early settlers, although deprived of many supplies from mill and store, generally were well supplied with chickens and cows, and had plenty of milk, cream, butter, eggs, poultry, venison, wild fruit, wild game, fish, honey, &c.; and with all their hardships none have complained of suffering from a scarcity of provisions sufficient for all necessities.

THE FIRST GRIST MILL.

Bryan Dennis relates that the first grist mill in Johnson county was built by David Switzer, in the spring and summer of 1839, and the first grist was ground some time in October. Like the mill of the gods, it "ground slowly;" and, using a very small run of burrs, *not* "exceeding

fine." It was some time before bolting reeds were attached; the process of making bread was of most primitive style; sifting the cracked corn and wheat by hand in a sieve, merely getting out the coarsest hulls; but it made good wholesome bread.

The mill was constantly crowded with grists waiting their turn. Those living nearest the mill were furnished with a peck or half bushel—sometimes a bushel—at a time, and you may be sure there was any amount of growling; but Mr. Switzer made it a rule to grind for the needy first, and supply others as fast as possible. One or two persons brought a large grist to be ground which they expected to sell at high figures to the settlers in time of scarcity; they were exceeding wroth under this rule, and brought suit against Mr. Switzer for not grinding, as they claimed, by turns—assuming it was a public mill, but they were defeated. The grinding capacity was increased; and other mills being built, the people's wants were soon better supplied. Only those who have lived for weeks and even months without breadstuff other than that pounded in a mortar by a pestle, can appreciate the *luxury* of the first flour and meal from the old, old mill. Like the old oaken bucket, its praises we sing, "what pleasure, what comfort old memories bring."

After a time Switzer sold his burrs, bolts, etc., to the Milling Company who were building their mill at Coralville, and turned his grist mill into a saw mill. Before these mills went into operation, and during the time they remained unbuilt after having been burned down—these were the times of hardship of getting flour and going a great distance to mill, spoken of in these papers. Many went to English river mills, provided to stand a seige "waiting for grist;" Many took quilts and robes for bedding, feed for team, and provisions for driver, and were gone three or four days at a time.

Archibald Gilliland sent to Cedar Rapids for flour; crossed Iowa river at a point near where Roberts' ferry is now located, when the river was frozen in the winter, or low enough to ford in summer. All other times went by way of Iowa City, a distance of nearly forty miles.

The first milling done in Iowa by Geo. S. Dennison and wife had peculiar circumstances and peculiar results. George and Joseph Dennison—brothers, then living in Penn township—had broken prairie together during the summer, doubling on teams so to do. Joseph had still a farm in Illinois where he had raised wheat that summer, 1843. In the fall George took his own teams—five yoke of oxen—and went to mill, going first to his brother's farm in Illinois to get the wheat; returned to Iowa at Rockingham, a small place three miles below Davenport, now deserted and forgotten, but then of some account from its mill. Near the place one of the wagons loaded with loose wheat in wagonbox was upset in the dry sandbed of a creek, and a vexatious delay for reloading was had. When he got to the mill he found it full of grists, for three weeks ahead, so he

left the wheat and came home. Mrs. George Dennison had been prostrated with the malignant type of ague common to early settlements; and hoping that a change would break it up, took his wife in an ox wagon to Bloomington [Muscatine]; left her there; went to Rockingham, got his grist, returned for his wife who was still no better, and set out for home. A severe cold rain set in, completely drenching them in an open wagon. Mr. D. cut grass with his pocket knife to shelter the flour; for in those days of scarcity and with all the trouble they had to get it, they preferred to suffer themselves rather than let the flour get wet. They camped in the open prairie with no shelter from the bleak skies but a quilt or two brought with them. It turned severely cold in the night. In the morning their quilts and even their clothing was frozen hard and they barely escaped freezing themselves. Mrs. D. was in the last stages of despondency, and begged her husband to leave her on the prairie to the mercy of the wolves, as she was growing weary of life and suffering. George dryly remarkes—"couldn't afford to do it, you see; women were too scarce in those days—particularly women like mine." Strange to say, Mrs. Dennison's ague left her from that hour, and she has never had it since. She does not recommend her "ague cure" for general use, however, as the remedy was worse than the disease. It would have killed any woman who had not a strong will power and iron constitution. Yale Hamilton, who when *he* first came to the county, lived three miles below Iowa City on the west side of the Iowa river, used to take his wheat to Wapsenonock to a horse mill, a distance of twenty miles. There are told by those of his family still living many incidents of hardship and privation. No necessity of civliized life was so dear and hard to get as salt, and settlers always boiled down the brine on shipped pickled pork—often rusty—and dried the salt for cooking purposes. Yale Hamilton once went fifteen miles for a pint of salt.

The first crop of buckwheat—thirty-seven bushels—was ground in a coffee mill. The buckwheat was kept on large slabs of bark, peeled from trees and dried to use as boards, they were placed over the rafters of the log cabin home near the fire place where it would keep dry; and the boys had to keep the mill going by turns nearly all the time.

The first dry goods ever brought to Johnson county, Charles Berryhill brought in a trunk,* which for lack of room in the days of large families and small houses, was kept under the bed; and when people came to trade at the new store the trunk was hauled out and merchant and patron knelt beside it and displayed and examined goods with possibly as much satisfaction and sharp bargaining as is involved in such transactions now-a-days. Berryhill afterwards built a log house near by where he had his store; traded much with the Indians [See under head of "First District Court in Iowa

*This must be a mistake, for John Gilbert and Wheton Chase both kept trading houses in Pleasant Valley township long before Berryhill came to the county. It is a great pity that no definie tdate is given to any of these supposed "first things."—EDITOR.

City], and made money, as did all store keepers in those days. This building being burned down, he went to Iowa City into the same business, and prospered exceedingly; but finally became insane and died.

People who groan over hard times and low prices for products should remember the experience of early settlers, who sold wheat at twenty-five cents per hundred pounds, and sold dressed pork for $1.50 per hundred pounds.

The Clear Creek Woolen Mills were built in 18—, by E. Stickler on the site of the saw mill built by David Switzer. There almost every variety of flannels and woolen cloth was manufactured, which soon acquired a reputation that commanded better prices than similar goods of eastern manufacture, and the merchants who controlled the sale of this cloth did a flourishing business. In 18—, Mr. Stickler had an offer from Kansas of a partnership and enlargement of business, that was very profitable, which he accepted, and removed the machinery of the woolen mills to that place, whither he removed with his family, and where he is still living.

The only stone quarries in the township belong to Hon. Geo. Paul, and are of limestone similar to those in Penn township. At a depth of thirty-five feet from the surface the layers are found, by drilling, to be three feet thick.

The cheese factory of Mr. E. Abrams is located on the farm formerly known as the Seymour farm. In 1866 he commenced operations in partnership with Mr. E. T. Seymour. The following year he bought Seymour's share and has continued in the business ever since, milking forty to fifty cows. His cheese finds ready sale at prices ranging from fifteen to twenty cents per pound. The lowest price was in 1877, when it was sold at from six to eight cents per pound.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

Among the notable events of later years was the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bond, April 4, 1876, on which occasion there were 300 invited guests.

March 17, 1878, Mrs. Booher, a widow lady living near Tiffin, died very suddenly. She had been very ill of typhoid fever, but had recovered so as to be able to be about. On the day of her death, her daughter was married. Soon after the ceremony Mrs. B. complained of being weary and in a few moments she was dead. It was a great shock to the wedding guests as well as to the entire community.

In June, 1877, there was organized a temperance society known as the "Blue Ribbon Brigade." Its first officers were: Mr. E. Abrams, president; Rolla Johnson, vice-president; J. K. Snyder, secretary; Mrs. A. J. Bond, treasurer; Mrs. Mary A. Hamilton, Dr. Brown and Henry Abrams, executive committee. This society has continued in active organization up to the present time, September, 1882.

Much Mormon emigration passed through this township on its way to Salt Lake in 1848-9. Procuring their outfit of hand carts, etc., in Iowa City, they generally made their first camp nine miles from that place, on Buffalo Creek near the county bridge. Their camp was a place of resort for people here, to note the singular habits and outfit of this deluded people. On one occasion three young girls were discovered to be dissatisfied and parties assisted them to escape from the Mormon company. One of the girls returned to England, the other two married and settled in Iowa.

In August, 1879, Mr. Chas. Colany had three head of fine horses and a new open family carriage stolen. One horse was subsequently found. The rest of the property was never heard from.

The grain house at Tiffin was burned by sparks from a locomotive.

On the Nathaniel Scales farm there is a piece of slough that was set on fire in the spring, to burn the grass off, and it burned all summer. It was discovered to be a peat bed, and burned twelve feet deep. Several others in the township in the same condition.

ACCIDENTS.

About twenty-five years ago a young man named Dicus, a brother of James Dicus of this place, was drowned near Strickler's dam while bathing.

About eighteen years ago a man named Lysle, living in Oxford township, fell off a load of lumber while driving on the state road near where Mr. Jno. Fisher now lives, and was killed by being run over.

In September, 1865, Mr. Eli Brooks, a gentleman who, a few years before had bought what was then known as the Haller farm, met with an accident resulting in almost instant death, that cast a gloom of sorrow and regret over this community. Mr. Brooks was a heavy stock dealer, and spent much of his time in the saddle buying and selling stock. He used for this purpose an unusually fine horse that was a great favorite—spirited, but kind, and was not supposed to be vicious or easily frightened. On the morning in question, different persons met him in an unusually happy frame of mind, singing at the top of a remarkably fine voice, good, old-fashioned Methodist melodies; for he was a Methodist class-leader, steward and exhorter. An hour or two later some friends invited him to stop and refresh himself with watermelons. He hastily slipped his halter in the form of a slip noose over his arm, and alighted. As he sat there pleasantly chatting, his horse, from some unexplained reason took fright suddenly, and bounded off with the speed of the wind, dragging him by the arm till he was torn, mangled and bruised almost beyond recognition, and instantly killed.

About five years after this his son, William Brooks, and another young man named Charles Ellsworth, were killed by the caving in of a well, at the bottom of which they were at work laying up a wall of stone for the water basin.

BIG THRESHING JOBS.

J. M. Douglass once threshed out of stack, 1,038 bushels of oats, having moved 3 miles and thrashed in two different places, in one day. On another occasion he threshed 14 bushels of oats in two minutes by the watch.

On still another occasion he threshed 345 bushels of oats *in one hour and forty-five minutes.* Affidavit! All these with the same machine—a Massillon separator.

John Donaldson, J. C. Hamilton and John Colors threshed 565 bushels of oats in 4 hours and 20 minutes, out of shock in field. Had to check up to let in teams, and were hindered with green hands and bothersome belting, *or they would have threshed several thousand bushels more.*

EARLY PREACHERS AND CHURCHES.

Israel Clark of the Christian or Disciples Church preached the first sermon at Sprague's grove, and baptized three or four persons in Clear Creek, near Douglass saw mill.

Constantine Evans, an uneducated man of the same section, devoted his Sabbaths to preaching, and his week days to farm labor.

The first Methodist preaching in this township was in 1844, by Rev. Edward Twining, now Elder Twining. The M. E. Church of this township was organized under his administration. It has not been without a preacher or discontinued services in 38 years.

Of the Presbyterians there was no organization; but Rev. Ward Talbott preached here occasionally in 1843-44, at the house of John McConnell, an elder of the church. Rev. Hazzard of Iowa City also preached for this church occasionally in 1847-48.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1853 by Rev. Dexter P. Smith, of Iowa City. Prior to that time, however, Wm. Henry Headly, an early settler of good repute, frequently preached that doctrine, but died before his hopes of establishing a church were consummated. He was the father of Mrs. George Dennison. Of this church some have died, many have moved away, and many were absorbed into the Christian Church, under the preaching of Elder J. C. Hay. A few of the old standard bearers remain, who cannot conscientiously adhere to other than Baptist tenets.

During the winter of 1867-68, Elder John C. Hay preached in what was then known as the Johnson school house. During a revival or protracted meeting, he organized the church. There were many who had been members in other places. To this church were added then, and subseqently, many from other churches, principally Baptists. Elder Hay, is now [1882] minister to the Christian Church at Minneapolis, Minnesota. The church now has a large and interesting Sabbath school, and is at present in a most united and prosperous condition under the leadership of Elder Ragan. Having organized this church, Elder Hay looked to its

perpetual accommodation. As the Christian Church was not at the time, considered strong enough to build a meeting house controlled exclusively by themselves, it was proposed to build a union church to be used by the Christian and Methodist churches on alternate sabbaths, which was accordingly done, and the present building—frame, 44x30—was erected at a cost of $2,800.

It was dedicated in 1869 by Elder Hay. It soon transpired, however, that this enterprise was to be a signal failure, as all union church affairs generally are. Dissensions, misunderstandings and difficulties of precedence arose. About this time the Annual Conference stationed Rev. Dennis Murphy at Tiffin M. E. Church. Rev. Murphy, though then young in the ministry, was considered one of the most brilliant and promising preachers in the conference. He and his wife were taking a course at the Iowa State University, which accounts for his being stationed at so small a place as Tiffin, so he could preach Sabbaths and attend the University week days. His powerful doctrinal Methodism called forth like powerful doctrinal sermons from Elder Hay, until the alternate sermons verged into the finest oratorical display ever witnessed in so small a place. Each congregation sided with their own preacher. The whole matter culminated in the refusal of the church for a special meeting occasion. This led at once to the rupture of the union so long threatened. The Methodists withdrew, leaving the chapel they had helped to build to the sole occupancy of the Christian connection. Then, under the guidance and direction of Rev. Mr. Murphy, they built for themselves a frame church at a cost of about four thousand dollars, with a corner tower eighty-four feet in height. This church was dedicated September 15, 1873, by Rev. Bunner Marks, *free of debt*. It is said to be the best finished church for the money in the State.

The Christian Church has since been thoroughly repaired, tower finished, calcimined, painted, refitted with carpets, and is now as neat and tasteful a church as can be found in any small country town.

The earliest members of the Christian Church are Mrs. Susan Douglass, Mrs. Philo Colany, Mrs. Sarah Douglass, Mrs. Ruth Davis, Mrs. Talbott and others.

The names of pastors who have successively preached at the Christian Church are, John C. Hay, J. C. White, John C. Hay [again], R. H. Ingram, L. L. Lane, A. J. Garretson, E. L. Posten, G. Applegate, John C. Hay [again, on his return from Europe], and James H. Ragan. Present membership eighty.

The Grace Methodist Episcopal Church is situated in section 28, township 80, range 7. The names of original members were: L. Morehead and wife, C. P. Slaght and wife, Wm. Wolfe and wife, Wesley Reynolds and wife, Asa Ruckman and wife, David Hudnut and wife. Organized in 1857. The record of a still earlier organization has been lost. Its date cannot be given; but the following persons were members of it: Mr.

and Mrs. Keeler, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. King, Mr. and Mrs. Meachem, Miss Mary Heuston, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Yale Hamilton, Mr. J. Shepardson, Mrs. Mary McConnell.

The following is a list of the early Methodist preachers: Rev. Jennison Kellogg, Bowman, Swaringer, Emory Miller (now D. D.), E. C. Twining, Wm. Pasten, J. B. Hill, J. R. Cary, J. A. Wilson, James Coats, Thos. Miller, Dennis Murphy, R. Noble, J. E. Carley, R. A. Carnine, E. Sampson, R. J. Kenyon, G. N. Story, and H. F. Pugh; the latter being in present charge [Sept., 1882].

In the early settlement of the country preachers were assigned large districts, which compelled them to travel long distances. Appointments often were twenty and even thirty miles apart. On one occasion our preacher had to go to Newton, Jasper county, to attend a conference, with two others from Marengo. They traveled in regulation style, on horseback, with saddle-bags for clothing, Bible and hymn-book; also carrying blankets and luncheon for case of emergency, as the settlements were sparse, there being only one or two stopping places on the way, a distance of sixty miles. Snooks' Grove was twenty or twenty-four miles. The Snooks family were the only residents of the grove and were reputed hard cases, very profane, etc. Riding up to the door they introduced themselves as gospel missionaries, and requested entertainment for the night, which was very cordially granted by Snooks. "Yes, yes, gentletlemen, walk in. We neither fear God, man, nor the devil, and are not afraid of losing our scalps, either." They were treated with genuine hospitality, and in the early morning sent on their way rejoicing.

CEMETERIES.

The first cemetery was located on the stage farm, then occupied by Mr. Keeler. The cemetery association was organized in 1842, a deed made of the land, but through carelessness was never recorded. Mr. Paster bought the farm and gave notice for people to remove their dead, which they neglected, thinking any time would do. The next spring the land was grubbed out, plowed up and put into grain; and there is nothing now to mark the spot where so many sleep. The following are a few who are remembered to have been buried there: Wife and two children of J. R. Trillis, Lyman Frost, Dr. Frost, a wife of Samuel Heuston, Jackson Frost, Jarvis Frost, Henry Headly, Thos. King, Mr. Keeler, Mrs. Clapp, Wm. Clark.

The present township cemetery was first used by a man named Dowd, on whose claim it was located to bury two of his children, and by common consent it was used for that purpose, although there was no deed given for the land until 1863, when a deed was presented to an association by J. C. Hamilton, son of Yale Hamilton, who bought and entered the Dowd claim, and resided thereon till he died, and was buried in this cemetery. An effort was made to plat out the ground, but this was difficult

to do, as the early graves had been placed irregularly, and it was found that one of the streets was arranged to cross the graves of Mr. and Mrs. Yale Hamilton, and the heirs objected to this so strenuously that the plat was rejected, and no other having been adopted, there is much confusion and irregularity in burying in this cemetery.

LYCEUMS.

The first lyceum was organized November 10, 1842. The first meeting was held at the residence of Bryan Dennis, Esq., where most of the meetings were subsequently held. From papers yellow with age, preserved by Mr. Dennis, we extract a few articles that would be well to incorporate into the constitutions of its successors, as well as many other societies:

Art. 2. It shall be the duty of the president of this society to call this lyceum to order *at 6 P. M.*

Art. 3. After this lyceum is called to order, no person shall be allowed to hold any conversation whatever with a member or spectator *that will disturb the house.*

Art. 10. No person shall be allowed to use any disrespectful or contemptous language against officers or members of this association."

Among the names of early members who are named as debators are:

Bryan Dennis.	Archilald Gilliland	J. H. Frost.
Samuel Hueston.	H. H. Brown.	Carlos Frost.
Andrew Hallenbeck.	Spicer Jones.	J. L. Frost.
Grant Packard.	Joseph Brown.	Henry Headley.
S. C. Hawkins.	Nicholas Shepardson.	John Conn.

David Switzer, and others.

The first officers of the lyceum were: President, John Conn; vice-president, John Headley; secretary, Bryan Dennis; treasurer, J. L. Frost.

There was a fund raised for expenses, principally paper and light. The former was inexpensive and was of the coarsest grade of foolscap, while for the latter the lyceum put on aristocratic airs with tallow candles, which were considered quite an advancement towards luxury from the lard lamp, consisting of a saucer of grease with a twisted rag for a wick. This was the more common form of light. In these crumpled yellow papers we find a few of the questions debated:

1. Are the works of Nature more admired than those of art. Decided in the negative by both argument and merit of the question.

2. Has the use of intoxicating liquors been more injurious to the world at large than slavery? Decided in affirmative on arguments, but negative on merit.

3. Has the art of navigation been of more benefit to mankind than the art of printing? Decided in affirmative on argument; negative on merit.

4. Does the disposition of man court wealth more than honor? Decided in negative.

5. Are the principles of man innate or acquired? Decided in affirmative on argument; negative on merit.

6. Should property exempt from execution be specified in state constitution?

7. Ought we to encourage home industry to the exclusion of foreign goods? Decided in affirmative on argument; negative on merit.

8. Would the growing of wool enhance the prosperity of this state more than the culture of hemp?

Be it remarked that this discussion was not nearly as irrelevant as would appear. The growing of hemp had been a much talked of industry, and a small mill for manufacturing it in various forms had been established near what is now known as the free bridge at Iowa City, near Folsom's hill.

9. Is it right in any case for the law to take human life? Decided in affirmative on argument; negative on merit.

One of the liveliest debates occurred between the bachelors on one side and married men on the other, on the question,—

10. Does a life of protracted celibacy tend to the injury of society? Decided in affirmative on argument; negative on merit.

Another question that is remembered with interest, was,—

11. Is phrenology as a science calculated to benefit a community? Col. Trowbridge, of Iowa City, was invited to speak on this occasion, but it proved inclement weather, and he did not come out till several weeks after, when he delivered a lecture on the subject.

12. Is the making or vending of ardent spirits consistent with morality?

About this time "compositions," as essays were then called, were introduced into the order of exercises; and Mr. James Gilliland, then a young man, read the first production.

13. Is a liar more injurisus to society than a thief? Decided in affirmative both on argument and merit.

Here they dipped into theology.

14. Are the sun, moon and stars, and the rest of creation, the works of nature? Decided in affirmative on argument; negative on merit.

15. Is it right for the Governor to grant pardon in capital offenses? Decided in affirmative on argument; negative on merit.

16. Is direct taxation a more fair and equable way of raising a revenue than by tariff?

This closes the time stained fragment of documents. Much in them would be worthy of preservation as showing bias of thought, and the principles of early settlers. We have recorded decisions for this reason.

The only other lyceum of which there was any record was established in the winter of 1865-6. Mr. Wm. Wolfe was its first president. The following names are remembered of those who took prominent part in the discussions. Wm. Wolfe, Rolla Johnson, Bryan Dennis, Joe Douglass, Will Doty, Riley Dennison, Chas. Johnson, J. R. Willis, H. Hamilton, John Dawson, sr., John Dawson, jr., Taylor Dawson, N. W. Reynolds,

Morris Brown, John Douglass. The meetings were largely attended, the young ladies keeping up their part of the exercises by music, recitations, essays, and a paper that was a source of much good natured and harmless amusement. Many of the members moving away the following spring and summer, the meetings were discoutinued. When the "Blue Ribbon Brigade" was organized literary exercises were a marked and pleasant feature of the meetings. The young people entered into these with a zest, and earnest desire for improvement.

POLITICS.

The strength of the political parties—Republican and Democratic—have been about equally divided in this township in its past history. Each party with a small majority has attained ascendancy by turns. The greenback party are, however, threatening to change the slate. On the prohibitory constitutional amendment (June 27, 1882,) the vote stood a tie. The contest was very bitter, and those who sustained the measure were proud of their record in keeping the rum party at bay. There was no politics in this vote. Here, as elsewhere, prominent democrats voted for it, and prominent republicans against it, while the greenback party with three exceptions, voted against it. There was only one saloon at Tiffin, and that has been wiped out. No saloon now in the township.

Slavery was thoroughly discussed and abolitionists to be found not a few to take part in "the irrepressible conflict." In 1841 Wm. Stuart, a strong anti-slavery man, now living on the Iowa river between Solan and North Liberty, lectured on the subject several times in various parts of Clear Creek precinct. He was a type of the early abolitionists, of strong will, thoroughly posted on the leading questions of the day, and had few equals in debate.

Warren Spurrier, of Big Grove township, with the same convictions as to the righteousnes of the cause, made "boiled down abolistionist" speeches; being well informed on his pet subject, and a fine speaker. Alonzo Dennison, John Conn and John Hollinbeck were all considered wild on the subject. They were full of argument on every opportunity, but made no speeches.

UNION SOLDIERS FROM CLEAR CREEK.

The following is as correct a list as we were able to procure of the soldiers enlisted from this township: 1st Iowa—Cyrus Douglass, Wm. Reynolds, Alonzo Walker, Wm. Marvin. All in Company B., and all participated in the battle of Wilson Creek, the first battle fought in Missouri.

6th Iowa—Capt. Jno. Williams, enlisted second company raised in Johnson county, Company G., 6th Iowa. Promoted to major of regiment 1862. Promoted for bravery at the battle of Shiloh [see particulars elsewhere] to colonelcy of the regiment with rank of brevet brigadier general.

J. M. Douglass enlisted as a private; promoted to 2d lieutenant on

being mustered in. Resigned Sept. 3, 1862. Re-enlisted and commissioned 2d lieutenent Company G, 47th Iowa.

George Madden, wounded at Shiloh; Wm. Davis, promoted to 3d corporal, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; John Ditto, corporal, taken prisoner at Shiloh, Aprtl 6, 1862; Michael Ditto, killed at Atlanta, July 22, 1864; Almond H. Frazee, veteran, discharged in 1865. Enlisted in regular army; discharged for disability; pensioned $50 per month; Thos. B. Haller, died of fever Nov. 16, 1862; Austin A. Hull, killed at Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864; John K. Smith, discharged for disability June 4, 1862; pensioned $4 per month.

14th Iowa. –John Douglass, wounded at Ft. Donelson, struck by a shell; L. Davis, prisoner, confined in half a dozen different prison pens; Chas. Slaght, John Reynolds, Wm. Reynolds, re-enlisted; I. P. Reynolds, B. W. Reynolds, Jas. Cropley, Wm. Cropley, John Howlet, — Emerson.

22d Regiment. Chas. Johnson, Henry Rutter, died of comsumption contracted in the army; I. P. Reynold, first time, pensioned; John Karns, Thos. Haller, Chas. Lewis.

28th Regiment, Co. E.—John D. Colany. At the organization of the company was a private; was promoted to corporal, then to 2d sergeant, then to 1st lieutenant; carried a musket 18 months; was in thirteen battles which were inscribed on the regimental colors; was never absent from his company during three years service, without orders. What a glorious record! That old musket and sabre will be a precious heirloom when handed down in his family with the story of his valor. Patrick K. Conavor, died of wound; Isaac Carlton, died of sickness; T. J. Brown, private, promoted to corporal; James M. Dicus, was taken prisoner at the battle of Winchester Heights, taken to Libby prison, afterwards exchanged; Chas. H. Dennison, died of sickness at the seige of Vicksburg; J. M. Frazee, Chas. F. Heubener, a mere boy, recruit, came to the company at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, and was taken into the fight at Sabine Cross Roads next day, marched with the company about thirty-six miles during the day and night, *beside the labor and fatigue of the battle*; Aaron Higgins, John Heofer, enlisted private, promoted corporal, killed at battle of Sabine Cross Roads; Milo Higgins, was sent from Vicksburg, afterwards died; John O'Riley, Alexander Riley, was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, afterwards exchanged; Philip Smith, disabled at the battle of Port Gibson; David Wilson, Jeremiah Wilson, wounded at the battle of Wilson's Creek.

28th Iowa, Co. G. –Bryan Reynolds, ran away from home to enlist, as he was under age, fifteen battles are marked on his honorable discharge, in which, strange to say, he never got a scratch.

47th Iowa, Co. G.—Capt. Ben. Owens, vice John Williams, promoted; J. M. Douglass, enlisted in this company as private, was commissioned 2d lieutenant; I. P. Reynolds, re-enlisted; Lorenzo Davis, taken prisoner

at battle of Shiloh, was in rebel prisons at Memphis, Mobile, Kahaba, Macon, and Libby prison at Richmond.

BATTLE OF SHILOH.

From J. M. Douglass we learn some particulars in regard to the part taken by the Sixth Iowa infantry,—of which company G was largely enlisted from this township—about which there has been some conflicting statements. We propose to give the correct version, that justice may be done to those who distinguished themselves for promptness and efficiency on that trying field of action.

The first engagement was the battle of Shiloh, March 6, 1863. Capt. John Williams—captain of Co. G,—was on the sick list, as was also Lieut. Miller; and J. M. Douglass was put in command of the company. Capt. Williams rose from his sick bed and joined his regiment on their going into battle, and was shortly placed in command of the regiment by Col. McDowell. He commanded the regiment until it was repulsed, with severe loss in dead and wounded, at which time Capt. Williams was wounded by a shot in the thigh; the regiment become badly disorganized and fell back in much confusion to the river. J. M. Douglass now reported his company, of which he had been placed in temporary command, to Col. McDowell for duty, and was ordered, with Adjutant T. J. Ennis, to organize the regiment and support the battery on the hill. On the morning of the 7th, by request of the line officers, J. M. Douglass assumed command of the regiment, (orderly sergeant Jas. J. Jordan then commanding company G,) and had it attached to Gen. Garfield's brigade, and followed the rebels about six miles; but not gaining on them, returned to camp. Capt. Williams was considered by all his comrades as brave and efficient a commander as ever left the State. He was promoted to the rank of Major of the regiment, and brevet Brig. General for bravery at the battle of Shiloh. He resigned his command as Lieut. Colonel of 47th Iowa, on account of his wounds.

As to the 6th regiment, and our own company G, the battle of Shiloh was their first engagement; and at from sixty to eighty yards distance, without breastworks, they fought the 6th and 7th Tennessee, and 6th Louisiana infantry, three regiments deep.

THE LADIES' FLAG.

One occasion of much interest at the time, was when the first three companies of the 14th Iowa volunteers - quite a number of company C having been recruited from this vicinity—passed through the township in the fall of 1861, on their way to Ft. Randall, and camped on the grounds of the widow of Jos. Douglass, commonly called, by friends and neighbors, "Aunt Fanny." This township owned a beautiful silken flag made by its ladies during recruiting time, and on hasty consultation it was agreed to proceed *en masse* to camp, and present the colors to the regiment, which was accordingly done, by the light of a blazing straw

stack, amid much enthusiasm. The presentation speech was made by Bryan Dennis, Esq., captain of Home Guards, Col. John Pattee, of Iowa City, responding for the regiment. Several prominent gentlemen present were called upon for a speech, but declined. The writer hereof, then known as Miss Mary Washburn, a student of the Normal School in Iowa City, happening to be present, accepted the pressing invitation of Capt. Dennis and Col. Pattee, and addressed the regiment briefly. And as a bit of romance, I will add that this occasion incidentally resulted in changing the name of Washburn to Hamilton the following spring.

When the war was over, and the regiment was disbanded, and those left of company C returned to this place, they brought with them the silken banner which had been their pride and care; and being tendered an ovation by the ladies, in the form of a public supper, at Johnson's school-house, they made that the occasion of returning the flag to the ladies of Clear Creek. The writer, now Mrs. Hamilton, was delegated to receive the flag. Many speeches were made, fine quartettes sung, a splendid supper served, and everybody was happy.

STORIES, SKETCHES AND INCIDENTS.

Grave of an Indian Chieftain's Son—(B. Dennis).—Near the eastern boundary of the township, on the right of way of the C., R. I. & P. R. R., lie the remains of the son of Shebana, chief of the Pottawattamies. The young chief and a few comrades of the tribe left their Rock River home in Illinois, for the purpose of inspecting their new home west of the Missouri river, in the Indian reservation. While on their way the young chief was attacked by fever; he was taken into the cabin of a white man and cared for until he died, which was in a few days. His remains were deposited in their last resting place by the whites, attended by his sorrowful and lonely companions, who retraced their steps to the home of their tribe. Several years after, the old chief and a few families stopped on their way to the Indian reservation, and, enquiring, found the grave, held a pow-wow over it, paid Mr. Wise $10 for putting a picket fence around the grave; also, a pole, from which streamed the stars and stripes, was placed securely; another pow-wow; and then they sadly renewed their journey towards the setting sun. There is nothing now left to mark the spot but a slight depression in the earth.

The Indians moved out of this township about the time the first settlers moved in. The government, in treaty with them, broke a section of prairie land and established a trading-house for them about five miles east of Marengo, in Iowa county. Here they lived, and the squaws cultivated the land, while the lazy men of the tribe wrapped their dirty blankets about them and sought their old hunting-grounds in this township, where they hunted and fished, and traded with the whites, and got drunk.

WEATHER.

In 1842–43, Mrs. McConnell moved to this township from below Iowa City as far as Carolville *on the ice*, on the 6th day of April.

The same winter was a season of much distress and gloom among the early settlers on account of unusual severity of weather and deep snow; and the question of moving to Oregon in the spring was discussed eagerly in the Clear Creek lyceum, and also in a lyceum established over on the river in Penn township. The next season proved one of abundant crops, and the settlers took heart and stayed.

This winter the family of Wesly Reynolds lived for two months without flour in the house, an account of deep snows and difficulty in getting to mill. They used baked potatoes for bread and cooked in other ways for vegetables.

Bryan Dennis says, the winter of 1842–3 was memorable for its arctic intensity by all who endured the rigor of that winter, penned up in their crowded log cabins, mere refugees from wind and rain, but not from cold. It nearly froze out all the enthusiasm we had for Iowa's beautiful prairies, and many talked of emigrating to Oregon.

The following year being an exceptionally good year, the Oregon fever died out. The prairies assumed new beauties, and new farms were opened on every hand.

There was a man frozen to death on English river, in April, which illustrates the severity of the much talked of winter and spring of 1843–4.

The winter of 1877 was unusually mild and pleasant, particularly the early part of the winter. Fall plowing was continued with little intermission on account of cold until December 20.

Among all the noted years of unusual weather the year 1882 will take precedence, for being the most disagreeable, unfruitful and variable ever known in Iowa. The year opened mild, and every indication pointed to an early spring, which suddenly in March veered off into winter weather after many had sown wheat and planted potatoes; then there were changable degrees of severity until the middle of May, during which month there was a fall of two or three inches of snow, after rye had headed out and grass was a foot high. Then followed a succession of disastrous storms and floods, which, while not doing here the local damage in some localities, yet effectually ruined all the corn on low ground. Following the wet spell was a short hot drouth that in a few days "fired" the corn on hill land that had been promising a reasonable crop. All varieties of fruit except blackerries, were either destroyed by the several late freezes, or injured so that the crop was small.

ORIGIN OF NAME OF SQUASH BEND.

Bryan Dennis relates: "Dr." Josiah Crawford, from whom the name of Squash Bend (now called North Liberty) originated, lived in this town-

ship in the spring and summer of 1842. He was a quack doctor of the original type. Being hard pushed for a living, he moved to Sugar Bottom, in Penn township, and occupied a shanty vacated by a bachelor named Waterson, a farmer from Illinois. Waterson made a claim out on the prairie, now a part of the Donner farm. He broke up a few acres and planted sod corn, pumpkins and squashes, which was the sole subsistence of the doctor's family for four or five months. The whole crop used was packed in sacks by an old man by the name of Pettis a distance of three or four miles. It occupied nearly his whole time. Crawford spent his time in visiting his "ager" patients, and in the woods gathering "roots and yarbs." He was very fond of the good things of this life, and never in a hurry to leave his patients as long as there was prospect of grub ahead. The family at home, meanwhile, enjoyed their change of diet, from roasting-ears and squash to squash and roasting-ears. Pettis said, "the board done first-rate, but it was mighty hard work to get it."

Pioneer jokes have a savor of interest to old settlers that the latest illustrated comic literature fails to secure. One remembers the story of Mr. Bryan Dennis' first and only attempt to dance. "B. Dennis and lady" were invited to a wedding. In those days handsome and intelligent girls did not number as large a majority as they do now in Clear Creek township, and Mr. D. escorted a young gentleman and paid him the most assiduous attention, in lieu of the more desirable other party. Dancing was the order of the entertainment, and the mother of the bride, a woman of seventy, mellow with "the hilarity of the occasion" (it stood in an open barrel by the door, with the dipper handy), invited Mr. D. to lead off the dance with herself. Age and beauty were resistless, and he could not be less than courteous to his hostess, who had set forth a fine spread, for those days, for her guests. So he helped his fair companion through the maizy reel(ing) as best he could; but that experience satisfied him, he has never danced since.

A story is told of a claim quarrel as the only occasion in which the populace were stirred to threaten deeds of violence. As some of the parties are living, we suppress names. B. bought of A. a claim, and not being possessed of much money, turned in a note on a man in Illinois, which A. accepted, after first learning that the note was good. A. did not attempt to collect the note until about a year after it was due. The man who gave the note in the meantime had failed, and A., to save himself, went to Dubuque and entered the land "over B.'s head." The people got excited and indignant over the transaction and called a mass-meeting, which was attended by every man in the township; A. and B. were also requested to attend. A. failed to put in an appearance, and the meeting sent for him again. The murmurings and threats grew so loud that policy told A. he had better appear; and the meeting requested him to go out and settle it with B. or the citizens would settle it for him,

which he did; and B., being better educated, "saved" himself, while A. lost all he had by the transaction.

This township has been the ground of many romantic episodes. Among the earliest was a runaway match between Orla Hall and Miss Mary Clark, who were among the earliest marriages, by Esq. Hartwell. Geo. Dennison and Henry Headly espied the parties on horseback riding in haste, and taking their horses, followed in time for the denoument of a happy wedding, before the pursuing father of the bride reached the scene. All were snbsequently reconciled, and "lived happily ever after," as the story writers says.

James Douglass was the first emigrant as far west as where the old homestead farm is located. Four weeks afterward his brother, Ebenezer and family came seeking him, to locate near. They stopped and enquired at J. N. Headley's—where Wm. Wolfe now resides. They were told that only one team had passed, and as this answered his description, they were satisfied they were now on the right trail, which they followed till they came to the banks of Buffalo creek near the old Copi ford. There they lost the trail, and after searching half a day slept over the matter—when "Aunt Sarah" dreamed that they were directed to cross the stream, and up further towards its source they would find the trail; and that their brother's house was at the end of the road—all of which proved correct, and was one of those singular coincidinces of dreams that seem so entirely unaccountable, but which almost all families occasionally experience.

Indian arrow heads have been and are yet found in many places. Two stone axes were found on the farm of J. M. Douglass, near his present residence. They were sent to Prof. Nipher in St. Louis.

Buffalo creek was named by Jeremiah Slaght; so called from its running speed in time of a rapid rise.

The small stream east of A. J. Bond's residence was long called Pinhook creek, from its peculiar outline.

GAME AND HUNTING STORIES.

As late as 1853 deer were frequently seen; Hon. Rolla Johnson saw five head, that year on the spot where his residence now stands, and H. N. Hyde, his brother-in-law, shot two wild turkeys near the same spot, the same year.

Elk used to roam these glades, and the belts of timber land afforded them shelter. J. M. Douglass saw a drove of five at one time.

A grizzly bear was seen down at Old Man's creek; and E. Douglass saw a panther at the head of Clear creek.

Mr. J. R. Willis saw tracks of bear on sand bars of the Iowa river, but never met one.

Catamounts, wolves, deer, wild cats, turkeys, geese, and ducks were plenty. None of these found for many years past.

Bee hunting, or more properly honey-hunting, has always been a favor-

ite pastime with early settlers, not only because it was good, but because "sweets was dear and skase." John Miller, (now Judge Miller of Marengo) went to Marshall county in 1840 on a honey hunt, and brought back a barrel of strained honey.

J. M. Douglass on one occasion shot five fish with one rifle shot. The fish collectively measured ten feet, the largest weighing seven pounds. Affidavit on demand, if you don't believe it.

Another time he was wading Clear Creek when a fish ran between his feet; he caught it in this extemporaneous fish gate, and it weighed two pounds.

The same gentleman had his hunting luck by bunches; one time he killed five prairie chickens at one shot; at another time he brought down seven ducks at one shot.

Deer were once plentiful in these groves, and venison steak as common as beef is now. They were so plenty as to be at times a nuisance to early settlers, breaking into fields and eating corn like hogs; bnt they were shy and often difficult to capture. A party of four men chased a drove of seventeen deer from Old Man's creek into this township, and only got one.

Mr. J. J. Shephardson was the mighty Nimrod of this section. In the year 1850, he killed forty deer and fifty-two wild turkeys, by actual count. The last day of the year was one of unusual severity. A blinding snow storm prevailed. Shephardson had killed thirty-nine deer; but on being told that an Indian had killed that many, he seized his gun and started out, determined to beat that Indian. He saw a deer and chased it several miles through the pelting storm; he finally shot it down in a creek full of snow and ice, where before he could secure the deer he froze both of his feet. He once killed a very large catamount in Snow's Grove, south of Oxford; wounded it first and on following it, just as it was crouched to spring upon him, raised his gun and shot it dead. It measured five feet nine inches. Finding he could not carry it home, he skinned it and sold the hide in Iowa City. As he was returning home with the hide and a wild turkey he had shot, he was chased by wolves some distance; and just as they were getting in uncomfortable proximity, Shepardson's faithful dogs came to meet him, as was their custom, and rescued their master. On one occasion he was chased by what he supposed were wolves, but on investigating the next morning, was discovered to be a panther, by its tracks.

Mr. Shepardson is a noted wolf hunter, having claimed the bounty oftener and more at a time than any one in the county. In the last five years he has killed 121 wolves, bringing him the neat bounty of $605. The largest number killed in one year was thirty-three. He has often found Indian arrow heads whilst out hunting, some of them as large as four and one-half inches long.

In all Mr. Shepardson's conflict with savage game, and killing over 500

deer, he never met with an accident but twice; once he was kicked by a large buck in its death throes and was knocked about a rod on frozen ground. On another occasion, a large buck that Mr. S. thought he had killed, rallied just as he had taken hold of it, and struck him a blow on the left breast that knocked him insensible for a time. When he recovered his senses he was clinging to the deer's neck, while it was circling and kicking in a frightful way. He drew his knife and ended the circus, but has never fully recovered from that blow.

He once killed a buck with sixteen prongs to his antlers. He killed a moosehead in Hardin county, with forty-three prongs to his antlers.

Reptiles were very large in early days. Mr. Shepardson once killed a bull snake 8½ feet long, just as it was coiled to spring upon him.

Large orchards numbering 100 trees or more, are owned by Hon. Geo. Paul, N. Scales, Chas. Colany, Wm. Wolfe, Hon. Rolla Johnson, A. J. Bond, H. Springmeyer and Wesley Reynolds. Mr. J. R. Willis had an orchard of 500 or 600 trees that have borne well; but using his orchard for a hog pasture has greatly injured it and in many instances killed the trees. He is now plowing it and filling the vacancies with choice fruit.

The orchard owned and planted by Hon. Geo. Paul was the first orchard planted in the township—principally apples from the Nicholas Longworth nursery, of all varieties; but also contains pears, peaches, plums, cherries.

No personal enterprise of the township is viewed with more public satisfaction and interest than the large and flourishing orchard of Hon. Rolla Johnson, which occupies forty acres in extent. Since it came into bearing it has yielded enormous crops of fruit. The land is part of the original farm of Mr. Johnson, and most favorably located as to soil and protection for the purpose of raising fruit. About ten years since it was planted principally with apple trees, but later with all varieties of grapes. One year his vines gave a marvelous yield. He sold two tons; and finding it impossible to give them any more time without neglecting his crop of fall and winter apples, he gave notice to the people to come and get what grapes they wanted, free of cost; and tons of them were disposed of in this way, while other tons dropped to the ground ungathered. Last year his trees did not bear so well, but he sold over $400 worth of winter apples. Mr. Johnson thinks that the late freezes that destroyed all the fruit this spring [1882] will change the bearing year, and that another year the trees will bear heavily. For choice fruit he cultivates cherries, pears, peaches, Siberian crab apples, chestnuts (bearing trees), grapes,—principally Concords—strawberries, raspberries, &c. Mr. Johnson has something over 1,500 apple trees, comprising the following varieties: Ben Davis, Jonathan, Willow Twig, White Pippin, Benoni, Sweet June, Red June, Fameuse, Walbridge, Red Romanite, Dominie, Snow apple,—about the only apple bearing this year—and others. In crabs his favorite is Whitney No. 10—as large as an ordinary apple and of most delicate flavor. In 1880, that wonderful fruit year, Mr. Johnson sold 1,100 bushels of winter apples.

Bryan Dennis was born August 1, 1819, in Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio; came to Clear Creek township in 1839 with his mother. October 30, 1844, he was married to Miss Agnes J. McConnell, in Iowa City, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Rev. W. K. Talbott, who also performed the interesting ceremony. In coming to their home the same day, when coming up the Folsom hill near where the "Centennial bridge" is now, Mr. Isaac V. Dennis, who as "best man" of the occasion, was driving, sportively threatened to upset the party, which feat, [not difficult to accomplish at the same place even in the present time,] he succeeded in doing, to his great mortification and regret, a moment later for it hurt Mr. Bryan Dennis quite badly. Mr. Dennis bought the land where he now lives, which then was claimed by Mr. Sprague, and the happy pair set up their home on this spot, a home that has been noted for more that forty years for its hospitality, and social delights.. From his youth up Mr. Dennis has been one of the foremost men in the community in all matters of public interest, occupying the most of the time some township office. His counsel is sought on many subjects, and by all classes of people, and is always kindly and sympathizingly given. He has been quite prominent, as these pages will testify, in all matters connected with literary exercises, debates, etc., and although debarred by the few school privileges of pioneer life from the education he has so liberally given his children, he has yet had the natural nbility to apply the three months' schooling, (all he ever had), to better account than many who take a full university course. Like his compatriot and fellow pioneer, Hon. Geo. Hall, who never attended school after he was nine years of age, there is nothing to indicate illiteracy either in speech or pen. These men have profited by reading and observation to an extent worthy to be imitated by our men of to-day. His wife, Mrs. Agnes J. Dennis, was born April 25, 1825; came to Iowa in 1837, with her father, John McConnell, and to this township, in 1841. Mrs. Dennis is a lady beloved and respected by all who know her, useful in church and society, and a model wife and mother in her own family. Seven children were the fruits of this union, four of whom are living; Mrs. Mary Howe, of Janesville, Iowa, her husband, Rev. Chas. Howe, being a Presbyterian minister; Mrs. Josie Remley, whose husband is a lawyer in Iowa City; Mr. E. J. Dennis of Tiffin, and Miss Lottie Dennis, who is still at home. Their family includes also, an adopted daughter, Miss Nellie Slocum, a niece of Mrs Bryan Dennis, whose mother died in 1865, leaving her orphan daughter of five years to Mr. and Mrs. Dennis, who have most faithfully fulfilled their promises to the dying mother to care for the little motherless one as their own.

This lovely christian home is also still lighted by the presence (1882) of Mr. Dennis' aged mother, Mrs. McConnell, who is at once mother and step-mother, and mother-in-law and grandmother in the same family circle; for mother McConnell was step-mother to Agnes McConnell before she became Mrs. Bryan Dennis.

CHAPTER X.—PART 4.

Beginnings of "Big Bottom," by Nicholas Zeller.—Being the Early Settlement of what is now Madison and Penn Townships.

BEGINNINGS OF "BIG BOTTOM."

In 1870 Mr. Nicholas Zeller wrote for the "Annals of Iowa," a brief history of the early days of the "Big Bottom," or "Big Bend," or "North Bend" settlement, as it was variously called, and which ultimately developed into Madison and Penn townships. Mr. Zeller was one of the most careful and reliable of the pioneer history writers, and we here by permission give his sketch entire; but the reader should bear in mind all the time that it was written in 1870, and not in 1882, so that some things mentioned are not now just as they were when Mr. Zeller wrote: John Gaylor and Alonzo C. Denison were the first men who made claims with the intention of settling in what is now known as Penn and Madison townships, Johnson county. Both were from Bureau county, Ills. Gaylor arrived late in the summer of 1838, with his family, and made his claim where the farm of John Wilson now is, who bought Gaylor's claim and entered the first land in the settlement.

Alonzo C. Denison in a few weeks followed Gaylor, and made his claim near by and returned to Illinois, and the following spring returned with his family and brothers, Joseph and George Denison, who all made their claims on the edge of the prairie and timber. Gaylor erected a cabin about twelve feet square in the timber to winter in the first winter, where was born the first white child in the settlement, no white settlers being nearer than Iowa City, ten miles distant. Medical assistance was had from the neighboring squaws. Gordon A. Denison, then about three months old, was the first white child brought to the settlement. This was in the spring of 1839. Gaylor was an athletic man, about six feet two inches in height, kind and affectionate, but able and willing to defend himself in any emergency, and is supposed to be still living in Illinois.

The three Denisons are still residents of the county, and two of them have seen their second generation. Joseph still resides on the claim he first made, and is now the oldest "settler" in the vicinity. These were soon followed by other, and in June, 1840, the following persons were residents by *claim law*, as the land had not been surveyed, viz.: David Wray, Carson B. Wray, George Wein, John W. Alt, Jacob H. Alt, Joseph A. Alt, Adam Alt, Jackson Purdoo, Ira Purdoo, Evan Dollarhide, Rev. Israel Clark, Martin Harless, Robert Waterson, John Aslan, Hugh Napier, David Crozier, Gilbert and Frank Herington, and James Chamberlain. About this time emigration commenced again to travel toward the setting sun.

William Dupont was the first white man who moved through the settle-

ment, "westward bound." These pioneer families were all "metal of the true ring," and began to think of founding a school; and in 1841 Benjamin Horner taught the first school in a cabin erected by David Crozier, and vacated by him. It took fire and burned down during school time; but not discouraged, in 1843 a pretty good and respectable log house was built, where North Liberty is now located. In 1849 the house was remodeled and improved; in 1860 a new frame house was erected, and the school graded. The first graded school was taught by Miss Martha J. Bowman. The house built in 1843 answered for school and all public business, and religious worship.

Elder Lineback preached the first sermon in the settlement in the shade of the grove where the first claim was made by Gaylor, John Horner and Israel Clark. The next, A. C. Denison, was the first man to erect the "family altar" in the settlement; now whose families number several scores.

The settlement increased rapidly, and when the township was organized, on motion of Francis Bowman, it was named *Penn township*, in honor of the renowned William Penn, which was since, under the county judgeship of Hon. Geo. W. McCleary, divided into Penn and Madison townships.

NAMES OF STREAMS.

There are four small streams entirely within the "big bottom," as it was originally called, now known as *North Bend*: 1st, Purdoo creek, Jackson and Ira Purdoo settling near the mouth of said creek. One of the Purdoos exploring the creek to its head saw a cabin near the source, to which he went, and as he was a stranger and somewhat jocular, enquired of the lady of the cabin where Purdoo river was. The lady could think of no such river, and the stranger (Purdoo) got no information of Purdoo river. Afterward the joke was discovered, and the creek was called Purdoo creek. This was the original name, and should now characterize the little stream. Afterward it bore several names, viz.: Buffalo, Dollarhide, and Dirty Face creek. The name Dirty Face originated thus: In those early days citizens did not always settle disputes by feeing lawyers, and passing through the routine of law, but sometimes settled them with the stout arm of their own law, without lawyers or justice's court. A settlement or suit of this kind came off in Iowa City, then a small village, between the-before-named Harless and one Aslin. Both parties being in town, and it being a very dry time, the streets were several inches deep with dust (street sprinklers being then unknown in Iowa). The trial took place in the street, without lawyers or justice, and whoever was willing pitched in, and before it was over some half dozen were at it. Both sides claimed the victory, and it was unsettled, both parties coming out of the battle with their *faces* covered with *dust* (and, of course, no credit) so as to be hardly recognizable. Harless, to give vent to his

feelings and outflank Aslin, called the creek "Dirty Face," as it was then called Dollarhide creek.

Spring run was so named twenty years ago by the writer, from its being less liable to freeze than ordinary streams emptying into Purdoo creek.

Spring creek was so named for similar reasons as Spring run, and its neighborhood was first settled by Adolph Roberts.

Dry run, so named from its liability to rise very high during a thaw in winter, freeze over, and the water leave the ice sometimes ten or twelve feet, was first settled upon by O. G. Babcock and Henry S. Gould.

NAME OF SETTLEMENT.

Big Bottom was the name known to frontier men before settlement; after settlement it named itself *the Bend* or *North Bend*, the Iowa river bearing nearly due north, and then nearly due west, making the name—North Bend of the Iowa River.

A scarcity of mills for grinding was among the privations to endure by those pioneer families. Before any mills were in the county, not an unusual mode of grinding corn was by a grate made of a piece of tin eight by ten or twelve inches, punched full of holes, and nailed, with the rough side up, on a piece of hewed wood, and raised in the middle by sticking a cob under it. The corn was boiled, then half dried, and it would grate easily. One of these primitive grates or mills is still in existence, and ought to be preserved. The Switzer mills, near Iowa City, the first in the county, afforded some relief. Next, Mr. Chaney commenced building a mill near the mouth of Purdoo creek, the burrs of which he manufactured out of our prairie boulders. This was some help, but in low water Mr. Chaney had to sometimes help the water-wheel to start, and if it ceased to move help was applied, and it would grind and bolt some. At present the nearest mill on the Iowa River claims over two hundred horse-power, and there is another of considerable capacity, and a number of steam flouring mills, and the Iowa river water-power is still not yet half improved. Imagination may well be stretched to measure the next thirty years by the past thirty, or by looking at the little corn grate and then at our present merchant mills. It would be worth a little boat-ride on the Iowa river to the millers of the present day, to see the little corn grate of 1839 and 1840.

ANECDOTES.

In those early days Mr. Geo. Wein procured a Durham bull calf from Ohio, which grew to be a gigantic animal, and was known by the name of Santa Anna, not being handled much, and wild. Israel Clark became the owner of him, and his son Daniel, a young man in the prime of life, undertook to bring him home from the prairies, he being on foot with a bridle in his hand. The bull refused to be driven and he could not drive him, so he concluded to mount him and drive him with the bridle. He

succeeded in mounting him; the bull bellowing and making all manner of lunges, finally threw him, the bull being the worst worried; and Clark, an exceedingly active and light man, sprang upon his back again, bridle in hand, and this time succeeded in conquering him, and rode him home. Afterward it was said he could ride a buffalo home if he desired, but I think he never succeeded.

While one of those pioneer men was building his cabin, a number of Indians were encamped on the river. A hearty young Indian came up and addressed himself as politely as he knew how, and desired to *swap squaws*. The man, somewhat amused, enquired of him where his squaw was. He said she had gone up the river. He was then told, *no swap*.

TRAITS OF CHARACTER.

Notwithstanding the errors which have characterized some of the settlers, as is common since the days of Adam and Eve, three things have been foremost among the virtues of the people of this section, viz: 1st, The fear of God. 2d, Industry. 3d, Education. These three are common to the State. This "Big Bottom" now [1870] contains about a dozen school-houses and four meeting-houses or churches.

CHAPTER XI.—PART 1.

HISTORY OF IOWA CITY.

FACTS, INCIDENTS AND SKETCHES OF THE CITY'S EARLY DAYS.

The history of Iowa City is so intimately connected with the early history of Iowa territory, and also with the early settlement of the county, that it has to a large extent been already given in the state history part of this volume, and in the several chapters on different parts of the county history. There is not a chapter of the latter but what involves more or less of the city's history also. Hence there is left for this chapter only a few more especially local matters not presented elsewhere.

Iowa City was located in May, 1839, by the State Capital Commissioners. It was surveyed and laid out in June, July and August of that year, under the direction of Chauncey Swan, one of the commissioners. The first lots were sold August 20th, and the first one bid off was to John Trout, for the sum of $100, It was near where the Presbyterian Church now stands.

The city lies in forty-two degrees north latitude, very nearly on the same line with the cities of Cleveland, Ohio, Albany, N. Y., and Boston, Mass. Its longitude is 91½ degrees west from Washington. No other large city on the same line north and south.

Iowa City township now comprises only the territory within the city limits, as ordered by the county board on January 15, 1873. It is divided

into two precincts for state elections—north and south—Iowa Avenue forming the separation line; but it is divided into five wards, for city elections and other municipal corporation business. [See history of Lucas township.]

February 4, 1878, in response to certain petitions, the county board ordered:

That the township of Iowa City be, and the same is hereby divided into two precincts for election purposes by a line commencing in the centre of Iowa Avenue at the western boundary line of said Iowa City township, and running thence east along the center of said avenue to the eastern boundary line of Iowa City township; that all that part of said township lying north of said dividing line, shall be called the north precinct of Iowa City township; that all that part of said township lying south of said dividing line shall be called the south precinct of Iowa City township.

September 7, 1878, the following was among the proceedings:

For the election in the north and south precints of Iowa City township the board appointed, as provided in section 606, code, the judges for the precincts, to-wit: South precinct, J. Norwood Clark, H. W. Fyffe and Michael Fitzsimmons. For the north precinct, E. O. Swain, D. S. Barber and J. W. Houza.

CHANGE IN THE BOUNDARY OF IOWA CITY TOWNSHIP.

April 7, 1879, it was by the county board—

Resolved, That the boundary lines of Iowa City township be and the same are hereby changed and extended so as to include that part of Lucas township recently annexed to Iowa City, and to the independent school district of said city and township, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the left bank of the Iowa river at the southwest corner of lot three, of section fifteen, thence east to the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section fourteen, thence north to the northeast corner of the west half of the southwest quarter of section two; thence west to the northwest corner of the east half of the southeast quarter of section three; thence south to the north line of section ten, all in township seventy-nine north, range six west of the fifth P. M., and the said annexed territory, together with the original territory of Iowa City township, shall from and after this date constitute Iowa City township for all purposes of township organization. Resolution prevailed.

Mr. L. A. Allen, present township clerk (1882) furnishes the following report:

Iowa City township was organized in 1840. There were then two townships in the county, Iowa City and Big Grove. The first board of trustees were David Griffith, J. W. Lee and J. K. Beranck. First clerk, Geo. L. Taylor.

The first election was held at James McCollister's place, in 1838.

The first school house was built by Jesse Berry, in 1840, adjoining the site now occupied by Seydel's grocery, corner of College and Clinton streets.

The first cemetery was a part of out-lot number ten, which now forms part of the Oakland Cemetery grounds. The equalized value of real

estate in the township in 1881 was $1,177,890; the personalty, $420,223; the whole amount of property taxed, $1,598,113. The present township trustees (1882) are J. Norwood Clark, Joseph Pisha and F. W. Rabenan. Clerk, L. A. Allen.] See history of Lucas township.]

LAYING OFF THE COUNTY SEAT.

November 9th, 1840, it was—

Ordered by the board, that the northwest quarter of section No. fifteen be laid out in blocks and out-lots, as follows: Twenty-four blocks to be surveyed off the north at present,—each block to be three hundred and twenty feet square, including alleys. The north and south streets to correspond with the streets which run north and south in Iowa City, and the streets running east and west to be eighty feet wide, each block to be sub-divided into eight lots each, and alley to be twenty feet wide, under the superintendence of Philip Clark, one of said commissioners.

November 21, 1840, Philip Clark reported to the board that he had performed the duty assigned him, and had agreed to pay for services of assistants an aggregate sum of $74.37.

INCORPORATION OF IOWA CITY.

On January 24, 1853, an act was approved and took effect, "To Incorporate Iowa City." Some passages of this act have a permanent historic interest, and we quote:

"That the town of Iowa City, situated in section ten and the north-west quarter of section fifteen, in township seventy-nine north, of range six west, in Johnson county, is hereby declared to be a city by the name of Iowa City.

"SEC. 2. The said city is made a body corporate, and is invested with all the powers and attributes of a municipal corporation.

"SEC. 3. The legislative authority of the city is vested in a city council, consisting of a mayor, and board of aldermen, composed of three from each ward in the city.

"SEC. 4. The said city shall be divided into three wards, as follows, to-wit: That the portion lying south of Burlington street shall constitute the first ward; that portion lying north of Burlington street and south of Jefferson street shall constitute the second ward; and all that portion lying north of Jefferson street shall constitute the third ward; *Provided*, That the said city council may change, unite or divide the said wards, or any of them, whenever they shall think it for the interest of the city."

Section 29 shows that the liquor traffic was a tribulation even at that early period in our State history, for it provided that

"When the laws of the State permit or refuse licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, that the matter shall be within the exclusive authority of said council, and it may at all times *prohibit the retail of such liquors*, unless such prohibition would be inconsistent with the laws of the State at the time existing; and the said council is *authorized to revoke or suspend* any of the above licenses, when it deems that the good order and welfare of the city require it."

January 18, 1855, an act was passed to amend our city charter. This amendment provided that all property of the city corporation should be

exempt from state and county taxes; that Iowa City should constitute one road district; authorized the city to *tax dogs;* to borrow money, by vote of the people, etc. But the most important part of this amendment was in regard to extending the city boundaries, as follows:

SECTION 5. That the boundaries of said city shall be extended so as to include the following described premises, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of out-lot number twenty-five, as designated on the recorded plat of said city, running thence south along the east side of Gilbert street, as designated on the recorded plat of Lyons' first addition to Iowa City, to where said street intersects the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad depot, thence westerly along the north side of said depot to Maiden Lane as designated on said plat of said Lyons' addition, thence north along the west side of said Maiden Lane, to the south side of out-lot number twenty-four of Iowa City, thence east along the south side of said lot to the place of beginning; and the said described pemises is hereby added to, and included within the corporate limits of Iowa City, and made subject to the jurisdiction of the city authorities thereof in like manner, and to all intents end purposes as though the same had been included within the corporate limits of said city, at the time of the incorporation thereof, the said addition to said city shall constitute a part of the first ward thereof until changed by the City Council."

July 16, 1856, the city charter was again amended, and more territory taken into the corporate limits, thus:

"That all that district of country hereafter described, be andt he same is declared to be added to and included within the corporate limits of Iowa City, in the county of Johnson, to wit: Being bounded on the north and west by the present corporative limits of said city, and on the east and south in a line commencing at the southeast corner of lot No. 28, as designated on the original plat of Iowa City; thence south to the Wyoming road as shown on the new map of said city compiled and drawn by J. H. Miller in 1854, thence west to the southeast corner of that part of said city laid out and recorded as the county seat of Johnson county."

A. D. STEPHENS' ADDITION TO IOWA CITY.

APRIL 15, 1846.

Ethiel C. Lyon, the owner of all the interests in and to the town lots, or out-lots, known as "Andrew D. Stephens' addition to Iowa City," this day presented his petition praying for the vacation of said town plot. To which John D. Abel, at the same time (being an owner of one of the lots), objects, and the objections being afterwards withdrawn, it is therefore

Ordered, That all of said town plot be, and the same is hereby vacated, except all that part of the south end of Van Buren street which lies between lots No. 21 and 22, and the south half of the west end of South street, as far east as the centre of Van Buren street, and all of Shoup street which lies on the west side of said town plot.

IOWA CITY IN 1840.

Major Newhall's "Sketches of Iowa," published in 1841, contains a sketch of Iowa City which is worth preserving. It shows what were the known facts of the situation at that time, and the ideas and hopes of the great future of the city and the State then cherished by the most intelligent people. Newhall says:

The unprecedented growth of Iowa City, from a wilderness frontier, beyond the pale of civilization, is indeed a wonder in the growth of towns. When the reader reflects that on the 1st day of May, 1839, this spot was the hunting-ground of the savage, where now refinement and even elegance have made their visible impress, the capitol rearing its massy walls above the forest, and brick stores and spacious hotels erecting where the council fires have scarcely ceased to burn; surely his mind must be rapt in astonishment in contemplating its rapid growth.

On the 4th of May, 1839, the commissioners appointed by the legislative assembly selected the site of the new city, to be the future and permanent capital of Iowa. The spot selected is near the geographical centre of Johnson county, and occupied a convenient and central position in the terrritory of Iowa. It is situated about thirty-three miles west northwest from Bloomington, sixty-five miles west from Parkhurst on the Mississippi, about twenty miles east of the Indian boundary, eighty east of the mouth of the Raccoon fork of the Des Moines, ninety south from the neutral grounds of the Sacs and Foxes, eighty-three north of the Missouri line, eighty-six miles from Dubuque, and seventy-five from Burlington.

The principal requistes required by the commissioners in locating the permanent capital of Iowa were health, beauty of location, good water, and convenience to timber and stone suitable for building; all of which they found combined, in an eminent degree, at the same spot, and centrally situated in the midst of a region of country which, for natural beauty and fertility of soil, may safely challenge a comparison with the world.

The banks of the Iowa, which, in many places, are cut up by ravines and sloughs, are, from about three miles below this point to its sources, high and dry, abounding with rock, with a beautitul undulating country, with springs of pure crystal water, skirting both its shores, and exhibiting every appearance of health. The river opposite the town is about eighty yards in width, a clear, limpid stream, with sand and gravel bottom, and of sufficient depth of water for keel or flat boats at its lowest stage, being never less than twenty inches. Both banks of the Iowa, commencing at the upper part of the town site, and continuing five or six miles above, are stored with inexhaustible quarries of stone.

"Big Grove," which is situated between the Iowa and Cedar rivers, has been pronounced to be one of the largest and best bodies of timber in the territory, being about twenty miles in length, with an average width of six or seven miles. In short, it would have been difficult for the commissioners to have selected a more favored spot, where building materials of the best quality are to be had in greater abundance.

The site of the location is one of unrivalled beauty. The most vivid imagination can scarcely picture to itself so captivating a spot, situated in the midst of all that wild rural scenery which can tend to embellish and render it desirable. The river first approaches the town from the northwest, through rocky banks of moderate height, covered with a thick grove of stately trees, and then turns to the south, and flows off between unequal banks scattered over with venerable oaks; opposite the city, on the west side of the river, the banks are abrupt and bold, and rising from the water's edge, about fifty feet above its surface, to the level of a smooth prairie, which approaches the river at this place, and then sweeps off westward in beautiful undulations of hill and dale.

The preceding remarks are the substance of a well written article that

appeared in one of the Burlington newspapers soon after the location of "Iowa City" was made, and although to those unacquainted with the character of our scenery it may appear fanciful, nevertheless the delineations are drawn with the fidelity of truth. The concluding remarks are from random sketches that the writer noted down in a little diary written upon my first visit to Iowa City in June, 1840. Since that period I have been informed that its prosperity continues unabated. To give the reader a faint outline of the unparalleled progress of this young city, I will state that about the first of May, 1839, Mr. Swan, the acting commissioner selected this spot, then in a state of nature, surrounded by sayages, Poweshiek's band of Sacs being two or three miles below, (at what is now Napoleon.) And even as late as June following, the sojourner was compelled to sleep in his blanket for nearly two weeks. On the first day of July, 1839, the survey of the city was commenced under the direction of the board of commissioners, and the taste displayed and the liberality evinced in the size of lots, width of streets, public squares, school and church reserves, reflects the highest credit upon the enlightened judgment of the commissioners.

The design of the capitol is a chaste specimen of the Grecian and Doric architecture, with horizontal cornice and entabulature, surmounted by a dome supported by twenty-two Corinthian columns. It is 120 feet in length by sixty wide, two stories high from the basement. It is built upon Capitol street which runs upon the ridge, or third elevation from the river, and fronting Iowa avenue, which is the same width of the capitol, (120 feet), presenting a captivating and imposing appearance. The site of the capitol can be seen from every part of the city. The first grade or plateau from the river is devoted to a public promenade, being an average of 100 yards in width, and half a mile in length, bordering on the river. The second elevation is about twelve feet above the first. The third elevation about thirty feet above the promenade. A grade of fifteen degrees is contemplated, making about fifty feet from the bed of the river to the site of the capitol. On Ralston's creek, about half a mile from the capitol, there have been discovered three springs, within a diameter of twenty feet, each possessing different properties—one of chalybeat, one of sulphur, the third very cold lime rock. The waters of the two first are said to be powerful cathartics. The celebrated "bird's-eye" marble was first discovered upon this creek, of a softer texture and more delicate whiteness than that found in the quarries.

Up to the present time, 1840, being about fourteen months from the commencement of Iowa City, it contains a population of about 700 inhabitants, a spacious city hotel, three or four brick buildings, and several others in progress, ten dry goods, grocery and provision stores, one drug store, one saddlery, two blacksmiths, one gunsmith, three or four coffee houses, four lawyers, three physicians, one church, and one primary school; in short, presenting all the appearance, bustle and activity of a city of years, rather than a prodigy of months.

Should the skeptical feel inclined to question the accuracy of this statement, I can assure them it has been the result of personal inspection. I counted, even in the middle of last May, rising of 100 buildings, and saw and heard the busy workmen engaged on as many more. At that time, conversing with a gentleman from Pennsylvania, who came to the "city" the week preceding, and had a frame house covered, and his goods in it; he said to me, "five days ago my house was in the woods, growing."

I have heard of cities springing into existence as if by magic, but in no case have I ever known the application so just as when applied to this young capital of Iowa. When the mind refers back, as it were, but to a single leaf in the calender of time, reviewing the recent past, and contemplating the ominious present, rife with the coming developments of the future, how exalted must be its conceptions of the destiny that awaits us, if our institutions are formed on the broad basis of public morals, religion, and virtue! Then are our liberties secure, and our prosperity certain.

IOWA CITY POETRY.

On January 1st, 1842, the *Iowa Capital Reporter*, issued a "Carrier's New Year Address," comprising 158 lines of octometer verse. For a period of perhaps twenty years it was almost a universal custom in newspaper printing offices all over the country to issue such an address to the patrons of the paper. The rhymes were supposed to be addressed by the boy who carried the papers around every week to the houses of its subscribers in town, and this boy was known as the "printer's devil." The address was usually printed in such a way on a sheet by itself as to constitute a sample or specimen of the neat and tasteful quality of job printing which could be done at that office; and rival offices vied with each other to see which should put forth the finest New Year Address. The carrier boy or "devil" peddled these around town, and received for a copy whatever any one chose to give him, whether it were ten cents, a quarter, or half dollar. This was his perquisite, or rather "reward of merit" for faithfully delivering the paper in rain or shine, storm, snow, sleet, mud, wind, cold, heat, and if he had made himself something of a popular favorite, he would be liberally patronized on his New Year rhymes. The writers of these annual strophes had a large latitude of privilege, in subject matter, but were expected to make at least some part of the address of a character local to the town where it was issued. This first Iowa City address rambled all over creation and part of Texas, in its lofty soarings on the wings of Pegassus; but we can only cite such passages as touched Iowa City or Johnson county. It was better than the average of such productions, but the author of it is unknown.

Where once the forest threw its shade,
On the hill-side and verdant glade;
Where once the Indian riders lay
Protected from the noon-tide ray,
Under the oak trees' covering strown,
The pale-face nation then unknown,
Stands now a city, which "they say"
Will rival all in Iowa.
And wherefore not? If time by-gone
Foretells what fast is hurrying on,
Then ev'ry prophet-eye may see
Our city's great prosperity.
Look where yon massive structure rears
Its head—the work of two brief years;
Look where our smiling mansions stand,

Rising as if from fairy-land;
Look on our stalwart men around—
Hear anvils ring—hear axes sound!
Hark! how mechanics' arts are plied,
And labor's voice is echoing wide:
Here too hath learning's blessings come,
And star-gemm'd science found a home.
Along the mighty river's side
Fast flowing roars the human tide;
And panting 'gainst the giant stream
Rushes the fire-steed of steam.
Our thronging wharfs are crowded o'er
And noisy bustle wakes each shore;
And hurrying on from day to day,
Thus speeds the year in Iowa:
Therefore shall not our bosoms thrill
Deeper, higher, holier still.
And could we wish to cast our view
To pierce the future's mantle through;
Would we not see this prospect blest
Wide-stretching to the far-off West?
Would we not see each rich champaign
Made golden with the yellow grain?
Would we not see the living tide
Fast flowing to Missouri's side?
And may not fancy's list'ning ear
Far to the eastward plainly hear,
The trampling crowds that onward come
To make our glorious land their home?
Aye, every hope our hearts can swell,
Aye, every tale our thoughts can tell,
Will stern reality excel."

In the course of the poem the word "Ke-ish-shaw-qua" is given as the Indian name for the Des Moines river; and the town of Keosauqua in Van Buren county took its name from this Indian word.

IOWA CITY IN 1844.

A little paper called *The Colporteur* was started in November, 1844, and in its first number Iowa City was thus described for the benefit of its eastern readers:

"This great city of the west, which was located May 4, 1839, contains between one and two thousand inhabitants; and of citizens too, for intelligence, morality, and urbanity of manners, are not a whit inferior to any of the cities of the Atlantic States. In this city, we have five meeting houses, and seven churches, a court house and State House, the latter of which cost not less probably than one hundred and ten thousand dollars. There is also a valuable and extensive territorial library of several thousand volumes. The capital is located on the Iowa river, a healthy navigable stream, and is thirty-three miles west of Bloomington, a beautiful village on the Mississippi. There is a good flouring mill within two and a half miles of the city, and another being erected within one and a half mile of the city. There are also in the city three mineral springs, which ultimately may be

considered of importance. We have three hotels, seven dry good stores, two apothecary shops and three groceries. In but few of our cities in the "great west," are so many advantages combined as here. Not even New England can surpass it for healthiness of location. Emigration is rapidly advancing and is already extended one hundred miles west of us."

FIRST CITY DIRECTORY PUBLISHED.

We are are indebted to ex-Gov. Kirkwood for a copy of the first city directory of Iowa City. It was published in 1857, by John Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy's preface says:

"In many instances persons would refuse to give their given names, or the business they were engaged in, thus leaving blanks that we cannot fill. Others could not comprehend the intention of a directory, nor would they believe the utility and service it might be to the city generally. The history is not, perhaps, so full as might have been desired, from the fact that but few statistics are a matter of record. I am under many obligations to my friend, *Col. Trowbridge*, for much valuable information concerning the early history of the city. I have no apologies to offer, having done the best I could under the circumstances I leave the book to speak for itself.

JOHN KENNEDY.

The following is given as a list of all the streets then marked on the city plat.

Streets Ruuning East and West.—Brown, Raynolds, Church, Fairchild, Davenport, Bloomington, Market, Jefferson, Iowa Avenue, Washington, Court, Harrison, Prentiss, Des Moines, Lafayette, Benton.

Running North and South.—Front (or River street), Madison, Capitol, Clinton, Dubuque, Linn, Gilbert, Van Buren, Johnson, Dodge, Lucas, Governor.

CITY OFFICERS FOR 1856–57.

On the 7th day of April, 1856, the following persons were elected to their respective offices, and duly sworn in:

Mayor—John M. Carlton.
Recorder—J. G. Sperry.
Treasurer—J. Ricord.
Marshal—Benj. King.
Assessor—N. H. White.
Aldermen, 1st Ward—S. Batchelor, C. Cartwright, Robt. Walker.
Aldermen, 2d Ward—W. E. Miller, C. H. Berryhill, S. Windrem.
Aldermen, 3d Ward—Henry Felkner, J. B. Rombaugh, D. A. Dewey.

On the 3d of November, 1856, Henry Felkner resigned his seat, and Rush Clark was elected to fill the vacancy.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

The following list was published in the directory as the principal business firms of Iowa City at that time, and will be read with interest by those of them, or their customers, who are still living, and by their descendants.

Allens & Mahanna, builders, cor. of Ave. and Mad. Sts.
Bay, J. M., dry-goods merchant, cor. Ave. and Clinton Sts.
Barker, L. N., jeweler, cor. Clinton and Col. Sts.
Burrows, Prettyman & Babcock, dry-goods merchants, cor. Clinton and Col. Sts.
Buck, C H., grocer, Ave., near cor. of Dub.
Barber & Nixon, dealers in furniture, Ave. east of Clinton.
Brainerd, N. H., & Co., grocers, Jefferson St.
Banbury, T. M., planing mill, cor. Wash. and Front Sts.
Clinton House, hotel, cor. Clinton and Col. Sts.
Cook, Sargent & Downey, bankers, cor. Clin. and Wash. Sts.
Culbertson & Reno, bankers, Wash. St. east of Clinton.
Clark House, (hotel) Jeff. St. in Clark's Block.
Carson & Co., stove merchants, Wash. St. in Powell's Block.
Choate & Co., stove merchants, Wash. St. bt. Dub. and Clin.
Clark & Bro., Attorneys, Dub. St. next door to post office.
Coldren, S., dry goods merchant, Wash. St., Powel's Block.
Clark, J. N., Dub. St. near Market Hall.
Custer, J., baker, Wash. St. near Tremont House.
Daniels, W. B., dry goods, forwarding and commission merchant, Wash. St. near Crummey H., and at the depot.
Dunlap, J. W., lumber merchant, Wash. St. near Crummey H.
Davis, M. W., druggist, No. 100 Clin. St.
Eastman & Wescott, druggists, Clin. St. west side.
Edmonds & Ransom, lawyers, cor. Clin. and Wash. Sts.
Eddy, Philander, merchant, successor to O. G. Dorwin, cor. of Clin. and Col. Sts.
Frazier, William, merchant, Jeff. St., in Clark's Block.
Fisk & Elliot, commission merchants, south side of depot.
Freeman, P. P. grocer, Wash. St. bt. Dub. and Clin.
Gower, J. H., Bro's. & Co., bankers, cor. Wash. and Clin. Sts.
Gray & Westfall, artists.
Hampton, G. S., land agent, office in Powel's Block, Wash. St.
Henderson, Wm. H. & Sons, land agents, cor. Clin. and Col. Sts.
Ham, D., gunsmith, Dub. St. near Market Hall.
Holmes, L. B., marble cutter, Wash. St. east of Clinton.
Hursh, Jos. & Co., Jeff. St. in Clark's Block.
Hartstock & Calkin, artists, in Robinson's Block, Clinton St.
Ickes, P. & Co., merchants, Clinton St.
Johnson, O. K., land agent, cor. Clin. and Col. Sts.
Kimball & Co., butchers, cor. Dub. and Ave.
Lee, Wm, book binder, Wash. St. east of Clinton.
Lee, Smith & Co., grocers, Clin. St.
Levy, A, clothier, Clin. St. bt. Wash. and Ave.
Love, Gordon & Co's. plow factory, near stone steam mill.
Marquardt & Co., jewelers, Clin. St. (at Robin's old stand).
McBride, J. R., feed store, Clin. near cor. of Jeff.
Miller, Wm. E., lawyer, office Robinson Block, Clinton St.
Morris & Seymour, dealers in furniture and agents for Lillies pat. iron safes, Washington St., opp. Crummey House.
Murry, Malcom, land agent and Justice of Peace, Wash. St.
Ohmer, Geo., saloon keeper, Clin. St. opp. Baptist church.

Pettee, G. M., boot and shoe house, Wash St., w. Gower's Bank.
Platt, J. L., city auctioneer, Wash. St. bt. Dub. and Clin.
Rever, A., barber, cor. Clinton and Wash. Sts.
Startsman, O., jeweller, No. 4, Powel's Block, Wash. St.
Smith, D., commission merchant, north side of depot.
Shepard, E. & Co., hardware merchants, Powel's Block, Wash. St.
Stow, Ballard & Bruff, grocers, No. 200 Clinton St.
Snyder & Zumbro, lumber merchants, cor. Wash. and Linn. Sts.
Sheffield & Fairall, lawyers, Wash. St. east of Clinton.
Schottenfeles, M., grocer, No. 77, Clinton St.
Sale, E. W., plasterer, orders left at Windrem's.
Sperry, J. G., carpenter, Market St., west side of Clinton.
Stilwell, A. B., merchant tailor, cor. Clinton and Avenue.
Startsman, D. H., jeweler, Wash. St., west of Cul. & Reno's Bank.
Smith, E. H., barber, cor. of Clinton and Jefferson Sts.
Tuttle & Saunders, land agents, office Wash. bt. Dub. and Clin.
Townsend & Wilde, brick makers, east of Downey's.
Tyler, J., livery stable, on Dubuque St., north of post office.
Templin & Scheffler, lawyers, Wash. St.
Thompson & Co., commission merchants, at the depot.
Tedge, C. G., oyster agent, at stage office on Avenue.
Walter & Bro., eagle clothing store, on Washington St.

The book was printed by A. G. Tucker & Co., corner Clinton and Washington streets, over Gower's Bank; contained forty-seven pages, and was sold at 50 cents per copy. There were 968 names given in the directory list.

This Directory contained a sketch of the history of Iowa City up to that date, about January 1, 1857, and is probably as fair and reliable, to the extent that it goes, as anything within reach, hence we quote it here.

CITY HISTORY.

Iowa City is located on section 10, and parts of sections 9 and 15‘ township 79 north, range 6 west.

That part south of Court street and extending to Benton street, and from Front street east to Gilbert street, was first entered for the purpose of establishing a county seat. The United States afterwards ceded to the Territory of Iowa all of section 10, for the purpose of establishing the seat of government for the Territory.

This left the city plat in bad shape, which deficiency has however been supplied by the addition of E. C. Lyon, C. H. Berryhill and C. Page, and now brings it in the form of an oblong square.

Johnson county was organized in 1838, and attached to the second judicial district. Population in 1838, 327; in 1840, 4,504; in 1857, 8,000.

On the 4th day of May, 1839, Mr. Swan, the commissioner appointed by the legislature, selected the present site for Iowa City. Up to that date it lay in a state of wilderness, and was the hunting-ground of the savage. The camp-fires of Poweshiek's band of Sacs were the only lights that gleamed within its wild solitude. The foot of the white man never pressed its soil, or its forest depths echoed back the call of the herdsman. Enchanting was its position, possessing that purity and beauty with which it came from the hands of its Maker at the completion of the creation.

On the fourth day of July following the location of the city, but one

log cabin marked the spot that in a few years was to become the capital of a State whose progress in civilization and rapidity of growth is without a parallel in the history of States. The first sale of lots was the 19th of August following the location, and in September of the same year the first store was opened by C. S. Foster.

Although the accommodations for emigrants were limited, and they were compelled to endure severe hardships, sleeping in their blankets beneath the trees or such shelter as nature provided; yet, by the following June, the population had increased to 700. For a few years from this time the city increased rapidly, and seemed as if destined to outstrip in size and business the older towns in the State. But the difficulty of procuring building material began to be felt, and seemed to place a *quietus* on its prosperity. The gold mines of California for a while seemed to dazzle the imaginations of emigrants, and turn from the prairies and towns of the west the flood of emigration that had hitherto poured into them. Iowa City felt its effects, and for a time her wheels of progress were almost still. At length the overland route to the golden country opened, and the tide of travel turned again to Iowa, a large portion of it passing through Iowa City. This gave an impetus to the trade, and infused new life into the lethargic spirit that hitherto hung over it. Notwithstanding the difficulties of commercial intercourse still existed, yet, by determination on the part of her citizens, they were in a measure overcome. Almost every man who had two horses and a wagon put them on the road, and engaged in hauling lumber and merchandise to the city. Although this means of commerce was extensive, and the means of transportation numerous, still they were not sufficient to meet the increasing demands of the community.

The State of Iowa was admitted into the Union, and assumed its place in the Federal government. Iowa City was the capital, and the position occupied by the State, threw upon the city a new feature of dignity and importance, and one that was felt at home and abroad. It became a star in the west, a point to which emigration seemed to direct its course, and from which it radiated and dispersed itself to the different portions of the State. Other towns may have been her superior in commerce and population, but in name Iowa City was the prominent point in Iowa. Her importance increased so rapidly from 1850 to 1853, that it was deemed necessary to have railroad communication. A proposition was made to connect with the Chicago and Rock Island road, which met with some opposition, as being too fast for so young a State, and stepping beyond its abilities: but this predjudice finally wore away, the company to build the road was perfected, and the work put under contract. Fifty thousand dollars was subscribed by the county, fifty thousand by private subscription; but something seemed to be wanting; the work did not progress with sufficient energy and rapidity. The road was given into the hand of Mr. Farnham, who agreed to finish the road for the use of it for a given time.* The city was informed that it would be necessary to subscribe a large amount of stock, in order to insure its completion. An election was ordered upon the question "whether the city should subscribe fifty thousand dollars stock, and upon the vote being taken it was carried by a large

*The writer of this History of Johnson county accompanied, as newspaper reporter, the first railroad train that ever carried passengers in the State of Iowa. It was an excursion to attend the first sale of lots at the first railroad town in the State--Wolcott station, about twelve miles out from Davenport. This was in September, 1855, when Mr. Farnham had staked his fortune against time, in the race for Iowa City.

majority, and the bonds of the city to the amount of fifty thousand dollars were issued.

On the first day of January, 1856, the first locomotive (the Oskaloosa) with construction train attached, arrived at the depot, and the arrival of the *iron horse* was hailed with joy by the numerous citizens who had assembled to witness its advent. On the 3d day of January the first train of passenger cars arrived, seven in number, with the invited guests to attend the celebration of the opening of the road. On the Monday following the trains commenced their regular trips and have been in successful operation during the whole year, except when delayed by the inclemencies of the weather.

Since the opening of the M. & M. R. R. the city has increased about two-fold in population and in commerce. The population was then about 3,500; it is now not short of 8,000, and perhaps more. (Remember, this is from the city directory published in 1857.)

THE MINERAL SPRING.

Newhall's "Sketches of Iowa," published in 1841, says: "At Iowa City, upon Ralston's creek, there are three springs within a diameter of about twenty feet, all possessing different properties, viz: one of chalybeate, one of sulphur, and the third very cold lime-rock." This spring site at one time belonged to Governor Lucas, but he did nothing to utilize it. Afterwards a man named Bastardes undertook to establish a water cure resort and erected a sort of boarding house or infirmary over what seems now to be the chalybeate and sulphur spring run together, if indeed there ever were two independent springs there. The house is now owned and occupied by Wm. Lewis and brother. The spring is enclosed with a deep circular brick wall in the cellar or basement of the house, with a wooden trough outlet or waste pipe into Ralston creek, out on Iowa avenue. Occasionally people go there and drink the water, or carry it away in jugs or bottles, and think "it is good for what ails them." At the waste spout there is a show of red deposit peculiar to chalybeate waters; but this spring is not strong enough in the mineral and medicinal elements to hold any rank as a health resort, and hence the efforts made to utilize it in that way have not been successful. There are probably a hundred other springs in the state that are much stronger in the various real or supposed medicinal properties than this one.

A BANK LOCK EPISODE.

About January 9th, 1875, the lock of the currency vault of the Iowa City National Bank got out of order while closed, and as all efforts of the bank officers and experts failed to unlock it, Mr. Clark telegraphed to Mr. Charles Zschuppe, of Chicago, a German mechanic, who was skilled in the mysteries of all the patent safe locks. Mr. Z. came and for two days and nights patiently turned the dial, till at last the lock yielded and the door opened. Had the difficulty not yielded to his skill and patience the door would have had to be taken to pieces and destroyed at a heavy expense to the owner.

CHAPTER XI.—PART 2.

Iowa City's School History—Churches—Secret Orders—Local Societies—Bands—Clubs, etc., etc.

In Chapter VI, Part 2, will be found some account of the earliest efforts made in Iowa City towards establishing educational institutions, such as the "Mechanics' Academy," the "St. Agatha Seminary," the State University, etc. The following compend of waymark points in the history of the city's public schools was compiled for this work by D. W. Wood, Esq., from the official records:

July 14, 1853.—The city council organized a school district of Iowa City, and by a committee appointed by the council put into operation the city public schools. They employed two principals and two assistants. The principal of the male department was H. W. Lathrop, at a salary of $450 per annum; the principal of the female department, $250, and the two assistants, $150 each. They rented the "Academy" building, (now Mercy Hospital) for a term of five years, at a rental value of $250. May 1, 1854, Samuel Spurrier was employed as principal for $400 per annum; a Miss Christy at $200; Miss Cornelia Wilson at $185, and Miss Lydia Lanning at $150.

June 12, 1854.—A committee from the council visited the public schools and reported a roll of forty-six scholars in Mr. Spurrier's room; thirty-four in Miss Christy's room; thirty-two in Miss Wilson's department, and forty-three in Miss Lanning's room.

January 1, 1855.—The city council levied a tax of one per cent on all taxable property in Iowa City for school purposes.

February 16, 1855.—The public schools were closed by order of the city council and the people requested not to hold any public meetings, on account of the small-pox having broken out in the public schools. They appointed Dr. Stone for the first ward, Dr. Sanders for the second ward, and Dr. Morse for the third ward, to vaccinate all persons needing vaccination.

September 3, 1855.—Iowa City voted on the question of issuing $20,000 bonds to build school houses; 161 ballots cast, 115 for the loan and forty-six against the loan.

August 11, 1855.—Iowa City council passed a resolution donating $5,000 towards erecting a building for a deaf and dumb asylum.

June 16, 1856.—The city council authorized a school house to be built in each of the three wards in the city, of uniform size, and not to cost over $3,000 each. In 1857 three public school houses were built at a cost of $8,125 each. They were not all completed until 1858, and cost several thousand dollars more than the contract price.

May 22, 1858.—The city council passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That though doubts have been expressed in regard to the constitutionality of the school law, yet not deeming this council the proper tribunal to decide this question, we think it our duty to acquiesce in said law, aud yield the power over the public schools of the city to the board of school directors recently chosen by the people; and the city treasurer is hereby instructed to deliver the school money in his hands to the treasurer of the Iowa City school directors; and the school committee of the city council is hereby declared dissolved.

At the spring election of 1858 the people chose a board of school directors, and had some trouble in getting the city council to surrender the control of the city schools into the hands of the school board. Some claim that they did not until 1859, but the record shows differently.

Public schools of Iowa City pass under the school board May 6, 1858.

The first record of the school board of Iowa City has the name of N. H. Brainard, president; P. S. Van West, vice-president, and Daniel Branch, secretary.

The first thing they did was to employ J. H. Goodrich as principal of the third sub-district for ten weeks, beginning May 10, 1858, at a salary of $500 per year; and passed a resolution making forty-four weeks a school year, and he was in fact the first superintendent of public schools in Iowa City.

Mr. F. L. Child was employed as principal of the fourth sub-district. The board divided the Iowa City school district into four sub-districts.

May 7, 1858.—The board passed a resolution to take measures to establish a school as soon as practicable for the colored youth of the city.

May 7, 1858.—A. Hart presented his bond and it was approved as treasurer of the school board of Iowa City. We copy the following from the records of May 7th:

Voted, that A. Hart have an order from directors drawn on city treasurer for all funds, books and other documents legally coming into the possession of said A. Hart as treasurer of Iowa City school district, under the present school law.

May 31, 1858.—Jesse Bowen appeared and took his seat as sub-director of district No. 2, and J. T. Turner as sub-director of district No. 4; and there being no one chosen for sub-director of No. 3, the vacancy was filled by the board appointing J. P. Wood.

June 2d Meeting.—E. C. Lee appeared and took his seat as director of sub-district No. 1.

On motion:

Resolved, That the colored children be instructed to attend the schools of their respective sub-districts until objections be urged by the white families sending to said schools; and that the secretary be instructed to inform such colored families of this arrangement.

June 5, 1858.—The president read a communication from common council through the city attorney, Rush Clark, in reference to making an agreed case to be submitted to the supreme court for the settlement of the following question, viz: First, on the constitutionality of the present

school law. Second, on the applicability of this law to Iowa City. Third, the legality of the election of this board of directors.

June 12, 1858.—The first school tax levied by the board was as follows: For school house funds, 2½ mills; for teachers' fund, 2 mills. Total, 4½ mills on the dollar, on all the taxable property of Iowa City.

July 3, 1858.—They passed a resolution levying for school house fund, 2½ mills; for teachers funds, 2¼. Total 4¾ mills on all the taxable property of Iowa City.

At this session it was ordered that the principal of the High School be paid $60 per month; assistants $40 per month.

The president was authorized to confer with suitable persons to take charge of the High School.

September 3, 1858.—Mr. Beals, of Rock Island, was elected principal of the High School at $80 per month, and Eliza M. Bowen assistant in the High School.

Oct. 6, 1858.—The board authorized a copy of Webster's unabridged dictionary to be placed in each sub-district school, and a copy of the Bible be placed in the hands of each teacher.

It appears that a legally elected school board did not exist until April 30, 1859, but at that meeting we find that G. W. Clark, secretary of the first school board in Iowa City, delivered up the books and papers of his office to the present board; and the board of April 30, 1859, went right along with the business of the preceding board, so we can safely say that the first school board in fact was the 1858 board.

From April 9, 1862, to July 3, 1867, we can find no record of the proceedings of the school board Iowa City. John G. Given was the secretary at the last meeting, April 9, 1862, and George S. Hampton was secretary at the July 3, 1867, meeting. At the first meeting in July, 1867, the board contracted for the building of the 4th ward school house. They employed J. M. Williams as superintendent, at a salary of $1,000 per year. The record of this meeting reads as follows: "The minutes of the preceding meeting was read, amended, and then approved; and the record of the preceding meeting as appears of record was April 9, 1862. There must be a record of the action of the city board for the five years missing, but no one that we can find seems to have any knowledge of it. Nearly every person that has any knowledge on the subject and the records reveal the fact that the Iowa City schools were not as well regulated as they could and should have been.

From 1867 they appear to have been a little better regulated and more efficient. It is said that J. M. Williams was the first superintendent of the school, but the fact is, that Mr. Beals, employed as principal of the high school in September, 1858, was as much of a superintendent of the public schools as Williams. The board always exercised the control and superintended the school until about 1875, and until this year the board and the teachers did not always harmonize. If a teacher expelled a

pupil, the board would re-instate the unruly pupil, and by so doing weaken the influence of the teachers. The records all along show that the board was continually at war with the teachers, and harmony does not appear until the board surrendered the discipline of the public school to Prof. Guthrie as superintendent, with full power to regulate and control the school in the fullest sense that the office implies. A very complete system of keeping a record of the school was introduced by Prof. Guthrie.

June 12, 1870.—The board, on motion of M. T. Close, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we believe the school can be conducted the present year without a superintendent.

July 15, 1871.—The board employed Mrs. H. S. Lane for superintendent, at a salary of $900 a year.

July 27, 1872.—Mrs. H. S. Lane was employed for one year, salary $900.

July 7, 1873.—Miss Sarah F. Loughridge was elected superintendent, salary $600.

July 7, 1874.—S. D. Cook was employed for superintendent.

July 1, 1875.—Prof. A. A. Guthrie, A. M., was employed as superintendent, at a salary of $1,000 for the school year.

June 30, 1876.—Prof. A. A. Guthrie was employed as superintendent for one year, at salary of $1,200 for the school year.

June 6, 1877.—Prof. A. A. Guthrie was employed as superintendent for the ensuing year, at a salary of $1,200 for the school year. June 1, 1878, contracted for three years at a salary of $1,500.

Sept. 4, 1878.—Prof. A. A. Guthrie was elected secretary of the school board; and he has been been superintendent and secretary since, and has a contract with the board to superintend the schools to the end of the school year of 1884, at a salary of $1,500 per year.

The high school has a course of study which, when completed by the pupils admits them to the freshman class of the State University. It is as follows:

COURSE OF STUDY FOR 1882–83, IOWA CITY HIGH SCHOOL—STATE UNIVERSETY PREPARATORY.

NINTH GRADE.

FALL TERM—Classical; Latin grammar and reader; English Grammar; Physiology.

Scientific: Physlolgy; English Grammar; Drawing.

English: English Grammar; Arithmetic; Physiology.

WINTER TERM—Classical: Latin grammar and reader; Civil Government; Rhetoric.

Scientific: Zoology; Civil Government; Rhetoric.

English: Zoology; Rhetoric; Civil Government.

SPRING TERM—Classical: Latin grammar and Caesar; Algebra; Botany.

Scientific: Botany; Algebra; Rhetoric.

English: Rhetoric; Algebra; Botany.

TENTH GRADE.

FALL TERM—Classical: Latin Caesar; Algebra; Geology.

Scientific: Geology; Algebra; General History.

English: General History; Algebra; Geology.

WINTER TERM—Classical: Latin Caesar; Algebra; Natural Philosophy.

Scientific: Natural Philosophy; Algebra; General History.

English: General History; Algebra; Natural Philosophy.

SPRING TERM—Classical: Latin Caesar or Cicero; Algebra; American Literature.

Scientific: Natural Philosophy; Algebra; American Literature.

English: Amerinan Literature; Algebra; Outlines of English History.

ELEVENTH GRADE.

FALL TERM—Classical: Latin Virgil; Geometry; Elective, German, Chemistry.

Scientific: Chemistry; Geometry; Political Economy.

English: American Literature; Book-keeping; Elective, German, Chemistry, Geometry, Political Economy.

WINTER TERM—Classical: Latin Virgil; Geometry; Elective, German, Elementary Astronomy.

Scientific: Elementary Astronomy; Geometry; English Literature.

English: Englsh Literature; Elective, Book-keeping, Astronomy, German; Geometry.

SPRING TERM—Classical: Latin Virgil; Physical Geography; Elective, German, Biology, English Literature.

Scientific: Biology; Physical Geography; English Literature.

English: English Literature; Elective, Physical Geography, Biology, German.

Officers of the Board of Education, 1882 and 1883: M. Cavanaugh, president; William Fry, treasurer; A. A. Guthrie, secretary and superintendent.

Members: Chas. Lewis, M. Cavanaugh, A. C. Younkin, A. J. Hershire (appointed to fill the unexpired term of J. P. Irish, who resigned Sept. 6, 1882), J. M. B. Letoosky, J. Walter Lee.

TEACHERS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Miss Louisa E. Hughs, A. M., Principal, instructor in Latin and mathematics; Geo. B. Leslie, B. S., instructor in natural and physical science; Miss Jo. V. William, B. Ph., instructor in English and literature; Miss Lou Younkin, B. Ph., instructor in German and history.

First Ward School on Dubuque Street: Miss Ella Wilcox, principal; Miss C. Backensto, B room; Mrs. C. M. Sedgwick, C room; Miss Lou Lloyd, D. room.

Second Ward School, on Gilbert, between Jefferson and Iowa Avenue: Miss Lou S. Foltz, principal; Miss Mollie Williams, 7th grade; Miss Carrie Hutchinson, assistant; Miss Elizabeth Fisher, 6th grade; Miss Anna E. Paige, 5th grade; Miss Nellie Clearman, A room, Miss Fannie Patterson, B room; Miss Otie Plum, C room; Miss Maggie Watkins, D room; Miss Stella Bacon, assistant.

Third Ward School, corner Davenport and Johnson Streets: Miss Ruth A. Irish, principal; Miss Lulu Sanders, B room; Miss Florence Hess, C room; Miss Lettie Grogan, D room; Miss Fannie Edwards, E room; Miss Anna Nedobyty, F room.

Fourth Ward School, corner Dodge and Court Streets: Mrs. E. M. Copeland, principal; Miss T. Phelan, B room; Miss F. B. Shipman, C room; Miss Ida R. Sanders, D room.

Reese School: Miss B. J. Nolan, teacher.

The history of the public schools of Iowa City would hardly be complete without a brief sketch of the teachers employed. It is valuable for many reasons, the most important ones being that it gives the public an idea of who the individuals are that are educating the children of our city; where they were educated, and the valuable service they have and are rendering to the public as teachers in the public schools. Many of these teachers have been identified with the public schools of Iowa City for many years, one teacher having taught for eighteen years. The worst thing that can be said of the public schools of Iowa City is that they have poorly arranged school buildings, with miserable facilities for ventilation, and the best thing that can be said is, they have not got a poor teacher in the whole list of twenty-nine persons connected with the schools educating the youth of the city. The present board are taking measures to provide proper buildings with all the modern improvements for public school purposes.

Miss Louisa E. Hughes, A. M., principal of the high school of Iowa City, Latin department. She graduated from the S. U. I. in 1878. She was born in Iowa City. She taught one term in Adair county, Iowa; two years in the grammer school of Iowa City, '74–75, '75–76; one year in Cedar Rapids high school, '78-79; two terms in Aledo Academy, Ills.; two years in Iowa City high school, '80-81, '81-82. Miss Hughes has done much to build up the high school and give it a reputation for thoroughness. She won distinction in the University for having so thoroughly mastered Latin and mathematics. As a teacher in both branches she has no superior in the state. She is painstaking, and not content with anything less than a complete mastery of the lessons by the student. All the work is kept in perfect order, and the records of the

high school are always accurate. She excels no less as a disciplinarian than as a teacher.

George L. Leslie, B. S., in charge of the scientific department of the Iowa City high school, was born August 23, 1858, in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, of German extraction. Graduated at the high school at Princton, Ills., in the fall of 1879, and entered the State University at Champaign, Ills., and graduated from the S. U. I., June 21, 1882. He has had five years' experience in teaching in the district schools of Illinois and Iowa previous to work in the high school in Iowa City. Mr. L. is proficient in the sciences.

Miss Josephine V. Williams, B. Ph., of the English department of the Iowa City high school. She graduated from the S. U. I. in 1876. She taught five years in Iowa City—two years in the high school, and three years in the grammar school. She was engrossing clerk in the legislature of Iowa in 1882. She has had a long and successful experience in the city schools.

Miss Lou Younkin, teacher of literature, history and German in the English department; a native of Iowa City; degree of B. Ph. taken at the U. S. I. in 1880; she has devoted much time to the study of German; she is a very fine English and German scholar, and a good teacher.

Miss Ellen M. Wilcox, B. D., principal of the 1st ward school. Graduate of the Normal Department, S. U. I., in June, 1871; she has taught seven years in the public schools of Iowa City, in eighth grade and 1st ward school; she taught three years in Sioux City public school, and one term in a country school; she is a fine disciplinarian, and as a teacher is thorough and interesting; her services are highly appreciated; she has charge of a difficult school, and has brought it to a fine state of discipline; she is indispensable in her position.

Miss Claribel Bachensto, a teacher in room B, 1st ward school, graduate of the Iowa City high school, and has taught four years in the public schools of Iowa City; three years in the second ward and one year in the 1st ward school.

Miss Cynthia M. Sedgwick, a teacher in room C, of the 1st ward school; she was born in Iowa City and educated at Mt. Pleasant; she has taught one year in room B, 1st ward, and one year and a half in room C, 1st ward, of the public schools of Iowa City.

Miss Louise F. Lloyd, a teacher in room D, 1st ward; she was educated at the S. U. I., and has taught three and one-half years in the primary department; she is an earnest and faithful teacher.

Miss Louise S. Foltz, principal of the 2d ward; she was educated at the high school in Galena, Illinois; she has taught four years in the highest grammar grade of the city school; she taught very successfully in the public schools of Galena, Illinois, before coming to Iowa City; she is a teacher of superior ability and has been very successful in all her work. She is a niece of Prof. T. S. Parvin.

Miss Carrie W. Hutchinson, 1st assistant in the grammar department of the 2d ward school, in the 7th and 8th grades; this is her first experience in public school work; she graduated from the Iowa City high school in June, 1878, and from the S. U. I. in June, 1882.

Miss Mollie Williams, a teacher in the grammar school, 7th grade; she graduated from the Iowa City high school; she has one year's experience in the Iowa City public schools, and one year's experience in other schools.

Miss Elizabeth E. Fisher, a teacher in the 2d ward school, in the 6th grade; she was educated in Delphi, Indiana, and taught two years in the public schools of that city in the 6th grade; she has taught one year in the public schools in Iowa City; she is very popular with her scholars.

Miss Annie E. Page, a teacher in the 2d ward, 5th grade; she graduated from the Normal department S. U. I. in 1871; she has had eight years' experience in the 2d ward, in the grammar department, six years' experience in other schools of the State of Iowa, two of which were in the graded school at Vinton; she is a faithful and deserving teacher.

Miss Nellie Clearman, a teacher in room A, 2d ward. She was born at Newark, Ohio, February 20, 1854. She was educated in Iowa City. She has taught one year in the 4th grade, and has taught a country school.

Miss Fannie Patterson, a teacher in room B, 2d ward. She was educated in the public schools of Iowa City. This is her second year's experience in the Iowa City public schools, and had some experience in the Sioux City school. She is a niece of L. B. Patterson of Iowa City.

Miss Otie Plum, a teacher in room C, 2d ward, was born September 5, 1862, in Iowa City, and was educated at the high school of Iowa City. She has taught two years in the 2d grade of the primary, and one year in the district schools of Johnson county. She has been successful in her department.

Miss Stella J. Bacon, a teacher in room C, 2d ward, was born October 4, 1860. She was educated at the Iowa City high school, and has had one year's experience in second grade work.

Miss Margaret H. Watkins, a teacher in room D, 2d ward, was born April 12, 1860; of Welsh extraction; educated in the Iowa City high school, and the S. U. I. She has taught four years in the Iowa City public schools. 1st primary. She taught three months in Johnson county district school. She has perfect adaptation to her special work, and ranks among the best and most progressive primary teachers in the state.

Miss Ruth A. Irish, a teacher in room A, 3d ward. She was educated at Iowa City high school, and in the S. U. I. Has taught six years in the Iowa City public schools, in the intermediate department, and one term of four months in Coralville, Johnson county, Ia. She is a very successful teacher, and makes an efficient principal. She is a neice of the Hon. John P. Irish.

Miss Lulu M. Sanders, a teacher in room B, 3d ward school. She was educated at Nashville, Tenn. She has taught four years in the Iowa City school, in the intermediate department, and five terms in a country school near Iowa City. She is a very good teacher, and devoted to her school, and does all in her power to interest and instruct her pupils.

Miss Florence M. Hess, a teacher in the third grade, in the 3d ward. She graduated from the Iowa City high school in June, 1878, and graduated from S. U. I., in June, 1882. The present term is her first experience in teaching school.

Miss Lettie Grogan, a teacher in room D, 3d ward school. She graduated from the St. Agatha Academy of Iowa City. She has taught three years in the Iowa City primary department, also eight terms in district school.

Miss Fannie A. Edwards, a teacher in room 3, 3d ward school. She was educated at the Iowa City high school. She taught seven terms in Iowa county, and two years in the Iowa City public school in the primary department. She is a teacher of rare ability. She has no difficulty in winning the love of her pupils, and always maintaining a perfect control over them. She is naturally adapted to her profession; is one of the best teachers in the primary department.

Miss Annie Nedobety, a teacher in room F, 3d ward school, was educated at the Iowa City high school. She has taught two terms in the high school in the primary department, also two years in the public school in Solon, and one in West Branch, Iowa.

Mrs. E. M. Copeland, a teacher in room A, 4th ward school. She has been principal of the 4th ward school for ten years, and three years a teacher in the 2d ward. She is a successful and experienced teacher, the 4th ward school under her management has been one of the most popular in the city.

Miss Tress Phelan, a teacher in room B, 4th ward. She graduated from the St. Agatha Seminary Iowa City. She has taught sixteen years in the primary department and two or three years in the country. She is a valuable teacher, and has succeeded in winning the love of her pupils and the confidence and esteem of the patrons.

Miss Fannie B. Shipman, a teacher in room C, 4th ward. She was educated at the high school at West Liberty, Iowa. She has taught six years in the second primary department; and three years in Muscatine county. She is a successful teacher.

Miss Ida R. Sanders, a teacher in room D, 4th ward school. She was educated at the State Normal School, Iowa City. She has taught eighteen years in the Iowa City schools in the primary department; also two terms in Lyons, Iowa. She has had longer experience in the city schools than any other teacher.

Miss B. J. Nolan, a teacher at the Reese school; a primary department.

She was educated at the St. Agatha Female Seminary, of Iowa City. She has taught for several years in the Reese school, and has had some experience in the district school of the county. She is a faithful teacher.

There are twenty-nine teachers employed in the public school, of Iowa City, and a superintendent. The present school term to December 21st, 1882, has enrolled the names of over fourteen hundred scholars.

SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

St. Agatha's Seminary.—Situated on the corner of Jefferson and Dubuque streets. In April, 1860, there came from Dubuque four Sisters of Charity. They moved into C. Dunkel's house back of St. Mary's Church, and commenced a school in a bulding adjoining, now occupied by Humphreys & Moore as a butcher-shop. After a lapse of two years, Father Emonds bought and donated to them the present site, then known as the Park House. Brick building fitted up in good style and neatly arranged. For a time the lower story was quite sufficient for them. Gradually, however, their school increased, so that the second and third stories were fitted up, and, within the last few years, they put on a fourth story for chapel exercise and exhibition room. They had originally but one lot,—the adjoining half Mr. Patterson sold to Father Emonds. This school is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity of the order of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Since its organization some of their forces are employed in a building next to the St. Joseph Institute as a free school; and a few teach a number of children attached to the St. Patrick Church. This is an incorporated school, and called the "Sisters School," under the name of the Saint Agatha's French Seminary. They withdrew from the St. Mary's Church, and are now under the spiritual counsel of Father Smyth of the St. Patrick Church.

St. Joseph's Institute.—Situated on the north side of Jefferson street, between Clinton and Dubuque streets. The people of St. Mary's Church organized this school in 1865. In the present business house of O'Hanlon & Son it was known under the name of St. Joseph school. Even previous to that time it had a nucleus in the place now occupied by A. Unrath's grocery store and F. Messner's shop. In the latter place some of the prominent men of the State and city graduated under Professor Brownson. St. Mary's congregatiou, seeing that the place on the avenue was too small and inconvenient, ordered a committee to sell the site and buy the present premises. It was duly organized and incorporated in 1872, and confers the usual academical degrees. The school buildings and apparatuses are estimated to be worth $30,000.

Iowa City Commercial College—in Market hall, corner Iowa Avenue and Dubuque street. J. T. Craig of Indianapolis, Ind., established this college in September, 1866. Prof. J. Shrock had organized the Spencerian Writing Academy, in September, 1865, but consolidated Oct. 2, 1866, with J. T. Craig, and the firm became Craig & Shrock. Shortly after,

Prof. S. S. Hamill became a member of the firm. Mr. Craig retired April 24, 1867, and the firm was Hamill & Shrock.

Prof. Wm. McClain bought this institution in the fall of 1867, Prof. Shrock continuing with the school. Prof. McClain established the Iowa City Academy in September, 1870, as a separate institution. Prof. F. R. Williams, a teacher from the Davenport Business College, was employed as teacher of penmanship and book-keeping in the spring of 1875, and became principal of the Commercial College. He was principal under Prof. McClain until Oct. 14, 1877, when Prof. McClain died at Des Moines. Prof. Williams remained in charge of the college for the estate until July 1, 1878, when he purchased it and became sole proprietor and principal. Prof. J. H. Williams and Prof. J. L. Teeters were admitted as partners in July, 1881.

Present Board of Instructors.—F. R. Williams, Superintendent, Instructor in book-keeping, business forms, correspondence, and penmanship.

J. H. Williams, Principal of advanced book-keeping and actual business department.

J. L. Teeters, Manager of telegraph department, etc.

A. S. Dennis, Instructor in plain and ornamental penmanship.

H. D. Rowe, LL.B., Teacher of commercial law.

J. Kane, Teacher of telegraphy.

Eldon Moran, (of the S. U. I. School of short-hand), Principal of short-hand department.

Special lectures by J. L. Pickard, LL.D., president State University; Milton Remley, LL. B., of the Iowa City bar; Rev. F. L. Kenyon, pastor Congregational Church, Iowa City; Rev. O. Clute, pastor Unitarian Church, Iowa City.

Iowa City Academy.—This Academy was founded by Prof. Wm. McClain, in 1868; he sold it to Amos & Herman Hiatt, Jan. 1, 1878. It was located in Market Hall while under the management of Prof. McClain. After the purchase by the Hiatt Bros., it was removed to its present location on the corner of Clinton and Jefferson streets.

Instructors, for 1882–83.—Amos Hiatt, A. M., H. H. Hiatt, A. M., B. D.—Proprietors and principals of the Academy.

Prof. E. R. Williams—Instructor in penmanship and book-keeping.

Miss Lou Mordoff—Instructor in German.

Miss S. F. Loughridge—Instructor in Latin.

J. C. Armentrout—Instructor in Physiology, Anatomy and Hygiene.

Mattie S. Hiatt—Assistant in Mathematics and English.

George S. Bremer—Instructor in Drawing.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

H. J. Cozine—Musical director and teacher of harmony and piano.

Ida Mae Pryce—Principal of vocal department and dramatic singing.

Herr Carl H. Berger—Teacher of advanced piano and pedal organ.
Mrs. W. Clara Colwell—Teacher of piano and organ.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The Zetegathian—was founded in April, 1861. It held its first annual exhibition, June 17, 1863. Charles E. Borland was president, and George Griswold, secretary. Addresses were delivered by T. S. Wright, C. M. Howe, K. O. Holmes and Charles E. Borland. Thirty-seven of its regular members were in the war; two lost their lives and two were permanently disabled in the service of their country.

The Erodelphian—was organized October 6, 1862, with forty-four members—young ladies of the University in good standing.

The Hesperian—was organized in the latter part of the year 1863. Like Erodelphian, it is composed of young ladies connected with the University.

Law Literary Society.—Organized in October, 1880, with J. M. Nevin as president; F. R. Willis as vice-president; Charles B. Elliott as secretary; Fremont Benjamin as treasurer; and H. H. Artz as sergeant-at-arms.

The Irving Institute—was founded January 26, 1864. It was virtually a re-formation of the Ciceronian, which existed at an earlier date. It is provided with a hall, the counterpart of that occupied by the Zetegathian, which, through the enterprise of its members and the contributions of its friends, has been handsomely fitted up and decorated, and was formally dedicated February 9, 1866, with appropriate ceremonies. It also furnished its quota of members for the army.

State Historical Society.—Organized February 7, 1857. Regular meetings are held on the second Saturday of each month, in the rooms of the society. Nine curators are appointed by the Governor of the State, and nine are elected. The rooms are open for visitors Wednesdays and Saturdays. President, J. L. Pickard; treasurer. D. W. C. Clapp; secretary, H. D. Rowe; curator and librarian, S. C. Trowbridge.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

As nearly as could be ascertained and arranged, the different churches are here given in the order of time or dates of their first conception each, as an organized religious body.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first religious service held in Iowa City was in the fall of 1839 by the Methodists, at the residence of P. B. Moore, Rev. Joseph L. Kirkpatrick officiating. He formed a "Class," which ultimately developed into the present church. The field of labor was termed the "Iowa Mission," of which Iowa City constituted one appointment. The church in Iowa City was fully organized in 1840, under the pastorate of Rev. G. G. Worthington, appointed by the Rock River

Conference. The General Conference of 1844 established the Iowa Conference, to embrace the whole territory of Iowa, and this newly formed body held its first session in Iowa City, August 14, 1844. The main part of the church building was erected in 1842, and the wing during the year 1862. The present membership is 320. The church is a brick edifice on the corner of Jefferson and Dubuque streets, with parsonage adjoining, Rev. Dr. Emory Miller was the pastor in 1881–'82, but at the close of his pastoral year he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota.

New School Presbyterian Church.—This congregation was organized in 1841, and built a stone church, the one lately occupied by the State Historical Society on Burlington street. This church edifice was built by George Andrews, now living in Iowa City. Dr. W. W. Wood was the minister of the church for a few years, and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Storrs Howe, who still lives in Iowa City, and claims to own the building. [See sketch of Congregational Church.]

Congregational Church.—Situated on the corner of Jefferson and Clinton streets. It was built in 1868. This church has the following origin: The New School Presbyterian Church and society, constituted in 1841, met July 9, 1866, and unanimously resolved, all the elders and trustees concurring: "That we express ourselves in favor of abandoning the organization of the N. S. Presbyterian Church and society, and desire to remain together by becoming organized into a new church under the Congregational form of government." The Congregational Church of Iowa City was organized July 16, 1866, with 51 members, 34 from the N. S. Presbyterian Church, and 27 mostly from the First Congregational Church of Iowa City. The new church was reorganized by a Congregational council, July 31, 1866.

Congregationalism had a foothold in this city, as early as November 26, 1856. A church of 17 members was organized on that date. The first year of its organization, 40 persons were added to its membership, and during the subsequent years of its existence 14 additions were made to its number, making a total of 71 members. Having no house of worship, and many of the leading members having moved away, the enterprise was disbanded, many of its members entering into the Presbyterian communion, and others retaining their letters from the old organization. That first church enjoyed the ministrations of two installed pastors and one stated supply. The first pastor was Rev. Thomas Morong, who was installed at the recognition of the church, Nov. 26, 1856, and resigned Jan. 7, 1859, after a pastorate of a little more than two years. The second pastor was Rev. J. Hutchinson, installed Dec. 20, 1859, and resigned June 16, 1860. The last minister of the first church was Rev. W. W. Allen, who commenced his labors as stated supply, Sept. 1, 1860, and continued to supply the pulpit some three years. He resigned Nov. 25, 1862, when the enterprise was given up.

Rev. G. E. A. Hebard, the father and founder of this church, was elected pastor Nov. 1, 1866, for one year, and continued his labors until Feb. 7, 1869. During Mr. Hebard's pastorate, there was an accession of 90 members, 57 by letter and 23 by profession.

After Mr. Hebard's departure to Oskaloosa, Rev. Rufus M. Sawyer of Middleboro, Mass., was called and continued until the spring of 1871, when he resigned, and assumed the pastorate of the Congregational Church of Anamosa. During his pastorate 21 were added to the church, 4 by profession and 17 by letter.

Rev. W. E. Ijams was unanimously called to the pastorate, June 19, 1871, and commenced his labors the following September. Mr. Ijams continued his pastoral labors until January, 1874. During his pastorate 66 were added to the membership of the church, 38 by profession and 28 by letter. From February, 1874, until the following October, Rev. Lysander Dickerman, of Quincy, Ill., supplied this church.

Rev. J. W. Healy, D. D., formerly of the Tabernacle Congregational Church of Chicago, commenced his labors, Aug. 15, 1875. During the year 57 were added to this communion, 22 by profession and 35 by letter.

The present pastor, 1882, is Rev. F. L. Kenyon; but no statistics were, furnished this historian in regard to the present condition of the church.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church—Was organized in 1840. It is situated on the corner of Jefferson and Lynn streets. The original members were: C. Dunkel, P. P. Freeman, J. Garber, — Cotle, C. Haverstrah McDonald, Forwald, McGinnes, Henry Basterdes, McWilliams, Brossart, Gross, Mike Freeman, Gaffney, Williams, Staatzer, Conboy, McDuffy, P. Smith, Phil Clark, H. Rampfer, T. Cohill and S. Hotz. This congregation received the two lots now owned by the church from the territorial legislature of Iowa. The Rev. Father Mazuedly, of Benton, Wisconsin, was the first regular visitor. July 12th, 1841, the corner-stone of a church was laid by Bishop Lovas, of Dubuque; the present building was consecrated August 15th, 1869, by Bishop Hennessy, the corner-stone having been laid by his order in 1867. The high altar was built in Cincinnati, at a cost of $3,000, and the side altar entailed an outlay of $2,000. Fathers Godfrey, Paget, McCormick, Hannon, Sullivan, Michaiel, and Emonds have succeeded one another. The present pastor took charge of the parish in 1858. Fourteen statutes of the Christ's passion were put in the church in 1882. The entire cost of the church, over $75,000, has been raised in Iowa City. The number of present members is about 250 families. The St. Mary's Roman Catholic graveyard is situated in the north-east part of the city, and was established in 1841. In January, 1883, a fine church organ was put in the church of 12 tons in weight, 25 feet high, width 20 feet, depth 12 feet, 42 stops, and 1,700 pipes, built by the Moline Organ Company of Moline, Ills. It is named St. Cecelia, the patron saint of church music.

First Baptist Church.—On Saturday, June 28, 1844, a little band of Baptists met in Choate's school-house, and after the adoption of articles of faith, an organization was effected. The ministers present were Rev. John Champlin, Rev. W. Burton Carpenter, and the Rev. W. B. Morey. The resident membership was represented by Elder B. M. Parks, Isaiah M. Choate, Newton Sanders, Jehiel Parks, Julius Brown, Joseph N. Ball, Harrison Parks, and the following named sisters: Lucy Parks, Eliza Parks, Orvilla L. Parks, and Julia Ball. The next day was the Sabbath, and after services the first new members, F. Hardee and John Wolf, were baptized in the Iowa river.

July 24, 1841, a call was extended to Rev. W. B. Morey to become the pastor of the church, and the call was accepted. He preached a quarter of the time, the services being held in the old State House. The legislature donated a lot for the church in 1844. Rev. Dexter P. Smith, who had become pastor of the church in May, 1845, went east in the subsequent year, to raise funds for the building of a church and $4067.89 were secured. A brick church building was erected in 1847 and 1848, at a cost of about $5,000. It was dedicated in November, 1848. Dedicatory sermon by the pastor. Rev. B. F. Braybrook of Davenport and Rev. Geo. J. Johnson of New York were present and assisted in the services. The names of the successive pastors were: Rev. W. B. Morey, Rev. D. P. Smith, Rev. A. Russell Beldon, Rev. G. D. Simmons, Rev. C. B. Smith, Rev. James Discon, Rev. J. T. Westover, Rev. B. F. Ashley, Rev. A. Kenyon, Rev. A. H. Stowell, Rev. H. A. Guild, Rev. Frank Adkins, Rev. E. J. Hiscock, 1875 to 1881; Rev. H. M. Thompson, 1881–'82. The number of members in 1882 is one hundred and fifty. Church located on Clinton street between College and Burlington streets.

First Presbyterian Church.—It is situated on the corner of Clinton and Market streets. The name of Robert Hutchinson is found in the first board of trustees, and is yet on the roll of pew-holders. The committee of presbytery under whose direction the organization was accomplished, was composed of two ministers, Rev. L. G. Bell and Rev. Michael Hummer. Thirteen persons were enrolled as members; John McConnell was elected ruling elder; Diodate Holt, deacon; and Chauncey Swan, Joseph Schell, George P. Huey, Robert Hutchinson and Diodate Holt, trustees. Elder McConnell, a Virginian, served till his death in 1864. Diodate Holt was the superintendent of the first Sunday School, organized in 1843, and one of the first trustees. B. P. Moore and Robert Hutchinson led the praises of those early services. Chauncey Swan, one of the commissioners appointed to locate the capitol, selected the site of the present church edifice and donated it to the society.

Previous to 1845 services were held in various places—sometimes in "Berry's School House," in "Mechanics' Academy," now Mercy Hospital, in "Butler's State House," east of Sanxay's corner [the building

that was afterward the City Hotel, on Dubuque street], and in the "Council Chamber" of the Capitol, now the center building of the University. In 1844 a church building was undertaken, and in 1846, on the 7th of September, services were held in the basement. The building was of brick, 42 by 75, with portico and cupola, resembling the present Baptist Church. Its total cost was in the neighborhood of $5,000, and as so large a sum could not be raised here, they did as other churches of the early day did—sent Mr. Hummer to the east with a view of raising the necessary funds.*

On the 16th of June, 1849, a new session was constituted, B. B. Hutton and John Brandon being elected elders; the affairs of the congregation were put in better shape, the present constitution was adopted, and an efficient board of trustees was chosen—Rev. Silas Hazard, John Shoup, John Brandon, Thomas Hughes, Hugh D. Downey, Henry Murray and S. H. McCrory. Mr. Hazard procured from friends in the east funds to complete the church. On the 24th of February, 1850, it was dedicated in the presence of a large congregation, Mr. Hazard preaching the sermon. His ministry lasted four years, during which time twenty-six members were added. Mr. Hazard's health becoming impaired, he moved to the neighborhood of Solon. On the 6th of March, 1853, Andrew Douglass and John Shoup became elders. After an interval of more than a year the ministry of Rev. John Crozier followed, commencing May, 1853. In 1842 Mr. Crozier had united (by profession) with the Iowa City church, under the ministrations of Mr. Hummer, whom he first heard preach at the home of his childhood, in Paris, Illinois.

After a short vacancy a unanimous call was extended to Rev. F. A. Shearer, of Ohio. He began his labor in January, 1854, and was formally installed by the Presbytery of Cedar on the 4th of September, 1854. He was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1812, graduated at Jefferson College, and was licensed by the Carlisle Presbytery. In the summer of 1850 the church was thoroughly repaired, at an expenditure of near $600. The work was completed, and on the next Sabbath they expected to occupy the church. On the lot west of the church building stood a carpenter shop in which there was a steam engine, a spark from the smoke-stack caught on the cupola, and soon the church was in ashes. With the loss of the church, the difficulties incident to the erection of a new one, and the adverse times that soon set in, the pastorate of Mr. Shearer was brought to a close by his resignation and removal. Before he left the basement of the church had been put in order for services, and he preached his farewell sermon there on the 24th of July, 1858.

Rev. O. O. McLean, of Huntington, Pennsylvania, was chosen pastor at a meeting held on the 30th of April, 1859, and about one month later

*See the story of "Hummer's Bell," in Chapter VII, Part 1.

he entered on his duties without being formally installed. The church was so deeply involved that the loss of their property was seriously threatened. The pastor, with Mr. Geo. W. Clark, visited the east and secured $1,000, by which, with the funds raised on the ground, the church was finally freed from debt. Enthusiastic resolutions were passed, in which Father Sanxay and Mr. J. C. Culbertson were especially thanked. During Mr. McLean's ministry fourteen members were added to the church. Isaac Struble, J. M. Smith and Elihu Baker were additional elders to John Shoup and J. P. Wood, who had been previously elected. In May, 1861, the ministry of Mr. McClain was brought to a close, and he returned to Pennsylvania. The Rev. Osmond was called as pastor in October, 1862, and remained its pastor until 1880. During his stay with this church they completed their present edifice. Rev. G. B. Folsom, D. D., is the pastor in 1882.

Trinity Episcopal Church.—This church is situated on the corner of College and Gilbert streets. The parish was first organized in 1847, by the Rev. Mr. Lauterback, rector of Trinity Church, Davenport. Rev. C. C. Townsend was the minister in 1853. The first recorded vestry meeting was held in the summer of 1853, when the vestry consisted of Stephen Maynard, senior warden; Samuel Bacon, junior warden; C. G. Dillon, J. H. Morehead, E. Lindsley, D. S. Warren, and James Stratford. In 1850 there were thirty-one communicants and forty Sunday school scholars. The congregation had been holding services in the state house; but, in 1855, there were received two subscriptions of $500 each, raised for the erection of a church. The corner stone of the present church was laid by Bishop Lee, on Thursday, April 27, 1871, and the church was opened for worship October 1st of the same year. The rectory was built in 1878. Rev. C. Compton Burnett was the rector in 1880–81; succeeded by Rev. Thomas Bell in 1882.

English Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The Lutheran congregation was organized in June, 1855, by Rev. H. F. Ealy, with twenty-eight members. He resigned six months afterward. A vacancy of two years ensued. In 1857 the church was reorganized as an English congregation, with twenty-four members. The Rev. D. Sprecher then became pastor, under whose ministry a lot was purchased and the present building erected, a frame, on Dubuque and Market streets. Mr. Sprecher resigned in July, 1859. The pulpit was then vacant thirteen months, when Rev. J. G. Shaffer took charge (August, 1860), remaining one year. In September, 1861, Rev. Jesse Helsel became pastor, and labored one year. A vacancy of ten years then ensued. Rev. D. P. Grosscup, was commissioned as missionary in November, 1872. He served until February, 1879, when the pulpit was again vacant for fourteen months. In April, 1880 Rev. J. A. M. Ziegler took charge. The congregation now number forty members.

The German Lutheran Zion's Church, was organized March 1, 1857. The original members were: Geo. Ruppert, Geo. Victor, Jacob Barth, John Mensler, Carl Wrede, Conrad Harmel, Michael Klenkert, Michael Hornung, Michal Protz, John, George and Leonhard Trumpp, Adam Michel, Daniel Lowenstein and Peter Miller. The church building is situated on the northeast corner of Johnson and Bloomington streets; this is a brick structure, and was built in 1861, and cost $1,500. It was dedicated by Rev. Dorcher of Iowa City, and Rev. Weineke of Rock Island, Ill. In 1875 the steeple was erected and other improvements made. The following have been its pastors: Rev. Jas. Ritter, Rev. Doercher, Rev. Wehrs, Rev. Vogt, Rev. J. Hoerlein, Rev. C. Ide and Rev. O. Hartman, the present pastor. The membership is 400. The congregation has its own parsonage, next house east of the church. Present trustees: Solomon Grim, John Schwarz and Albert Hemmer. Present elders, H. W. Boerner, Alb. Drews and G. Otte. There is a Sunday school connected with the church, in which the German language is used; also a German-English day school. Average number of scholars, thirty-five. [These statistics were furnished in September, 1882.]

German Methodist Church.—Corner of Gilbert and Jefferson streets; Rev. E. C. Margaret, pastor; G. W. Marquardt, superintendent of the Sunday school. [No statistics furnished.]

Christian Chapel.—This congregation was organized in this city March 28, 1863, with eighty-four members. The name of Kimball Porter heads the list; Samuel Lowe was the first pastor. He remained a few months, when his brother Joseph succeeded him, and remained about two years. In June, 1865, John C. Hays was called to the pastorate, and remained until June, 1869; Jesse H. Berry came September, 1869, and remained nine months; J. Madison Williams began his ministry in September, 1870; was a graduate of the University, and afterwards superintendent of the city schools; Dr. S. E. Pearse came September, 1872, and remained two years. The church was without a pastor until September, 1875; Rev. O. P. Miller is the pastor in 1882. This was the first church edifice erected in Iowa City, and stands on Iowa avenue, south of the city park.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church is situated on the corner of Court and Linn streets. It was organized in 1873, and held its first service in a frame building, Father M. V. Rice being the first priest. It is called the Catholic Irish Church, the St. Mary's being the German Catholic Church; but there are both Irish and German members of both churches. The Congregation of Irish Catholics was established as a separate church organization by the Right Rev. John Hennessy, of Dubuque, Iowa, at the solicitation of a number of the members of the St. Mary Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City. The present church building is a fine brick structure, built in 1877, at a cost of $18,000. It has not yet [1883] been dedicated. Father Rice was succeeded by the present priest, Father Patrick Smythe.

the present membership is about 200 families, or 1,100 souls. The Sunday school of this church was organized at the same time of organizing the church congregation.

The parochial school connected with this church, is taught by the Sisters of Charity, of the order of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The girls at the St. Agatha Seminary, and the boys at the St. Patrick's Church, are all under the pastoral charge and supervision of Father Smythe. The average attendance of boys at the church school is about 60, taught by two sisters. At the St. Agatha Seminary, the average attendance is about 90 girls. This only includes the children of the school and not boarders at the Seminary.

Unitarian Church.—January 20th, 1881, Prof. C. A. Eggert, Hon. John P. Irish and Rev. O. Clute were appointed a committee on organization. At adjourned meetings on January 30th, February 6th, and February 19th, 1881, the organization was perfected by the election of officers, and appointment of committees, as follows:

Minister, Rev. Oscar Clute; Trustees, M. Cavanagh, president; J. E. Taylor, secretary; Prof. W. C. Preston, Frank A. Fletcher, F. J. Horak, A. E. Garretson, L. Rundell, clerk, Prof. C. A. Eggert; John G. Given, treasurer.

Committee on Benevolent Action: Horace Kimball, C. A. Eggert, Mrs. Lydia Kimball, Mrs. Fanny L. Fracker, O. Clute.

Committee on the Young: (This committee is made up of the officers and teachers of the Sunday school.) W. J. Taft, superintendent; Miss Stella Bacon, secretary; Mrs. Jane Clark, Mrs. A. Olive Furbish, Mrs. Georgia Closson, Mrs. Geo. N. Pratt, Mrs. A. Webb, O. Clute.

Committee on Music: Mrs. John P. Irish, Miss Jessie Andrews, Mrs. A. Burr.

The trustees of the Universalist Church contributed to the new movement the use of their church property, corner of Iowa Avenue and Clinton streets. [No statistics furnished.]

Methodist Episcopal African Church of Iowa City, is a frame building situated on the south half of lot 18, block 1, on Governor street, west side. The Rev. James W. Howard is the officiating minister. The church property is worth about $2,000.

SECRET ORDERS AND OTHER CIVIC SOCIETIES.

MASONRY.

Iowa City Lodge No. 4.—This is one of the four lodges that were chartered by the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

Nov. 20, 1840, a dispensation was issued to the requisite number of brethren residing at Burlington to form a lodge at that place—the first in the then territory of Iowa—and a charter was granted to them Oct. 20, 1841, with the name, Des Moines Lodge, No. 41.

Feb 4, 1841, a dispensation was issued to constitute a lodge at Bloomington (now Muscatine), and a charter granted Oct. 20, 1841, naming it Iowa Lodge, No. 42.

Oct. 10, 1842, a dispensation was issued to constitute a lodge at Dubuque, which was chartered Oct. 10, 1843, under the name of Dubuque Lodge, No. 62.

On the 10th day of October, 1842, letters of dispensation were issued by Priestly H. McBride, Grand Master of Missouri, to form a lodge at Iowa City, in which were named, William Reynolds, worshipful master; William B. Snyder, senior warden; A. J. Willis, junior warden.

A charter was granted Oct. 10, 1843, and named Iowa City Lodge, No. 4.

In May of the same year a convention was held in Iowa City, to take the necessary steps to organize a Grand Lodge in the territory of Iowa.

Pursuant to the arrangements made, delegates from the four chartered lodges met in convention at Iowa City, Jan. 2, 1844, and held a two days' session, during which time a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and grand officers elected. An adjournment was then had until Monday, Jan. 8th, at which time Right Worshipful Ansel Humphreys, district Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, acting as Grand Master, opened (with the assistance of the constitutional number of Master Masons) the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and installed the Grand Officers-elect and constituted the Grand Lodge of Iowa in due and ancient form. Oliver Cock, of Burlington, was the first Grand Master; William Reynolds, of Iowa City, first Junior Grand Warden; Theodore S. Parvin, now of Iowa City, the first Grand Secretary; and S. C. Trowbridge first Grand Steward. The four lodges,—having deposited with the new Grand Lodge the charters granted to them by the Grand Lodge of Missouri,—were furnished new charters by the Grand Lodge of Iowa, retaining their original names, and numbered from one to four, according to the dates of the original charters,—Iowa City Lodge, being then No. 4, the charter bearing date Jan. 8, 1844. According to the published report of that year, Iowa City Lodge had in all 28 members; but, during the year, several were added to their number. Among these we find the name of Robert Lucas, the first Governor of the territory of Iowa, who joined by affiliation. In 1851 the returns show only 29 members.

At the session of the Grand Lodge, held in June, 1852, a charter was granted to Zion Lodge, No. 31, located at Iowa City, with George W. McCleary, Past Grand Master, as Worshipful Master; Ezekiel Clark, as Secretary; S. M. Wadley, as Tyler. These three were the only ones returned as members of Iowa City Lodge in 1851.

The new lodge worked steadily, until June 24, 1880, when it was consolidated with Iowa City Lodge, No. 4. The two lodges at that time had a total membership of 174.

Royal Arch Masonry.—March 19, 1844, a dispensation was issued by Joseph R. Stapleton, Deputy General Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of the United States, to form a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Iowa City. The same was organized April 25, 1844, and called Iowa City Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2. At the triennial convocation of the General Grand Chaptea held at New Haven, Conn., in September following, a charter was granted, under the authority of which this chapter worked until June 8, 1854, when delegates from the three chartered chapters of the State and one under dispensation met at Fairfield, and formed the Grand chapter of Iowa. Although chapters had been organized for over ten years before the Grand Chapter was formed, yet from the records we are led to believe there could not have been over one hundred regularly affiliated Royal Arch Masons in the State; while, at the present date, there are 91 chapters, with a membership of 4,796. Iowa City Chapter has 94 members, and her register shows that over 250 have been members since the chapter was organized in 1844. From the members of Iowa City Chapter five Grand High Priests have been selected as follows: T. S. Parvin, now a member, but at the time of his election, in 1854, a member of Washington Chapter, Muscatine; James R. Hartsock, Kimball Porter, L. S. Swafford, and Z. C. Luse.

Templarism.—On December 1st, 1856, a Commandery of Knights Templar was organized by Sir Knight William Leffingwell, under a charter from the Grand Encampment of the United States,—named Palestine Commandery, No. 2,—with Sir Knight Kimball Porter as the first Eminent Commander.

A convention was held in Des Moines, June 6, 1864, under the sanction of a warrant issued October 20, 1863, by B. B. French, Grand Master of Knights Templar of the United States, to J. R. Hartsock, of Palestine Commandery, No. 2, as his deputy, authorizing the commanderies of Iowa to form a Grand Commandery. This was consummated, and the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Iowa, duly formed and constituted, with Sir Knight T. S. Parvin, of DeMolay Commandery No. 1, of Muscatine, but residing at Iowa City, as first Right Eminent Grand Commander. At that date there were only three chartered commanderies in the State and one under dispensation, with a total membership of about 130. In October, 1880, there were in Iowa thirty-seven chartered commanderies, with a membership of nearly two thousand. Palestine Commandery, No. 2, has now a membership of eighty. Iowa City Sir Knights have been eminently favored. T. S. Parvin, now a member of Palestine, J. R. Hartsock and George B. Van Saun are Past Grand Commanders; Sir Knight Van Saun, the present Grand Master of Masons in Iowa, was knighted in Palestine Commandery, and demitted therefrom Nov. 3, 1865; Reuben Mickle, Past Grand Master, also knighted in Palestine Commandery; Z. C. Luse, Past Grand Master, has been

Deputy Grand Commander, and was Grand Treasurer four successive terms.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

The Odd Fellow's building is on the corner of Dubuque and College streets. The entire third story, covered by a graceful mansard roof, is intended for the lodge hall. The building was completed January 1st, 1882, at a cost of $14,000.

Kosciuska Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., was instituted by John G. Potts, Dist. Dep. Grand Sire, and P. G. Davis of Dubuque, Sept. 14, 1846, and held its first meeting Oct. 10, 1846. Date of charter, Oct. 27, 1852. The charter members and first officers were: S. M. Ballard, N. G.; A. H. Palmer, V. G.; Wm. Patterson, Sec'y; M. L. Morris, Treas.; J. R. Hartsock, G. W. McCleary, Thomas Hughes and E. Lindsey. The present officers are: John Kubek, N. G.; M. Plerka, V. G.; Geo. W. Kettlewell, Rec. Sec'y W. A. Kettlewell, Per. Sec'y; W. E. C. Foster, Treas. The present membership is sixty-seven. This was the first Lodge of Odd Fellows established in Iowa City; and George Paul and Thomas Snyder were initiated at its first meeting.

Good Samaritan Encampment, No. 5.—Was instituted by D. D. G. Sire, John G. Potts, of Illinois. Organized August 21, 1848. The date of charter is June 26, 1848. The charter members and first officers were: Rev. Wm. Patterson, C. P.; H. W. Lathrop, H. P.; Thos. M. Banbury, S. W.; Thos. Snyder, scribe; Samuel Magill, treasurer; A. J. Lucas, J. W.; G. D. Palmer, guide; Geo. Paul, first W.; Elsey Lindsey, sentinel. The present officers are: J. K. Corlett, C. P.; A. C. Cowperthwait, H. P.; F. Zimerli, S. W.; Solomon Coldren, treasurer; J. Norwood Clark, scribe; J. J. Dietz, J. W.; H. Roadarmer, guide; J. Dondore, first W.; A. Isense second W.; F. J. Epeneter, third W.; Thos. N. Cox, fourth W.; J. N. Seydel and I. G. Given, guards of the tent; H. Sporlader, I. sentinal. The present membership is 50. Of the charter members Thos. M. Banbury is the only one now in membership. Patterson, Snyder and Lindsey are dead.

Eureka Lodge, No. 44.—Was instituted by H. W. Lathrop, P. G., as special D. D. G. M. The charter dates February 18, 1853. This lodge was organized March 7, 1853. Its charter members and first officers were: Wm. Patterson, P. G.; G. W. McCleary, N. G.; R. S. Finkbine, P. G.; Ezekiel Clark, P. G.; C. F. Lovelace, V. G.; R. M. Bixby, secretary; H. W. Love, treasurer; John Clark, A. W. Pratt, John M. Seydel, E. W. Lucas. The present officers are: W. F. Rabenau, noble grand; J. E. Switzer, vice grand; H. Rhoadarmer, permanent secretary; E. E. Brainerd, recording secretary; J. Norwood Clark, treasurer. The present membership is one hundred and twelve. Of the charter members Wm Patterson, G. W. McCleary and John Clark are dead. R. S. Finkbine, E. Clark, C. F. Lovelace and J. M. Seydel are still members. The

hall is a fine brick structure located on the corner of Dubuque and College streets, and was built in 1881-82. The first floor is occupied by two stores; the second by offices, and the third by the hall.

Teutonia Lodge, No. 129.—This is the German lodge, and was organized January 14, 1866. Present membership, 60—12 of whom were charter members. Principal officers in 1881-82: J. J. Dietz, noble grand; Adam Schneider, vice grand; August Isense, treasurer; H. F. Bonorden, secretary; M. Levy, permanent secretary.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

Athens Lodge, No. 4—Was instituted by W. W. Walker, and was organized Oct. 11, 1873. The charter members were: H. N. Berry, George Berry, J. P. Clark, Samuel Welch, O. K. Rodgers, Thos. Morrison, John James, J. G. Sechorn, F. V. Moffitt, John Coldren, and E. G. Fracker. The first officers were: M. W., Samuel Welch; G. F., Geo. Berry; P., M. W., H. N. Berry; O., John James; G., A. K. Rodgers; financial secretary, Thomas Morrison; recording secretary, E. G. Fracker; recorder, J. G. Seehorn; O. W., J. P. Clark. The present officers are: M. W., J. B. Berryhill; G. F., Wm. Yavorskey; O., E. W. Hoffman; recorder, F. E. Backinsto; financial secretary, L. A. Allen; recorder, J. N. Coldren; I. W., F. V. Moffitt; O. W., Jas. Herring. A brick hall is occupied by the lodge. The present number of members is ninety-two.

Iowa City Lodge, No. 153—Was organized March 21, 1878, with forty members. Present membership ninety-one. The meetings are held in A. O. U. W. Hall, Opera block, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The officers are: Master Workman, E. E. Brainerd; foreman, A. J. Hertz; Overseer, D. A. Jones; recorder, Emil Boerner; financier, George W. Ball; recerder, William A. Fry; inside watchman, Chas. S. Welsh; outside watchman, Thomas Thompson; guide, J. W. S. Horne.

German-American Lodge, No. 187.—Organized April 15, 1879. Present membership, thirty-nine. Meetings held in the A. O. U. W. Hall. Present officers: Master workman, Jacob Kramer; recorder, H. F. Bonorden; financier, Dr. F. Mueller.

IOWA LEGION OF HONOR.

Iowa City Lodge, No. 18—Was organized May 23, 1879, by Frank Listenuvalter. The charter members were: J. W. Porter, M. W. Davis, E. G. Fracker, L. A. Allen, J. N. Coldren, S. N. Fellows, E. F. Clapp, T. W. Townsend, J. H. Coover, J. C. Shrader, Geo. J. Boal, M. R. Lewis, W. A. Morrison, J. C. Armentrout, H. P. Button, O. T. Gillette, J. W. S. Horne, A. E. Swisher, G. W. Koontz, L. Swisher, J. E. Switzer, J. F. Houser, S. S. Lytle, C. .M. Hobby, L. B. Johnson, J. Springer, W. F. Rodgers, R. H. Allen, Wm. A. Fry, J. W. Cone, J. T. Rhodes, Wm. H. Hubbard, G. B. Lumbard, D. E. Coover, N. R. Parvin, John James,

L. James, and J. Gould. The names of the first officers were: J. W. Porter, president; M. W. Davis, V. P.; E. G. Fracker, recording secretary; L. A. Allen, financial secretary; J. N. Coldren, treasurer; S. N. Fellows, chaplain; E. F. Clapp, usher; T. W. Townsend, door-keeper; J. N. Coover, sentinel, and Geo. J. Boal, A. W. Prat and J. C. Schrader, trustees. The names of the present officers are: J. W. Cone, president; T. H. Cole, V. P.; Thos. Whittaker, usher; E. G. Fracker, recording secretary; L. A. Allen, financial secretary; J. N. Coldren, treasurer; F. J. Haas, chaplain; D. E. Coover, door-keeper and sentinel. The present membership is eighty-five. Since this lodge was organized three members have been lost, two by disease and one killed by railroad accident.

Canopy Lodge, No. 42.—Organized September 18, 1879. Present membership, forty-four. Meetings are held second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, in Daniel Corlett's hall, Washington street. The principal officers are: President, A. K. Rodgers; secretary, J. K. Beranek; financial secretary, Jared Ham; treasurer, E. O. Swain.

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

Washington Council, No. 737.—Organized September 26, 1881. Present membership, forty-one. Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, in Daniel Corlett's hall. Principal officers: Commander, Dr. S. S. Lytle; secretary, M. J. Lumbard.

Royal Arcanum.—Organized March 8, 1881, with twenty members. Meetings are held in Odd Fellows new building, on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. Following are the names of principal officers: Regent, Milton Remley; vice-regent, Dr. C. M. Hobby; secretary, J. Walter Lee; treasurer, A. E. Swisher.

V. A. S. FRATERNITY.

Iowa Collegium, No. 34—Was instituted by D. Malthie, and chartered March 31, 1880. The charter members were: O. J. Horner, C. P. Bacon, C. F. Lovelace, J. H. Hill, Frank Tanner, J. R. Oug, J. N. Seydel, David Bortz, E. G. Fracker, H. P. Button, S. N. Neil, Frank Fletcher, L. Wilson, W. Hughes, T. J. Knott, J. W. Durham, H. H. Dimick, C. M. Lodge, Geo. Kenyon, Jared Ham, A. E. Rockey, Jos. Kosa, L. A. Allen. The first officers were: R., H. P. Button; V. R., J. W. Durham; S., L. A. Allen; D., E. G. Fracker; U., C. M. Lodge; S., J. Ham. The present officers are: R., E. Hart; V. R., J. Ham; S., L. A. Allen; D., A. D. Mordoff; U., J. R. Oug; S., Frank Fulloss. Their meetings are held every Monday night, in the A. O. U. W. Hall.

UNITED ORDER OF HONOR.

Hawkeye Lodge, No. 1—Was instituted January 23, 1882, by J. A. L. Tice. The charter members were: J. F. Houser, J. A. L. Tice, S. S. Lytle, H. S. Kneedler, D. A. Jones, J. S. Beatty, C. S. Springer, J. Frudenfield, F. W. Tillotson, C. A. Cook, A. D. King, T. H. Madison, S. V. Bell, G. B.

Swafford, M. A. Seydell, F. E. Fulloss, G. P. Hess, F. A. Heinsius, G. H. Vanpatten, J. C. Stouffer, S. W. Bell, F. Grandrath, F. Backinsto, L. A. Allen. The first officers were: P., J. A. L. Tice; V. P., G. P. Swafford; I., C. Faust; C., F. Feiseler; Recorder, F. M. Tillotson; Fin. Sec., L. A. Allen; Treas., F. Fulloss; I. W., F. Heinsius; O. W., T. H. Madison. The present officers are: P., J. M. Scott; V. P., G. B. Swafford; C., F. M. Feiseler; I., Mart. Seydell; Recorder, F. M. Tillotson; Fin. Sec., L. A. Allen; Treas., F. Fulloss; I. W., F. Heinsius; O. W., T. H. Madison. The present number of members is forty-five. A brick hall is used by this lodge which was built by the Ancient Order of United Workmen. There is one Grand Lodge officer, J. A. L. Tice. They hold their meetings every second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

GERMAN SOCIETIES.

Relief Association—Organized December 4, 1859. Present membership, 88, 16 of whom are charter members; deaths since organization, 17; capital on hand for charitable purposes, over $5,000. Present officers: President, S. Engelbrect; vice-president, Jacob Hotz; treasurer, A. Baschnagle; secretary, H. F. Bonorden; collector, William Dunkel.

Maennerchor—Organized in August, 1878; present membership, 40; meet in Baker Hall, Wednesday and Sunday of each week. The present officers are: President, Louis Sandte; secretary, Dr. G. Mueller; treasurea, Gustav Strub; teacher, C. H. Berger.

BOHEMIAN SOCIETIES.

Ochotnik Literary Society numbers 30 members. Its meetings are held the last Sunday of each month, in Baker's Hall. Principal officers: President, J. K. Beranek; recording secretary, W. J. Calta; financial secretary, M. B. Letovsky; treasurer, J. B. Letovsky.

Slovanska Lipsa.—Organized in 1859, with 11 members; present membership, 42. Meetings are held the first Sunday of each month, in Baker's Hall. The principal officers now are: President, John K. Beranek; recording secretary, Joseph Slavata; treasurer, V. Faiauf.

Zastit.—Organized in 1870; present membership, 40. Meetings are held on the second Sunday of each month, in Grizzel's Hall. Principal officers now: President, G, Nedobity; secretary, A. Spevanchek; treasuser, V. Grissel.

Cheska Podporujici Obec Society was organizhd in 1881. It numbers 42 members, and the meetings are held the first Sunday of each month, in Baker's Hall; principal officers: President, J. Cech; Secretary, John Schultze.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MUTUAL PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.

Iowa City Branch, No. 3.—Organized November 21, 1879, with 31 members; present membership, 68; meet at St. Joseph Institute, second

Sunday of each month. Present officers: President, Joseph Schultze; secretary and treasurer, James W. Calta.

ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY.

Organized July 20, 1873; present membership, 41. Meet at Gustav Strub's grocery, the last Sunday of each month; Present officers: President, John Sueppel; secretary, Henry Luehrmann; treasurer, Gustav Strub.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

On June 24, 1864, a Young Men's Association was organized, for refined social intercourse and the advancement of general information, to maintain a social hall, reading room, etc. Male persons over sixteen years of age may become members of this association, after having been proposed and elected at any regular meeting, by signing the constitution and by-laws and paying three dollars into the treasury.

The officers elected at the organization were as follows:

President, J. D. Bowersock; vice-presidents, R. N. Kemp, J. A. Smith; secretary, J. E. Parker; treasurer, G. L. Taylor; librarian, A. Shipley.

In 1867 there was a G. A. R. organized [Grand Army of the Republic] in Iowa City. No particulars furnished.

For some years there was a Young Men's Christian Association in Iowa City. In March, 1867, the officers elected were: President, T. S. Bailey; vice-president, S. S. Howell; recording secretary, J. W. Lee; corresponding secretary, J. P. Sanxay; treasurer, R. H. Allin; librarian, G. W. Smith.

BANDS.

The first mention or hint that Iowa City had a band occurs in connection with a notice of a Washingtonian temperance meeting which was held on June 1, 1842, where it is simply stated that "the Iowa City Band furnished music for the occasion." We obtained no further particulars or history of this first band that went a-rub-a-dub-dubbing through the streets of half-hatched Iowa City, before she got the shell off.

Our next memoranda on the band question gives the "Social Brass Band," organized in 1877. In 1879 the name was changed to "Light Guard Band." July 4th, 1881, it disbanded. It averaged fourteen instruments. Its first leader was George Southwell, a little over a year. The next was F. Hammersmith, about seven months. The next, John Litzenburger, one year.

The Metropolitan Band, as it is now called, was first organized January 1st, 1879, as a juvenile band, the members being all boys from 14 to 19 years of age, with Albert Strub as leader. It then had twelve members. On June 1st, 1882, it took the name of Metropolitan Band, and now consists of the following members:

Albert Strub, leader, solo B; John Cerny, E flat cornet; S. B. Letov-

sky, solo B; M. B. Letovsky, first B; Joseph Gressel, second B; Charles O'Hanlon, solo alto; Joseph Klema, first alto; James Krotz, second alto; Frank Hotz, first tenor; Ed. Reiss, second tenor; Joseph Reizenstein, baritone; Wm. Talbot, B bass; John Miller, E flat bass tuba; Richard Preston, snare drum; John Rabenaw, bass drum and cymbals.

They meet for practice on Monday and Thursday nights.

UNION BAND.

The Iowa City Union Band was organized March 1, 1881, under the leadership of Anthony Spevachek. It is a brass band, an orchestra, and a string band—anything to suit the occasion—has eight members, all of whom are of Bohemian nationality. One of its members, John Fridrick, served eight years as a musician in the army of Austria, and another member, John Shalla, was a drummer boy in company D, 22d Iowa infantry, during the war of the rebellion. The following is the roster of the band:

	Brass-band.	Orchestra.
Anthony Spevachek	Solo B cornet.	Clarionet.
John Fridrick	Clarionet.	Clarionet.
Frank Benda	E flat cornet.	1st horn.
Frank Shelbickey	Baritone.	2d violin.
Frank Spevachek	Solo horn.	Clarionet.
John Shalla	2d horn.	Snare drum.
Joseph Hervert	Double bass.	Tuba.
John Gendle	Bass drum and cymbals.	

ORCHESTRA BAND.

Pisha's orchestra was organized in March, 1881, with five men, and Reizenstein and Barta joined it May 1, 1882, making now seven members five of whom are solo players. They play at sight any orchestra music that has ever been published. The parts represented are: J. P. Pisha, leader, 1st violin; John Cerny, 2d violin; Joseph Reizenstein, clarionet; Joseph Cerny, cornet; Ed. Reiss, double bass and tuba; S. B. Letovsky, alto and cornet; Albert Strub, cornet and clarionet.

BOAT CLUBS.

The great dam at Coralville has a vertical height of thirteen feet from the river bottom, and it backs water a distance of about seven miles. This makes a fine body of still water for boating and fishing purposes. Also, from the peculiar manner in which the river meanders around, it happens that an old crossing place known as Butler's landing or Butler's ferry, nearly due north of Iowa City, is only about the same distance from the city that Coralville is, and yet is about two and a half miles up stream from the dam. At this landing the Riverside Boat Club has built a stone wharfage or breakwater, and erected a club house and boat house, and enclosed its own private grounds, for the use of the members and their families and invited guests. And here they go for holiday pastime,

or for relaxation from business cares during the hot season. Bring their tents and camp out a few days or weeks as the case may be, and enjoy themselves with the quiet recreations of boating, fishing, geologizing, and such social pastimes as may agreeably vary the monotony.

The Riverside Boat Club was organized in 1866, and its boat house was the first one built. It now has seven members, to-wit: James Lee, C. T. Ransom, Peter A Dey, John P. Irish, C. P. Bacon, S. J. Hess and M. W. Davies, Messrs. Lee and Davies were among the originators and first members of the club. They now have a navy of five boats. In July, 1881, their boat house was washed away by the highest flood that had occurred in the Iowa river since 1851.

Another aquatic organization called the Crescent Boat Club was formed some years later. and was abandoned in 1881. Its members were G. W. Marquart, C. A. McChesney, A. J. Hirshire, Geo. W. Koontz, Samuel Pryce. They had their boat house, navy yard and landing about half a mile further up the river at a place popularly known as Pic-Nic Hollow. The landing and harbor there is now (1882) used by Capt. J. P. Dostal as a wharf for his pleasure-excursion steamboat, "Enterprise," which still persists in proving through five or six months of the year that the Iowa river *is navigated by steam.* [See chapter on "First Steamboat Arrivals at Iowa City."]

NOTE.—Since the above was written, Dostal's steamer and boat house were burned, Wednesday, September 13, 1882. Insurance, $1,600, in Cox & Kirkwood's agency.

THE IOWA CITY BANK.

Was organized Dec. 2, 1875, with Hon. E. Clark, president, Thos. Hill, vice president, and John Coldren cashier. Its increasing business required a larger and more extended organization, consequently a new organization was formed, and the new corporation was named the Iowa City National Bank, with the following named persons as officers and directors: Hon. S. J. Kirkwood, president; Hon. Ezekiel Clark, vice-president; John Coldren, cashier; board of directors, E. Clark, S. J. Kirkwook, Thos. Hill, John N. Coldren, Theodore Sanaxay, George Lewis, John W. Porter, T. J. Cox and Thomas B. Wales, Jr. It starts with a capital stock of $100,000, which may be increased at will to $1,000,000. This new corporation embraces a few of the most substantial and prominent men of Iowa City. They are among the solid financial men of Johnson county, with good financial records, and possessing the confidence of the people.

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

To Whom it may Concern:—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have associated themselves, and all others who may hereafter join them, into a body corporate, to be known as the Citizens Savings and Trust Company of Iowa City, for the purpose of receiving on deposit the savings and funds of others and making loans on real estate and other securities, and the purchase and sale of such loans, and for the purchase and sale and making

loans upon commercial paper, notes, bills of exchange, drafts, or any other personal or public security; and to do such other business as a savings bank is authorized to transact by the laws of the State of Iowa; also to accept and execute any and all trusts which may be committed to said corporation by any court, corporation, partnership, or individual; all as more fully shown by the articles of incorporation

The amount of the capital stock of said company is twenty-five thousand dollars; its duration fifty years, commencing January 4, 1863; its principal place of business, Iowa City, in the county of Johnson, State of Iowa. The private property of stockholders shall be exempt from corporate debts.

Said capital stock is to be paid in full, January 2, 1883.

The highest amount of indebtedness of said corporation, or to which it may subject itself, exclusive of its liability for deposits, shall not exceed two-thirds of its capital stock.

The corporate business of said association shall be managed by a board of five trustees, and for the first year the following named persons shall be such trustees, viz: Ezekiel Clark, Chas. T. Ransom, Mosses Bloom, Louis H. Jackson and W. A. Purdy. Thereafter said trustees are to be elected on the second Monday of January of each year.

EZEKIEL CLARK,
CHAS. T. RANSOM,
MOSES BLOOM,
LOUIS H. JACKSON,
W. A. PURDY,
and others.

The above financial institutions adds another solid and important banking institution to the financial circles of Iowa City. The list of names attached are a suficient guarantee of of the financial success it will achieve in due time.

THE CITY BREWERY.

This brewery, owned and operated by John J. Englest and Frank Rittenmyer, is situated on the south side of Market street, between Linn and Gilbert streets. The main building is stone and brick, two stories high, with a cellar under the entire building 70x80 feet. The three bar rooms are in a frame building two stories high, and in these rooms the favorite beverage is dispensed to their patrons by the genial George Englest and assisted by the proprietors when they are present. They have an ice house of 200,000 lbs. capacity. The capacity of the brewery is twenty-five barrels per day.

It was the first brewery in the city and was built and operated by Louis Englest in 1853. He used first a brass kettle and brewed from six to ten barrels per day. He sold the brewery in September, 1877, to his son J. J. Englest, and son-in-law, Frank Rittenmyer, and they have operated it successfully since then. Philip Englest was foreman of the brewery for many years until he died in April, 1880. This property was worth $25,000 before the passage of the Prohibitory Constitutional Amendment, and is now worth $10,000 for the building and machinery, and fixtures are worth $3,000. They employ eight to twelve hands, and are now doing a good business.

IOWA CITY PACKING COMPANY.

Was duly incorporated in August, 1880, commenced packing in June, 1881. The first officers were Hon. E. Clark, president; Lyman Parson, vice-president; A. C. Yumkin, secretary; Lovel Swisher, treasurer. Directors, E. Clark, Lyman Parson, Ed. Tudor, T. J. Cox, S. J. Hess, S.

J. Kirkwood, Geo. Powell, Wm. Block. Thos. Hill was elected to fill the place of S. J. Kirkwood, who never served.

The present officers are: Lyman Parson, president; A. C. Yumkin, secretary; Lovell Swisher, treasurer. Directors, L. Parson, A. C. Yumkin, J. C. Cochrane, Prof. A. N. Currier, J. W. Porter, Thos. Hill, M. Cavanaugh, Ed. Tudor, C. W. Landsberg, B. F. Brown, and Lovel Swisher. Paid up capital stock, $80,000. Authorized capital, $250,000. Charter amended in Sept., 1881, making eleven persons necessary for a board of directors, instead of nine. They have forty stockholders, all resident capitalists.

The business from June 1, 1881, to Aug. 15, 1882, paid a dividend of twenty-seven per cent. They began operations Nov. 1, 1882, having suspended for want of hogs for a few months. They are slaughting about five hundred per day.

MURPHY BROS.

This firm are engaged in the livery business on Washington street, and successor to Daniel. Corlett. William Murphy, the senior member of this firm, was born January 26, 1855 in Penn township, Johnson county, Iowa. He married Sarah Maher of Iowa City in May, 1881. Arthur Charles, the junior member of this firm, was born Jan. 15, 1857, in Penn township. They engaged in the livery business in April, 1881. They are young men of energy and tact and always ready and willing to supply their customers with first class turnouts. They have good horses and plenty of them, and a large variety of vehicles to select from.

THE WALTER TERRILL MILL.

The dam connected with this mill was authorized by a special act of the legislature of the territory of Iowa in 1840. The following is a true copy of the act:

AN ACT authorizing Walter Terrill to build a Mill-dam acrost the Iowa River near Iowa City.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa:* That Walter Terrill is hereby authorized to construct a dam acrost the Iowa river in Johnson county at a point on the southwest quarter of section No. 3, in township No. 79 north, and range No. 6 west, which dam shall not exceed five feet above the ordinary low-water mark; and *provided*, said dam be completed within the term of three years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. Any person who may injure or destroy said dam shall be deemed to have committed a trespass, and shall be liable accordingly, and any person who shall wilfully or maliciously destroy or injure said dam shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. Nothing herein contained shall authorize the individual named in this act, his heirs or assigns, to enter upon and flow the lands or mill-wheels of any person without the consent of such person, and he shall remove all such nuisances as may be occasioned by the erection of said dam, which may endanger the health of the vicinity of said dam.

SEC. 4. The legislature of this territory reserves the right to alter or amend this act so as to provide for the navigation of said river by lock or otherwise.

Approved December 15, 1840.

Mr. Terrill built a fine mill-dam and erected a fine mill, and had everything in running order in 1843, within the time fixed by the above act. It is a fine mill and splendid water privilege. It is equipped with all the modern improvements of mill machinery. It was sold by Mr. T. to one Jacob Sam, and by him to Deitz & Hemmer, and all parties did a good business until July, 1881, the high waters washed a channel around the west end of the dam, and mill operations ceased, and financial failure caused the mill to be sold, and it was bought in by Miss Mary Terrill and her mother. It is a frame building, three stories high. The main building is 22x40; other buildings have been added. It contains three run of four-feet burrs and three run of three-and-one-half-feet burrs. It is wonderful what a change takes place in the value of mill property by slight changes in the water privileges. Before the flood in February, 1881, the mill property and mill privilege were valued at $32,000, and the owners asked that price. After the flood and washout it was bid off under a foreclosure of a mortgage at $4,000. The mill is in good rnnning order. New bolts and a grinding capacity of 300 bushels in twenty-four hours. Owing to some slight misunderstanding among parties interested, the washout has never been repaired.

CHAPTER XI.—PART 3.

THE CITY'S CIVIL ADMINISTRATION, FINANCES, MANUFACTORIES, ETC

OFFICERS OF IOWA CITY, FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO MARCH, 1882:

1853.—On the 6th day of April, the city government of Iowa City went into operation by the following persons being sworn into the respective offices, by George S. Hampton, clerk of the Supreme Court of Iowa: Jacob P. DeForest, mayor; Anson Hart, recorder; C. H. Buck, treasurer; R. Hutchinson, marshal; Benj. King, assessor.

Aldermen.—First Ward—Edward Lanning, Wm. H. Hunt, and E. C. Lee. Second Ward—Thomas Snyder, F. P. Brossart, and W. Penn Clark.* Third Ward—Peter Roberts, Peter Stetzer, and J. R. Van Fleet.†

1854.—On the third day of April, the following persons were elected

* On the 25th day of April, W. Penn Clarke resigned his seat, and H. W. Lathrop was elected to fill the vacancy. On the 11th day of July, H. W. Lathrop resigned his seat, and Geo. W. McCleary was elected to fill the vacancy.

† On the 11th day of July, J. R. Van Fleet resigned, and Morgan Reno was elected to fill the vacancy.

to the respective offices, and duly sworn in: Joseph E. Fales, mayor; M. J. Talbott, recorder; C. H. Buck, treasurer; J. B. Middleton, marshal.

1855.—On the 2d day of April, the following persons were elected to the respective offices, and duly sworn in: G. D. Woodin, mayor; J. G. Sperry, recorder; Jacob Ricord, treasurer; J. N. Clark, marshal.

1856.—On the 7th day of April, the following persons were elected to the respective offices, and were duly sworn in: John M. Carleton, mayor; J. G. Sperry, recorder; J. Ricord, treasurer; Benj. King, marshal; N. H. White, assessor.

1857.—Officers elected April 6: Morgan Reno, mayor; H. E. Brown, recorder; Silas Foster, treasurer; L. W. Talbott, marshal; D. A. Millington, assessor.

1858.—Officers elected April 5: Chas. T. Ransom, mayor; H. E. Brown, recorder; Jesse Berry, treasurer; L. W. Talbott, marshal.

1859.—Officers elected April 1: Moses J. Morsman, mayor; Martin J. Talbott, recorder; Benj. King, treasurer; W. G. Hickman, marshal.

1860.—Officers elected April 2: Peter A. Dey, mayor; S. P. McCaddon, recorder; Benj. King, treasurer; John Bremer, marshal.

1861.—Officers elected April 1: G. W. Clark, mayor; S. P. McCaddon, recorder; R. H. Sylvester, treasurer; John Curry, marshal.

1862.—Officers elected April 7: G. H. Collins, mayor; S. P. McCaddon, recorder; R. H. Sylvester, treasurer; J. W. Mitchell, marshal.

1863.—Officers elected April 6: J. B. Buttles, mayor; John Martin,* recorder; R. H. Sylvester, treasurer; John W. Mitchell, marshal.

1864.—Officers elected March 7, in accordance with the provisions of general incorporation act: Geo. W. McCleary, mayor; L. W. Talbott,† marshal; H. Murray, treasurer.

C. F. Clarke was appointed city clerk March 15, 1864.

1865.—Officers elected March 6: Geo. W. McCleary, mayor; L. W. Talbott, marshal; S. P. McCaddon, treasurer. March 25, C. F. Clarke was appointed city clerk.

1866.—Officers elected March 5: G. W. McCleary, mayor; Edgar Harrison, marshal; S. P. McCaddon, treasurer; E. O. Swaine, assessor, J. Y. Blackwell, solicitor. March 14, Benjamin Owen was appointed street commissioner. C. F. Clarke continued in office as city clerk until in December, 1866, when John P. Irish was appointed to succeed him for the balance of the term, and Benjamin Owen was superseded in the office of street commissioner by L. Gallagher.

* A. J. Cassidy was appointed Recorder by the Council on the 20th day of August, the office having become vacant by the removal of John Martin from the city.

† On the 28th day of May, 1864, L. W. Talbott resigned the office of marshal, and A. T. McElwaine was appointed to fill the vacancy. On the 11th day of October, 1864, A. T. McElwaine resigned the office of marshal, and L. W. Talbott, was appointed in his stead.

1867.—Officers elected March 4: Geo. W. McCleary, mayor; Edgar Harrison, marshal; S. P. McCaddon, treasurer. John P. Irish was appointed city clerk, March 15. January 3d, 1868, John P. Irish having resigned the office of city clerk, Henry N. Berry was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1868.—Officers elected March 2: Geo. W. McCleary, mayor; Edgar Harrison, marshal; William Louis, treasurer. Henry N. Berry was appointed city clerk.

1869.—Officers elected March 1, and sworn in March 15: F. H. Lee, mayor; J. S. Turnbull, marshal; William Louis, treasurer; Thomas Hughes, city clerk.

1870.—Officers elected March 7: F. H. Lee, mayor; David H. Reece, marshal; Rush Clark, solicitor; Thos. W. Rogers, treasurer; Thomas Hughes, clerk.

1871.—Officers elected March 6: S. E. Paine, mayor; David H. Reece, marshal; Thos. W. Rogers, treasurer; Thomas Hughes, clerk.

1872.—Officers elected March 4: S. E. Paine, mayor; John Remick,* treasurer; Thomas Hughes, clerk.

1873.—Officers elected March 3: S. E. Paine, mayor; J. Norwood Clark, treasurer; John H. Griffith, clerk.

1874.—Officers elected March 2: Moses Bloom, mayor; John N. Coldren, treasurer; John H. Griffith, clerk.

1875.—Officers elected March 1: Jacob Ricord, mayor; John Sueppel, treasurer; John H. Griffith, clerk. He resigned, and May 14, 1875, J. D. Sperry was appointed to fill vacancy.

1875.—Officers elected March 6: Henry Morrow, mayor; L. B. Patterson, city solicitor; John Sueppel, treasurer; C. F. Clarke, clerk.

1877.—Officers elected March 5: Frederick Theobald, mayor; C. M. Reno†, treasurer; Joseph Mullin, clerk.

1878.—Officers elected March 4: Jacob Ricord, mayor; H. H. Seeley, treasurer; Thomas Hughes, clerk.

1879.—Officers elected March 3: Mathew Cavanagh, mayor; H. H Seeley, treasurer; Thomas Hughes, clerk.

1880.—Officers elected March 1: Wm. A. Morrison, mayor; H. H. Seeley, treasurer; Thomas Hughes, clerk.

1881.—Wm. A. Morrison, mayor; Dennis Maher, treasurer; H. D. Rowe, city clerk.

1882.—Mayor, John J. Holmes; clerk, Max Otto; treasurer, J. J. Lashek; assessor, E. G. Fracker; solicitor, C. S. Ranek; street commissioner, Thomas Hannon; chief of police, Henry Shinn.

Councilmen.—First ward, O. D. Goodrich, Benjamin Owen; second

*On the 25th day of March, 1872, J. A. L. Tice was appointed treasurer to fill vacancy caused by the death of John Remick.

† Resigned November 19, 1877, and C. A. Vogt appointed to fill vacancy.

ward, N. H. Brainerd, S. J. Hess; third ward, A. J. Rider, H. F. Bonorden; fourth ward, Jos. Dehner, J. M. B. Letovsky; fith ward, Frank Tanner, Geo. W. Ball.

THE CITY HALL.

At the present time, (1882,) Iowa City has the largest and finest city hall of any city in the State—not even excepting Des Moines.

The building was erected in 1881, at the corner of Washington and Linn streets, on a lot that the city bought from Peter M. Musser, May 24, 1875, for $2,500, and was completed ready for use January 1, 1882. The lot, building, bell and furniture cost about $19,000.

BURNING OF THE CITY HALL.

In the night of September, 1882, the city hall was burned, the fire probably having originated from a gas jet left burning under the hose rack in the room of "Protection" engine company. The gas had been left burning at its proper height; but when the lights in stores, hotels and other places were shut off, of course the pressure was increased on the few burners still open, and from this cause the flame is supposed to have overreached its bounds, and in some way caught some inflammable material. The fire was witnessed by the writer hereof, but we clip from the *Press* report the following points:

Shortly after one o'clock on Friday morning last, officer Scott Wilson saw from Ham's hall a slight blaze in the committee room in the northwest corner of the building. The alarm was speedily given, and the two halls where dances were in progress poured out their throngs. The fire, when discovered, was largely in the upper part of the building. In ten minutes after the alarm was given the whole garrett was on fire and the flames bursting from windows and eaves. The firemen worked with a nervous energy, but fate was against them. Unfortunately three hundred feet of hose was burned in the beginning of the fire so as to be rendered useless, and efforts of the brave men were sadly clogged. The first floor of the west half of the building comprising the mayor's and marshal's office and the lock-up suffered little damage by fire. The walls all stand, and the fire burning from the top down are not irreparably damaged. All the furniture on the upper floor was destroyed. The stout timbers held the heavy bell until it was well nigh white hot; when it fell it crashed through the smoking floors and lies in the cellar. Its loss is little regretted; it was a failure from the first, and the one good thing that may come out of the fire will be a good bell.

The total loss will reach about $17,000. The insurance is:

National Hartford (Dodder)	$ 2,000
Franklin, Philadelphia (Bacon)	2,000
Alliance, New York (Shipman)	2,000
Niagara, New York, (Swisher)	2,000
Underwriters, Boston (Hutchinson)	1,500
Hawkeye, Des Moines (Towns)	500
Total	$10,000

The insurances were promptly adjusted, and on September 20th the

contract for rebuilding the hall was let to Messrs. Sheets & Gesberg for $9,925.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The "Rescue" Hook and Ladder Company was organized May 21, 1872, with H. Morrow, foreman; H. Murray, first assistant; H. Gearkee, second assistant; A. J. Ruter, treasurer; A. J. Tucker, secretary. The membership then was forty men. This company has attended all fires since its organization; has had two members killed and several injured while in the performance of duty. In 1882 there are fifty members, it being the largest company in the department. The officers are E. E. Brainerd, foreman; W. E. C. Foster, first assistant; A. G. Tucker, second assistant; M. W. Davis, treasurer; Charles Shrader, secretary.

OFFICERS OF FIRE DEPARTMENT, 1882.

Chief, James Brannan.
First Assistant, J. K. Baranek.
Second Assistant, Joseph Myers.
Foreman "Rescue" hook and ladder, E. E. Brainerd.
Foreman "Protection" engine, L. D. Porch.
Foreman "Protection" hose, Henry Langenberg.
Foreman "Clark" engine, F. R. Stebbins.
Foreman "Clark" hose, E. A. Comstock.
Foreman "Ever Ready" hook and ladder, Milton Hess. This is the boys' company.

[Ed. Brainerd furnished the items of history of "Rescue" Hook and Ladder Company, but no other company furnished any, hence it is no fault of the historian that they do not appear.]

FINANCES—RAILROAD BONDS, ETC.

March 12, 1855, Iowa City voted to take $50,000 stock in the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company. 339 ballots were cast; 308 were for taking stock, 30 against, and 1 defective ballot.

March 23, 1857, the city clerk copied the following receipt upon the city records:

NEW YORK, March 13, 1857.

It is hereby certified, that Iowa City, in the State of Iowa, has paid the sum of fifty thousand dollars in bonds, and is the owner of that amount of the capital stock in the first division of the Mississippi & Missouri railroad, from the city of Davenport to Iowa City, and that the same shall not be diverted therefrom without the consent of said Iowa City.

Given under our hands and seal of the company.

SEAL. A. C. FLAGG, *Treas.* JOHN A. DIX, *President M. & M. R. R. Co.*

Iowa City has over $50,000 of this debt to pay yet, being balance on a compromise.

July 5, 1853, the assessment of real property in Iowa City was $155,670,

with the improvements exempt; personal property was $148,918; polls, 333; dogs, 108.

CITY FINANCES, NOV. 1, 1882.

8 per cent city bonds, due in 1891	$ 27,500 00
7 per cent city bonds, due in 1885	9,300 00
6 per cent city bonds, due in 1896-97	27,500 00
5 per cent city bonds, due in 1891	13,000 00
6 per cent city bonds, due in 1897	5,000 00
7 per cent city bonds, for pest house, due Dec., 1882	550 00
Total	$ 82,850 00

March 16, 1874, total indebtedness was $115,358 70.

The city indebtedness has been lessened in eight years, $32,508 70.

Total estimated value of all the resources of the city, 1882, $46,162 55.

Total estimated expenditures of the city for the year 1882, $35,772 08.

The city commenced mecadamizing its streets in 1872, and has completed a block and more each year since. The first work was on South Capital street; the next year Clinton and Washington streets, and this year [1882] finds Dubuque, Iowa avenue and College streets, and in fact all the streets in the business portion of the city are in splendid condition; and Iowa City has the finest mecadamized streets of any city in Iowa.

WARD BOUNDARIES.

An Ordinance defining the boundaries of the several wards of Iowa City, Iowa.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the City Council of Iowa City*, That all that part of said Iowa City, lying south of the center of College street and west of the center of Linn street, shall constitute the first ward of said Iowa City.

SEC. 2. That all that part of said Iowa City, lying north of the center of College street, and west of the center of Linn street, shall constitute the second ward of said Iowa City.

SEC. 3. That all that part of said Iowa City, lying north of the center of Bloomington street, and east of the center of Linn street, shall constitute the third ward of said Iowa City.

SEC, 4. That all that part of said Iowa City, lying south of the center of Bloomington street, and east of the center of Linn street, and north of the center of College street, shall constitute the fourth ward of said Iowa City.

SEC. 5. That all that part of said Iowa City, lying south of the center of College street, and east of the center of Linn street, shall constitute the fifth ward of said Iowa City.

SEC. 6. For the purposes of this ordinance and so far as it is applicable, the center lines of all streets named in this ordinance as division lines, or boundary lines of the several wards of Iowa City, are hereby extended to the present corporate limits of said Iowa City as defined and established by resolution of the City Council of said city, passed May 5th, 1876.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

SEC. 8. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after March 1st, 1879.

Passed December 6th, 1878.

MEETINGS.

An Ordinance establishing the time for the regular meetings of the City Council.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by City Council of Iowa City*, That from and after the passage and legal publication of this ordinance the regular meetings of the City Council for each year shall commence on the evening of the third Monday in March, and thereafter shall be held on the first Friday evening of each month. The hour of meeting from the first day of April until the first day of October shall be at eight o'clock P. M., and during the remainder of the year at seven and a half o'clock P. M.

SEC. 2. All ordinances in conflict with this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Passed January 2d, 1880. Published January 7th, 1880.

CITY HOSPITAL.—PEST HOUSE.—CEMETERY.

March 5, 1855, a board of health was created—but what they did, and who they were the record does not say. It is reported that Iowa City had a few cases of cholera in 1854, '55 and '56. The Oakland Cemetery has a great many head stones, showing that a number of people died in those years; but we find no mention made of it in the papers published here in those years, and nothing on the city records, only that a motion was under consideration in 1855 in the city council to build a hospital; but they decided in October not to build because the time had passed that year for needing one.

December 23, 1881, the city bought lot No. 3, block 10, Wood's Addition to Iowa City, from John W. Porter, with a two story frame building thereon, for $550, to be used as a pest house, the city being afflicted to a slight extent with small-pox.

February 13, 1843, the legislature of the territory of Iowa donated outlot No. 10, to Iowa City, and on the 6th day of February, 1854, Judge George W. McCleary and S. Hemstead, Secretary of State, made a deed for the same to Iowa City—expressing therein that it should be used for a public burying ground. It contains about one acre. It is called Oakland Cemetery. The city has bought additional ground until they now have about six acres. The Catholic Cemetery, adjoining Oakland Cemetery, contains about three acres. These grounds are in the north-east portion of the city.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS.

The following statements are based on the monthly and quarterly reports of 1881–82: 3,200 letters are put in the boxes every day, and sometimes the number far exceeds that. Besides that large number of letters, at least 5,000 packages of papers are received every day, the aggregate weight of which is about 800 pounds. About 20 post office orders are presented daily, the amount of money thus paid out averaging

$300, and the fees on these orders netting Uncle Sam a revenue of about three dollars. The money orders issued from the office average about 18 per day. 142 lock boxes have been added during the past year, making in all 461 lock and 1000 call boxes. That these are all taken is a sufficient showing of the demands on the office. Twenty-four mails are daily sent out from the office and as many reach it. Twelve go into, and the same number come from the country, while the railroads bring and carry away the rest.

Mail matter dispatched in 1881:

Number of pieces first class	567,684
" " second class	560,800
" " merchandise	840

Mail received:

Letters and postal cards	939,900	
Papers and second class	804,524	
Merchandise	3,328	
Money orders issued	5,148	$51,324.08
Money orders paid	5,824	74,022.04

THE OPERA HOUSE.

This building was erected on the site of the old Clinton House, which was burned down in 1872. The foundations are of limestone from the quarries in Johnson county, and Mr. J. O'Hanlon saw that the work was done right. The opera house proper has a frontage on Clinton street of 71 feet and 80 on College. The main entrance is on College street through two double doors. The ticket office is on the first floor between the landings of the broad stairways that lead, by the ample vestibule, to the auditorium which is entered through two double doors. From the vestibule to the main floor two broad stairways lead to another large vestibule from which entrance is made to the gallery through two large doors. The stage, located on the south side of the room, is 60x30 feet. The fire proof scenery, consisting of eight complete sets, composed of chambers of the Louis XV style, modern chambers, Bastillian prison, rustic kitchen, perspective street, a street house, water landscapes, garden and rustic cottages, with wings to match all of the above scenes, and the proscenium drapery, border top and sky borders, and the imposing drop curtain. The stage is lighted with 21 burners in the foot lights and 54 burners in border lights above the stage, with strong reflectors all arranged so there is no danger by fire. The auditorium is 50x60 feet, the parquet will seat 234, the dress circle 266 and the gallery about 550 persons very comfortably, and by putting chairs in the aisles about 1,400 people can be accommodated. It is lighted by a large reflector with 64 burners, and seven two burner brackets under the gallery. The ceiling is elaborately ornamented, relieved in the four corners by the finely painted portraits of Myerbeer in the S. E.; Beethoven, in the S. W.; Mozart, in the N. W.; and Wagner, in the N. E. corner, and in the center of the proscenium an

elegant picture of Shakespeare. The whole building is heated by steam. The chairs in the auditorium are of the improved style of perforated wood tilting opera chairs. The plans of the building were drawn by R. S. Finkbine, who supervised its construction as architect. The brick were burned by N. Oaks and laid by the day under the supervision of Thomas Hill and Hon. E. Clark. The iron work was furnished by Tulloss & Co.; the stone work by J. W. Sterling & Co. and the painting of the wood work was done by Mahana Bros. The wood work was done by Sheets, Gesburg & Co. The galvanized irom cornice and balustrade were manufactured and put up by Maresh & Holubar. The painting and sanding of these galvanized iron work was done by David Coover. The iron roof was laid by J. N. Seydel. The steam heating apparatus and water pipes were put in by the Haxton Steam Heating Co. The gas pipes and fixtures were all put in by Mr. Mathew Maher. The Opera House is owned by Messrs. Clark and Hill, and is one of the creditable business enterprises of the city.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL.

It is a large three-story brick building, situated on the corner of Clinton street and Iowa Avenue. The post-office occupies the corner room on the first floor. It is the largest hotel in the city. The second floor is used for an office, sample-room, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen, and the balance of the building contains 40 rooms for the accommodation of guests. The building is owned by the Hon. Peter A. Dey (the Thompson estate) of Iowa City. This hotel was inaugurated in 1872, by Col. M. D. Wood, who has been its proprietor ever since.

MANUFACTORIES.

Iowa City contains a goodly number of important and creditable manufacturing enterprises, such as require steam power, and a considerable investment of business talent and cash capital to carry them on. The writer of this history prepared blanks and sent out to seventeen such establishments, requesting a return of such facts as would enable us to give a sketch of their business in the history of Johnson county. Some complained that former sketches published had been incorrect; some declined to make any statement, and some sent us a verbal reference to a sketch printed somewhere, some time, without giving date or furnishing a copy. Blanks were sent to flouring-mills, paper-mill, pearl-mill, oil-mill, elevator, breweries, planing-mill, iron-works, glucose-works, alcohol-works, glass-works, gas-works, banks, etc., with a view of showing the manufacturing and commercial status of Iowa City in 1882. Such frequent complaint was made of errors in former publications that we aimed to obtain data from first hands, and on their own authority. But the following are all the manufactories that furnished their statistics, and much

as he regrets the meager showing here made for Iowa City's great industries, the writer wishes it distinctly understood that the deficiency in this respect is from no fault or neglect on his part.

CITY GAS WORKS.

The Gas Company was first organized Nov. 9, 1857.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the City Council of Iowa City*, That John N. Coldren & Co., their associates, successors and assigns, as individuals or as a body corporate, under such name as they may hereafter adopt, be and they are hereby authorized, and the exclusive privilege is hereby granted to the said John N. Coldren & Co., their associates, successors and assigns, for the term of twenty years from the passage of this ordinance, to use the streets, alleys and public grounds of said Iowa City, including any territory that may hereafter be annexed to said city, for the purpose of laying down pipes for conveying gas for supplying said city, and the inhabitants thereof with gaslight: *Provided*, That said said John N. Coldren & Co., their associates, successors and assigns, shall give the street commissioner of said city three days' notice in writing previous to the opening of any street, alley or public grounds, for the purpose aforesaid, and shall not unnecessarily obstruct the passage of the said streets, alleys or public grounds: *Provided also*, That no street shall be so obstructed as to entirely prevent the passage of teams at any time.

SEC. 2. The privileges hereby granted are upon the express condition that the said John N. Coldren & Co., their associates, successors and assigns, shall within eight (8) months from the passage of this ordinance put down three thousand and two hundred (3,200) feet of main pipe within said Iowa City, and that the price of gas to the inhabitants of said city shall be at the following rates, that is to say: whilst the number of private consumers of gas within said city shall be less than two hundred (200), the price of gas shall be five dollars and fifty cents ($5.50) per thousand cubic feet; when the number of private consumers of gas in said city shall be between two hundred (200) and three hundred and fifty (350), the price of gas shall be five dollars ($5.00) per thousand cubic feet; and when the number of private consumers shall exceed three hundred and fifty (350), the price of gas shall be four dollars and fifty cents ($4.50) por thousand cubic feet.

Passed April 8, 1870.

Gas Bills.—The city pays for 115 lamps—$3,600—to the Iowa City Gas and Light Company, now owned and controlled by J. K. Graves & Co., of Dubuque, Iowa. In 1879 the city council put up about sixty kerosene lamps on the outskirts of the city.

THE CITY WATER WORKS.

The ordinance under which the water works were erected was passed July 17, 1882. Among other things, it provides, in section 9, for seventy-five hydrants, at $60 each per year, and $50 each for any additional number the city may order. Free use of water is stipulated for washing streets and alleys, sprinkling public grounds, cleaning fire apparatus, use in city hall, two public fountains, four watering troughs, and as many public drinking faucets on fire hydrants as the city council may order.

Section 12 provides that a tax levy, not to exceed five mills on the dollar, may be assessed only on property within the limit of fire protection by the water works.

Section 7 provides that "the machinery used in the construction of said works shall consist of one Holly's quadruplex compound condensing pumping engines, in complete working order, and having a capacity to deliver into the mains one and one-half million gallons of water in twenty-four hours. This engine and pumps will consist of four engines and four pumps, and can be run with one, two, three, or four pumps at pleasure of engineer. There shall also be placed in pumping-house a duplex pump of one million gallons daily capacity, making a daily pumping capacity of two and one half million gallons in twenty-four hours. There shall be erected a stone and brick pumping-house to contain said machinery.

SEC. 10. The said grantees, their heirs, or assigns, shall at all times, in case of fire alarm cause a sufficient pressure to be kept up at the fire hydrants in use to throw six streams of water simultaneously out of one and one-fourth inch nozzles or eight streams from one inch nozzles a distance of 150 feet horizontally, or 100 feet perpendicularly from any hydrant or hose attached thereto in the city, such streams to be thrown from at least 150 feet of hose.

SEC. 16. The water furnished to said city by said grantees, their heirs, or assigns shall be well filtered, and at all times clean, pure, and wholesome, and all filters shall be cleaned as often as necessary, and all mains, pipes, and hydrants shall be well washed and cleaned at least once a month, or oftener, if necessary.

The above are the main points of general public interest, the rest is merely the ordinary working details of the contract between the city corporation and the water-works company. There were to be five and one-fourth miles of main pipes laid, and seventy double discharge fire hydrants ready for service by January 1, 1883. The pumping-house and filter are on the river bank at the junction of Bloomington and Madison streets.

ALCOHOL WORKS.

The company was organized June 2, 1879. Works started November, 10, 1879. Buildings and machinery cost $50,000. Average run within the last year, 600 bushels per day. Suspended temporarily in 1882 because supply of grain was short, and not a good season for feeding cattle. Average number of hands employed, 40—not including the *five* U. S. revenue officers. The product was nearly all exported—principally to Spain. Their tax-paying market was Rock Island and New York. Total working capital in the business, $100,000. Have large ice-house; 12 cattle-sheds; 8 cribs, besides other storage room; total capacity of grain storage, 100,000 bushels. Up to October, 1882, no serious accident had ever occurred in these works.

GLUCOSE WORKS.

Iowa City Grape Sugar Company Works first started March 1, 1881. Cost of grounds, buildings and machinery, $160,000. Present capital in the business $200,000. Daily capacity of works, 2,000 bushels of corn,

for which three car loads of coal is used. Average number of hands employed 100—two sets: twelve hours on and twelve off. Products last year, total, 12,000 cases of goods. Goods prepared for table use, and sold to wholesale houses, grocers and confectioners. Manufacture grape sugar, glucose, and corn syrups. No accident has ever happened in these work (Sept. 10, 1882). W. P. Coast, president; W. J. Allen, superintendent; Samuel Sharpless, treasurer; E. G. Fracker, secretary till June, 1882—after that time A. J. Hershire was the secretary.

THE IOWA CITY PACKING COMPANY.

Situated on the switch of the B., C. R. & N. R. R. in the south part of Iowa City, not far from the distillery. It was completed in the fall of 1881, and the company operated all winter, and until hogs could not be had, then closed up; but opened again Nov. 1, 1882. It is one of the chief business enterprises of Iowa City. Its capacity is 500 hogs per day. The officers of the company are the Hon. Ezekiel Clark, president, and A. C. Younkin, secretary; T. G. Glover, superintendent. There are three car and four wagon shutes for unloading hogs into the pens. The usual partitions, gates and means of sorting and separating the animals are used, and the floored pens lead into a way to the platform of the great Victor scale which weighs a car load at a draught. When slaughtering begins the animals are driven from the pens into the elevator, by which they enter the building at the second story. Once inside, they wind up and up approaching the knife by easy stages until they reach the top floor where in a close corner they are caught, hung up by the heels, stuck, and passed on to be dropped into the scalding vat. From the time they take the knife till they take the water they pass over and parallel to a trough which catches their blood, as the dish did the gore of cock robin. Plunged into the hot bath they go through it, are thrown by a mechanical contrivance on to a long table and pass under the hands of the "scrapers." Cleaned of their hair they are gambreled and pass to the "gutters," are disembowled and robbed of their rough lard.

"The gambrels are hung on wheels which run on an iron way and carry the hog into the cooling room," a great apartment well aired and with a capacity of 2,200 hogs. Here, still on the gambrels, they are ranged in long rows and allowed to cool off. At the end of each row is a trap door. Below are the dungeons called the "chill room" that holds 3,000 hogs Cages of ice makes its temperature arctic. The carcasses are split and dropped through the traps to be hung up in that cold air, where the last pulse of animal heat is soon chilled and the meat becomes firm and solid. Out of this they go into the cutting room and are cut into the various parts and pieces known to commerce. From this room is one shute for the "long and short clear" and another for the shoulders and hams, through which they go into the "bulking" room below. This room is chilled also,

and the temperature is kept even by quadruple sashed windows and thick walls. Here the meat is cured.

What becomes of the rest of the hog? To begin with, his blood is caught in that trough away up under his death bed and passes into a great iron pipe and starts back down stairs. His viscera and rough lard are taken from the gutters, and thrown into great tanks and pass thence into retorts nearty full of water. At the upper end of these are pipes which carry off the lard as it rises from the boiling, while the lower ends open and discharge the residue down below. Going down stairs, we enter the "fertilizing room" where the bones, blood and all the offal come for conversion into manure. The iron pipe discharges the blood into vats where it is steam cooked until you can cut it with a knife and it looks like liver. It is then put into the dryer, a device which reduces it to a dry powder and one of the best manures for use on pasture, meadow or corn, and first on the list of the cotton planters, so when we put on a clean shirt we are clad in the hog we slopped and fed and ran after a year before, for his blood has passed in the chemistry of nature, into the cotton plant to perfect its fiber. To this room come the bones and all of the hog that is uneatable and is reduced to powder and caked for manure. The fine lard is steamed and its "cracklings" come here too. The completion of this best building and its successful operation for one year are important events in the growth and history of Iowa City.

The following reminiscence of old-time pork enterprise is from the *State Press*, and comes in here appropriately for comparison with the great modern packing-house above described:

"In early days when hogs were not so plenty nor so well bred, there was a packing-house here. It was built, owned and run by the late John Powell, a merchant and factor who wrought great results out of the small opportunities offered by frontier commerce. His pork-house stood not far from the site of the Washington House, west side of the University campus, then the "Capital Square," and in 1851, it stood with its foundation in the waters of the great flood and its walls a lonely sentinel over the waste of wet which stretched from the hills on Clear creek west of the Rock Island track to the west line of the campus, and again from the line of hills which close upon the river at Richard Sanders', clear across to the ridge of Gen. Morris' 'Tulip Hill' farm. In that old house Mr. Powell bulked pork in winter. The hogs were hazel splitters, with lots of lean. The meat was cured and sent to St. Louis in the spring on flatboats which were poled down the rivers. There it was exchanged for merchandise, which would be brought back on a steamboat."

THE GREAT WESTERN BREWERY.

One of the largest breweries in the State, is owned by John P. Dostal, and is located on the corner of Gilbert and Market streets. The first building of this brewery was built by Rupert in 1857. Dostal bought this property in 1873, and built the malt house, and in 1877 he built an addition and put in steam. The capacity is 25,000 barrels a year. There

is a cellar under the whole building, and a fine ice house was built in 1878, 150 feet in length, 35 feet wide and 20 feet high. He also manufactures mineral water.

An official report made by collector Davis for 1866 shows that 4,119 barrels of beer were manufactured and sold in Iowa City during that year.

June 23, 1867, a fire occurred which destroyed eight buildings, on Iowa avenue and Clinton street. Among them was the first brick building erected in the city twenty-seven years before, by a Mr. Bostwick, and of which George T. Andrews was the architect. Mr. Crum's printing office was burned at the same time, after having occupied the same room for twenty-six years. The *Iowa City Standard* was printed there in 1840.

IOWA CITY CONDENSED.

At Iowa City steam and river turn many wheels.

	No. of Employes.
Iowa alcohol works	40
Iowa City grape sugar works	75
Iowa City glass works	60
Pearl oat meal mill at Coralville	12
Marsh & Holubar, cornice makers	20
M. T. Close & Sons, paper mill, Coralville	40
M. T. Close & Co., oil mill	30
Val Miller's flour mill, Coralville	10
Iowa City flour mills, Lyman Parsons	6
Ryerson & Son, flour mill	7
Hawkeye machine shops	20
Sheets, Getsburg & Co., planing mill	30
Hotz & Co., brewery	6
Englest & Rittenmyer, brewery	8
J. P. Dostal's brewery	10
Jaym, bridge-builder	6
Long & Sons, bridge builders	10
Steam heating shop	10
Broom factory	8
Water works	20
Gas works	10
C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co	30
B., C. R. & N. R. R. Co	30

In addition to this we may add that Iowa City has 3 good banks, 30 benevolent institutions, 15 churches, 25 manufacturing establishments of all kinds, 340 business places, 10 wholesale houses, and the most public buildings of State and county of any city in Iowa.

ROSTER OF TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR 1882.

Big Grove Township—J. P., P. B. Andrews, U. C. Brown; constables, W. A. Palmar, Jas. Payn; clerk, M. Schircliff; assessor, A. M. White; trustees, P. Hauptman, A. W. Beuter and Jacob Kessler.

Cedar Township.—J. P., Nelson Paxson, Eli Dickey; constable, N. Swafford; clerk, S. M. Bowman; assessor, J. L. Adams; trustees, James Drabek, John E. Adams, and D. Malony.

Clear Creek Township.—J. P., Geo. W. Watson, Lorenzo Davis; constables, David Walker, Pat. Murphy; clerk, John D. Colony; assessor, J. M. Douglass; trustees, Nath. Bowers, J. C Hamilton.

Fremont Township.—J. P., Richard Huskins, Eli Fountain; constables, Geo. Edmonds, E. Reppert; clerk, G. W. Hensley; assessor, Isaac Fairchild; trustees, Geo. Pepple, D. Carey, and T. Carl.

Graham Township.—J. P., F. A. Beranek and Geo. Atkinson; constables, J. A. Holland, John Lumpa; clerk, J. W. Holland; assessor, Eugene Sullivan; trustees, Thomas Metcalf, J. M. Huffman and Charles Dingleberry.

Hardin Township.—J. P., John Reynolds and Thos. Watson; constable, John Dooley; clerk, J. R. Healy; assessor, Owen T. Gallagy; trustees, Nathan Crow and A. Smith.

Iowa City Township.—J. P., G. W. Dodder, D. S. Barber; constables, W. W. Paterson, James Havlik; clerk, L. A. Allen; assessor, J. P. Pisha; trustees, J. N. Clark, F. W. Rabenau and J. P. Pisha.

Jefferson Township.—J. P., Geo. C. Andrews, F. J. Pudill; constables, M. Anderson, A. Nerba; clerk, Paul Korab; assessor, Joseph Horak; trustees, Frank Sulek, J. S. Bowersox and J. W. Graham.

Liberty Township.—J. P., Gregory Gross, M. Birrer; constables, Anthony Miller, John Melleker; clerk, Gregory Gross; assessor, Jacob Overholtzer; trustees, Jo. S. Ruppencamp, Joseph Hirt and Jones Hartman.

Lincoln Township.—J. P., James McFadden and Hugh Crawford; constables, John Peckham, Gus. Seiver; clerk, Charles Sheppard; assessor, A. R. Cherry; trustees, A. Sheland, Wm. Dodd and Claus Lutze.

Lucas Township.—J. P., G. R. Irish and Alix Kozer; constable, George T. Borland and Wm. Davis; clerk, J. G. Sperry; assessor, S. P. Fry; trustees, Paul Causter, Wm. Hanke and J. G. Crain.

Monroe Township.—J. P., A. P. Miller, Graham Thorn; constables, Levi Anderson, Joseph Konasek; clerk, Graham Thorn; assessor, Joseph Konasek; trustees, Josiah Millward, A. D. Slezak, A. Holubar.

Madison Township.—J. P., A. J. Rope, James Chamberlain; constable, Samuel Alloway; clerk, R. H. Wray; assessor, M. Young; trustees, James Bridenstine, O. P. Babcock and John Sherman.

Newport Township.—J. P., Wm. Shuck, A. M. Hubbard; constables, J.

K. McCallough, Henry Scharf; clerk, Joseph Kost; assessor, Thomas McCallough; trustees, W. J. Mullen, Frank Kasper and James Geary.

Oxford Township.—J. P., Geo. Rentz and W. H. Cotton; constables, John Berline, John Gamble; clerk, S. M. Stouffer; assessor, A. F. Bosworth; trustee, John Masten, J. Sherlock, James Hardy.

Penn Township.—J. P., Nathan Owens, T. R. Hackett; consatbles, J. F. Price, T. R. Largents; clerk, H. A. White; assessor, S. B. Myers; trustees, Abe Albright, P. Long, Isaac Myers.

Pleasant Valley Township.—J. P., Lewis Miller and Abe Rarick; constables, John Hall and Joseph Hart; clerk, Melvin Smith; assessor, Jas. S. Wilson; trustees, Geo. W. Loan, G. B. DeSellem, A. Oathout.

Scott.—J. P., J. T. Struble, W. W. Thompson; constables, J. J. Parrott, Jr., Geo. Stagg; clerk, A. O. Price; assessor, Thos. B. Allen; trustees, A. C. Whitacre, John Paulus, Emory Wescott.

Sharon Township.—J. P., T. D. Davis, Geo. W. Wagner; constables, B. B. Hughes, E. Stickler; clerk, J. S. Weeber; assessor, G. A. Yoder; trustees, Jno. T. Jones, J. Durst, R. Johnson.

Union Township.—J. P., Jeremiah Nolan, Michael Wagner; constables, Louis Rohret, Henry Weeber; clerk, John J. Bradley; assessor, Peter Rohret; trustees, T. O. Thomas, D. R. Lewis, H. Herring.

Washington Township.—J. P., Wm. Haines, J. H. McKray; constables, John Archer, Wm. Hamilton; clerk, Peter Kettles; assessor, M. Zimmerman; trustees, Wilson Murphy, Isaac Graham, D. F. Rogers.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor, A. Medowell; sheriff, John Coldren; clerk, Stephen Bradley; treasurer, Hugh McGovern; recorder, J. J. Hatz; surveyor, Ed. Worden; county superintendent, Wilson Blaine; coroner, Will Hohenschuh; board of supervisors, Jas. B. Strang, Bruce Patterson, Geo. Ulch, Frank Tanner, John Doerres; county physician, A. C. Rockey; county attorney, Samuel H. Fairall.

Township Histories.

BIG GROVE TOWNSHIP.

On April 9, 1845, by the county board it was—

Ordered, That township No. 81 north, of range No. 6 west, be and the same is hereby established as a civil township, in Johnson county, and shall be known as "Big Grove township:" That the first election for the organization of said township shall be held at the "Big Grove school house," in said township, on the first Monday of April, 1846.

Prior to this date, this territory was included first, in election precinct No. 2, and afterward in Big Grove precinct; for we find, January 9, 1842, it was

Ordered, That the place of holding elections in the second election precinct be removed from the house of Hamilton H. Kerr, to the town of Solon in said precinct.

On April 5, 1843, the above named "second election precinct" was first mentioned in the county records as Big Grove precinct. [See chapter on "Earliest Civil Subdivisions."]

WHISKY AGENCY IN BIG GROVE.

On this day, to-wit, April 6, 1857, it is—

Ordered by the county court, that the agency for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the township of Big Grove be and the same is hereby discontinued and suppressed. Whereupon Presley Connelly, the agent, made settlement, and it was found that there was a balance in his hands of the sum of $153 due the county, which was ordered to be paid into the treasury.

CLERK'S REPORT.

M. S. Shircliff, clerk of Solon city, furnishes the following report:

Big Grove township was organized in 1845. The first board of trustees were D. D. Smith, Warner Stiles and Warner Spurrier. The first clerk was Charles Connelly, and Warner Spurrier was the first assessor. The first official meetings were held at Warren Stiles' house. Jesse McGrew taught the first school; the first schoolhouse was built of logs, and was located on Mill creek, about a mile southwest of Solon. The cemetery was first used used in 1840, and is yet in use. The first person buried there was Oscar Allen. There are eight independent school districts in the township, and eight road districts. The present trustees are M. Corregan, A. W. Benton and Jacob Kessler. Clerk, J. N. Devalt. [1882.]

There is only one postoffice in the township, that of Solon, of which C. G. Swafford is postmaster since July. Before that Mrs. M. McCune held the office.

EARLIEST EVENTS.

From items furnished mostly by D. A. Pratt, but with some additional points by John Lingle, Strawder Devault and other old settlers, we compile the following record of early events in the settlement of what now forms Big Grove township.

Settler.	Year.	Section.	Where from.
Robert Mathews		36	England.
Warren Stiles	1839	26	New York State.
Jehiel Parks	1839	36	Ohio.
P. C. Brown	1839	13	Ohio.
E. M. and Moses Adams	1839	20	in Cedar twp.—Ohio.
Abner Arasmith	1839	32	Ohio.
Harvey Lyman	1840	36	Ohio and New York.
J. B. McGrew	1839	25	Pennsylvania.
A. W. Blain	1840	12	Pennsylvania.
W. D. Canon	1840		Ohio and Conn.
E. T. Pratt	1840		Ohio and Maine.

All of the above are furnished by Mr. Pratt. Mr. Lingle adds the following:

Charles Fowler	1838	9	New York.
W. Fackler	1838	3	Indiana.
Warner Spurrier	1838	15	Ohio.
Charles Connelley		21	

Mr. Devault adds:

Thomas King	1839	19	Indiana.
Strawder Devault	1839	19	Indiana.

Mr Lingle reports the first marriage in the settlement was that of Joseph Gros to Elizabeth Goetz, in February, 1841. The second one was Wendell Goetz to Miss Katie Ensinger, Sept. 28, 1841, on section four.

The first baby born was Wilber D. Cannon, son of William D. and Julia A. Cannon. [Date not given.]

Mr. Lingle reports the first death to have been George Fackler, in 1838 or '39, and buried in the Fackler grove grave yard. The first one given by Mr. Pratt was that of Cotton T. Pratt, who died February 15, 1840; buried on section thirty-six.

The first physician was a Dr. Adams, who spent the winter of 1839–'40 with J. B. McGrew. But Dr. James A. Crane was the first one that permanently located here as a physician. [Date not given.]

The first preaching was in a log cabin on section thirty-five, by a Methodist circuit rider named Faree. [No date.]

Mr. Pratt reports, the first school was taught by Mrs. Fanny Pratt at her house on section thirty-one in Cedar township (on line between Cedar and Big Grove) in the summer of 1841, charging one dollar per

month per pupil. She afterward married Anderson Meacham, and the first school house was built by the neighbors clubbing together, in 1842; a log house, on the southwest quarter of section twenty-three.

But Mr. Lingle reports the first school house as built on section 9, by Chauncy Fowler, in 1843 or '44. He says it was about fourteen feet square—built of round logs: but there was one log left out, and the hole was covered with greased paper for a window. There was no floor; and a big fireplace at one end, with huge back-log and forestick, and then plenty of small wood, served to keep it warm in the coldest days.

One report says the first weaving of cloth was done by Mr. Valentine Fackler; and another says, by Mrs. Fanny Pratt. [No date given in either case.]

Mr. Pratt relates: "We had to go to mill across Cedar river and on to near where the town of Tipton, the county seat of Cedar county, now stands. In 1840 we paid 50 cents per bushel for corn, and hauled it 25 or or 30 miles. But it was harder times afterward, when we had grain to sell, for we couldn't get money for it at any price."

H. H. Kerr built the first house where the town of Solon now stands. The house is now [1882] occupied by A. J. Beuter.

FINE STOCK.

Charles Pratt, one mile north of Solon, has a herd of thirty-two pure bred Short-Horns; he has been engaged about six years in rearing this breed of cattle. He also has about 600 head of sheep—supposed to be the largest flock now in the county.

Charles W. McCune commenced in 1876 the breeding of Short-Horn cattle. He bought a herd of twenty-five pure bred importd Short-Horns, from the well-known Boothe and Bates strains of this favorite English breed. The prices he paid for this herd ranged from $150 to $1,400 per head. He has made two sales—the first in 1878, when he sold fifty head of pure breds; the second, in August, 1880, when he sold sixty head. He now [2882] has but nine head left of the imported thoroughbreds.

ORCHARDS.

Rudolph Stortzer, on section 6, has an orchard of about 500 trees—mostly apples of winter varieties. He says the Fulton and Ben Davis are the best varieties for this climate.

Charles Pratt has a fine orchard of about seven acres.

[See fruit list for Johnson county in chapter on "Agriculture, Horticulture, etc."]

ACCIDENTS.

Peter Stortzer, who lived on section 6, was killed in April, 1864, by a harrow falling on him. He was loading it into a wagon, when by some mishap it fell back, knocking him down, and one of the teeth pierced into his head just by the ear, from which he died in a very short time. This happened but a few rods west of where Rudolph Stortzer now lives.

August 14, 1865, Sebastian Heid, son of John Heid, Sr., was walking on a board in the saw mill on section 28, when the board tipped and threw him across a buzz saw which was in motion. It sawed him completely through from one shoulder to the opposite hip, of course killing him instantly.

In the summer of 1862, Dr. Greis, of Solon, saw a storm coming up and went out to fix up his rain barrel, when he was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

CREEKS.

In the early settlement days a Mr. Clarkson fell into an unknown stream. He said laughingly that he had been "dipped in Jordan." The joke hitched on so well to the disputes about true Bible baptism that it was kept agoing; and that stream has been called Jordan creek ever since.

Mill creek was so called from the first saw mill in the township being located on it, in 1839.

Lingle creek was named after Thomas Lingle, who built a flouring mill on this stream in 1840.

MILLS.

The first saw mill built in Big Grove township, was by Anthony Sells, on section 29, in 1839. It was an upright saw.

The first flouring mill was built by Thomas Lingle in 1840, on section 9, on the stream which has ever since been known as Lingle creek. This mill was built of hewed logs, sixteen feet square and two stories high. The burrs were made of "niggar head" stones and found here on the prairies; they ground corn, wheat, and buckwheat, which were all sifted in the same bolt. The people for twenty miles around flocked here to get grinding done. The Lingle mill kept running for eight or nine years. There is now a small mill at the same place, owned by F. Riddle, a Bohemian gentleman, and is known as the "Bohemian Mill."

There is a stone quarry on section 35, on the old Joseph Beuter farm, which has been worked more than thirty years. Mr. Beuter quarried stone there before his death, and also burned lime there. The rock burns into excellent lime, and also furnishes good stone for building purposes.

There are several smaller quarries along the bluffs.

There are three or four ancient mounds on the northwest quarter of section 27. There are from four to five feet high, about thirty feet across, and have trees fourteen inches thick growing on them. They lie along the backbone of the divide in a southeast direction, about a hundred feet apart.

Mr. Rudolph Stortzer, now living on section 6, an old and successful hunter, one day shot a female deer that had a horn about a foot long, with four prongs on one side of her head—the only instance he ever heard of where a doe had horns.

Mrs. Anastasia Beuter, a lady eighty years old and now living on sec-

tion 35, has a powder horn which is marked thus: "Made by James Taylor, September 27, 1857, at Fort Edward." The inscription is cut into the horn in large plains letters, besides several fancy and ornamental figures. This relic has been in the family a great many years.

The oldest person in Big Grove township is Christian Hess, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in September, 1800, and came to Iowa in 1868. He was living and enjoying good health in September, 1882.

Jacob F. Gobin, now living on section 13, started the first drug store in Johnson county, at Iowa City, in 1841.

ALPHONSO B. NEWCOMB

was born at Enfield, Connecticut, April 10, 1805. His grandfather was a physician in that place, and married the daughter of Gov. Terry of Connecticut. His father moved to the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y., when Alphonso was but a child, and after serving as a lieutenant-colonel in the war of 1812, and while holding the office of custom-house officer at the mouth of the Genessee river, died when the subject of this sketch was about ten years of age, leaving the family dependent upon their own exertions.

Alphonso began the battle of life as cabin boy on a lake steamer, and gradually worked his way up the rounds of sailor life. But when comparatively a young man he left the lakes and engaged in the mercantile business in Pontiac, Michigan. He was then connected with the Hudson's Bay Fur Co., and traveled extensively through the great Northwest, then uninhabited save by wild animals and the yet wilder red men.

He came to Iowa City in 1841, and was the builder of the dam, and one one of the owners of the flouring-mills first erected where Coralville now stands.

During the "gold fever" of 1850 he was one of the bold "Argonauts" who undertook the long and perilous journey "across the plains," leaving Iowa City on the 15th of April, 1840. Accompanied by his wife and little daughter, he began his pilgrimage toward the setting sun. The adventurous journey was accomplished with their slow-moving oxen in about five months. He went to Butte county, California, and for nine years divided his time between mining, lumbering, and selling goods. He was the first postmaster at Bidwell's Bar, the town at which he was located, and erected extensive saw-mills at Berry Creek, seven miles from that place. At the end of nine years, having met with varying fortune, and his health beginning to fail, he returned to "the states" by the way of South America, in which country he spent some time. Landing at New York, he made a short tour through several of the eastern states, but finally came back to Iowa City. He remained there but a short time and then moved to a farm twelve miles north of that place, upon which he lived quietly for sixteen years. At the end of that time he sold his farm

and moved to the neighboring village of Solon, where he spent the remaining six years of his life. He died of heart disease on the 9th of June, 1882, after an illness of two weeks, at the ripe age of 77 years.

THE TOWN OF SOLON.

The *Solon Reaper*, of date July 28, 1882, published a sketch of the village history, from which we glean a few points:

The founder of Solon, as far as information can be ascertained, is one John West, who it is said laid out the first town proper of Solon in the year 1842.* The same became vacated for some reason or other in 1847. In the year 1850, H. H. Kerr and P. B. Anders resurrected the vacated town proper and laid out in lots the town of Solon the second time.

John Brakel was the first who started in business here, opening a blacksmith shop in the year 1843, and continuing the same many years. P. B. Anders opened in the same line in 1848. The first hotel, or rather an inn, was put up by George Gruel in 1850.

In the year 1870, the citizens of Solon were made happy by the news of the approach of the iron horse, from Burlington north, through here, and great joy and enthusiasm prevailed.

Since the construction of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway, the town remained quiet, people came and went, and nothing of much importance happened until the year 1877, when the town was incorporated and made its own laws for its citizens to abide by.

The first meeting of the officers of the incorporated town was held July 2, 1877, which consisted of the following:

Mayor, A. B. Newcomb.

Councilmen, P. N. Connelly, D. R. Randall, John Hess, Geo. Mattas, R. C. Caldwell.

Recorder, Wm. Buchanan.

Marshal, F. A. Heinsius.

The officers elected in March, 1882, were:

Mayor, A. P. Walker.

Trustees, D. A. Pratt, Geo. Corrigan, D. R. Randall, J. H. Fisher, W. A. Palmer, A. C. Swafford.

Marshal, Jos. Pitlik.

Recorder, M. S. Shircliff.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF SOLON.

L. M. Lawyer, dry goods and groceries.
Shircliff & Fisher, dry goods and groceries.
Swafford Bros., dry goods and groceries.
A. Serovy, dry goods and groceries.
W. T. Pratt, dry goods and millinery.
W. T. Pratt, hardware and drugs.
Otto Heinsius, drugs.
A. Serovy, City Hotel.
Mrs. C. Palmer, Palmer House.
Joseph Pauba, dealer in implements and grain buyer.
Joseph Pitlik, harness.
Jacob Pauba, Solon mills.

*Mr. Kerr says it was on the 25th, 26th and 27th of October, 1840 (not '42), that he and West first platted and staked off the town.

Phillip Duel, furniture.
E. M. Burgess, physician.
J. S. Crain, physician.
Otto Heinsius, physician.
E. M. Rogers, physician.
D. A. Pratt, lumber dealer.
G. A. Mattas, lumber dealer.
Joseph Payn, restaurant.
C. H. Palmer, livery.
Caldwell & Pratt, livery.
A. C. Swafford, lawyer.
I. C. Brockel, blacksmith.
W. Jedlcika, blacksmith.
John R. Hess, wagon-maker.
D. M. Rogers, confectionery and books.
Catholic Church.
M. E. Church.
German Evangelical Church.
John Egermeyer, meat market.
Joseph Wlach, meat market.
Kucera & Zajicek, shoemakers.
Fisher & Beck, Solon brewery.
John Kurtz, saloon.
Joseph Wlach, saloon.
John Egermeyer, saloon.
Frank Veshek, saloon.
Mrs. T. Kintz, saloon.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Solon is especially proud of her graded schools, in the higher department of which Latin is taught, as preparatory for entering the State University. It is reported that the first school house in the town of Solon was built by or known as the C. H. Palmer school house. (No date given.) In 1879 the corporation built a fine two-story frame school house, with a tower—four rooms, and seating capacity for 500 (?); cost $3,400. The graded school was organized in November, 1878.

The first school board consisted of the following gentlemen: Secretary, A. J. Beuter; treasurer, L. M. Lawyer; directors, D. A. Pratt, P. B. Anders, and W. E. Kester.

The first teachers in the graded school were four in number, as follows:

W. H. Martin, principal.

Miss Lillie Harvey, assistant principal.

Miss Minnie Sterrett, intermediate.

Miss Annie Nedobety, primary.

The number of pupils enrolled was 200, the actual full attendance was 165.

The present officers of the school board are as follows:

D. A. Pratt, president; F. J. Wertner, secretary; Chas. Pratt; L. M. Lawyer, treasurer.

The present board of teachers are, for 1882–83:

A. B. Sargent, principal.

Miss Emma J. Vandenbury, grammar department.

Miss Edith H. McDonnell, intermediate department.

Miss Laura M. Connelly, primary department.

The teachers and pupils have commenced and made good progress toward establishing a school library.

The people were so proud of their new school that in 1879 they had a nice pamphlet printed, containing the officers' and teachers' names, the rules adopted, the school calendar, the schedule of studies, etc., all in high-toned city style.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Solon was organized about 1840. The original members were: Warren Spurrier and wife, W. D. Cannon and wife, Mrs. Fannie Pratt, J. B. McGroove, Father H. Lyman and wife, Mrs. Eleanor Pryce, John West and wife, Mary Lyon, and a few others. In 1855 Mr. Paul B. Anders gave two lots and twenty dollars toward building a church, and that year a frame church was erected; this old building is now used as a barn by William Pratt. In 1879 the present church was erected. This commodious structure is also a frame, 38x50 feet, and cost about $2,800. It was dedicated December 21, 1879, by Rev. Frank Baxton, Rev. J. T. Crippen and Dr. Miller, presiding elder. The following have been its pastors: Revs. Free, Briar, Bushnell, Kendig, Brown, Critchfield, Taylor, Black, Lanton, Hankins, Skinner, Young, Dimmitt, Johnson, Ward, Kynett, Hokyn, Miller, Haskin Moore, Hammond, Snider, Younkin, and Bradford, the present pastor Solon was first supplied as a mission on Cedar Rapids circuit. It was afterward connected with Iowa City circuit, and was served in this way from 1840 to 1855, when the first church was built. The present membership is fifty.

St. Mary's Catholic Church of Solon was organized in 1850. The original members were E. McDonnell, A. Walter, Joseph Beuter, A. Stehle, Jacob Stehle and Fidel Kessler. The first building was a frame, and was built by Father Emonds in 1858. The present church was erected in 1875; this is a brick and cost $5,000; it was dedicated in May, 1882, by Bishop McMullen, of Davenport. Its pastors have been, Father Emonds, Father Spochek, Father John, Father Schmeller, and Father John, the present pastor. There is a burying ground connected with the church.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1856. The original members were, George, Jane, Elias and M. A. Stream, John Mahring and Doretha Mahring. They have a frame church, situated on section 5, Big Grove township, erected in 1858 and '59, at a cost of $800, and was dedicated January 1, 1860, by J. G. Shaffer. Its pastors have

been, Rev. C. Baird, Jesse Halstead, R. C. Baird, A. M. Tanner, Wm. Leslie, Rev. Settlemeyer, B. F. Mills, S. Knight, and J. K. Bloom. The present membership is twenty-three. Of the original members John Mahring is the only one now living. The land for the church was given by Christopher Fuhrmeister. There is a flourishing Sunday school connected with the church of about seventy-five scholars; Mr. Henry Fuhrmeister is superintendent.

The German Lutheran Zion Church of Solon, was organized in 1876. The original members were Henry Hertz and wife, John Brackel and wife, John Huber and wife, Christian Shoup and wife, Jacob Rohring and Miss Myers. They first met in the school house in district No. 2, and afterwards held meetings in the school house in Solon, and then in the Presbyterian Church until July, 1882, when their new church building was completed. This is a neat frame structure and cost about $1,000. It was dedicated by Rev. O. Hartman, of Iowa City, assisted by Rev. Ide, Rev. Blessin and Rev. Mordorf. Its pastors have been Rev. Herlein, Rev. Ide, and Rev. Hartman, the present pastor. Present membership eight families, or about forty members.

The Presbyterian Church in Solon was built in 1867, at a cost of $3,600, and was dedicated in 1868. But since that time most of the members have moved away, and meetings are not kept up.

CEMETERY.

The present cemetery was first laid out some time in 1845 or '46, by D. D. Smith, on section 23, and Warren Spurrier's son was the first person buried in the new graveyard. Cotton E. Pratt, who died February 15, 1840, on section 36, and was buried on section 3, in Cedar township; was taken up and removed to the new ground. Also, John E. Adams, who died later in the same year as Pratt, and was buried at the same place; was removed to the new burying ground. In 1872 a company consisting of E. A. Brown, J. G. Brown, Eben Adams, Moses Adams, Charles Pratt and Charles W. McCune, bought five acres of land adjoining, and incorporated the "Oakland Cemetery." It now contains six acres, on a rise of ground one mile northwest from Solon.

On section three there is what is called the Fackler's Grove burying ground, containing about one acre. George Fackler was the first person buried there.

LODGES.

Wayfaring Lodge No. 385, A. F. and A. M., was instituted by dispensation, June 17, 1868, date of charter, June 7, 1879. The charter members and first officers were: E. M. Burgess, W. M.; I. B. Grant, S. W.; A. Medowell, J. W.; R. A. Keen, Sec'y.; R. P. Mulock, Treas.; John Chisman, R. C. Caldwell, A. O.Lake and Chas. W. McCune. The charter was surrendered in 1880, the Lodge not being able to secure a suitable hall by renting, and not strong enough to build one.

THE SOLON MILLS.

The flouring and saw mill at Solon, was built in 1873, by Akerly & Carney. They failed, and it fell into thands of the Solon Mill Company, consisting of L. M. Lawyer, E. M. Adams, C. W. McCune and Charles Pratt. They increased it to three run of burrs; and sold it June 2, 1881, to Jacob Panba, who still owns it, and is doing a good business.

L. M. Lawyer served as post master of Solon for twelve years.

CREAMERY.

The *Solon Reaper*, of July 28, 1882, published the following statements:

The Solon Creamery, Fisher & Beck, proprietors, was built Oct., 1880. The whole building is 2,106 square feet, and is divided into departments as follows: The cheese, 26x31 feet; creamery, 22x30 feet; ice house, 20x24 feet; and the engine room, 10x16 feet. The capacity is from 800 to 1,000 lbs. per day, but at present only making about 250 lbs. per day, the season being very backward with them as well as with others. The number of pounds of butter made the first year reached 18,000, and this year they expect it will reach between 40,000 and 50,000. This creamery is fitted up with all the modern improvements, and run by steam.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

January 7th, 1846, on the petition of the inhabitants of township No. 81 north, of range No. 5 west, of the 5th principal meridian, praying for township organization, etc., it is

"Ordered, that all that part of Johnson county known as congressional township No. 81 north, of range 5 west, of the 5th principal meridian, be and the same is hereby organized into a civil township, to be known by the name of 'Cedar township,' and that the first election shall be held at the house of Philo Haynes, in said township."

Mr. John L. Adams, the township clerk, reports that the township now contains nine independent school districts. The equalized value of real estate for 1881 was $9.55 per acre. The personalty was $58,273. Road tax levy, 2 mills; total road tax, $551.97. There are ten road districts.

The township officers in 1882 were: Trustees, J. M. Douglass, John E. Adams, D. Maloney; assessor, W. J. McCune; clerk, John L. Adams.

EARLY EVENTS.

Reports were furnished by Moses Adams, John McCune, James Buchanan and E. A. Brown, from which we gather the following points of pioneer history:

James Buchanan settled here on section 24, in April, 1838. He came here from Cedar county, Iowa, but was originally from Cleveland, Ohio.

A. C. Sutliff came here in September, 1838, took his claim, made some hay, and then went back east; but returned and settled here in January, 1839. He was from Trumbull county, Ohio.

Thomas Prague settled on section 22, in 1838. He was from Pennsylvania.

Isaac Dennis, 1838, on section 23.

Joshua King, spring of 1838, on section 2 or 4; he was from Indiana.

Jesse B. McGrew, in 1838.

Mathew Cavanagh and a man named Pendleton are reported as coming in 1838.

E. A. Brown came March 6, 1839, and settled on section 31; he came here from Warren county, Illinois, but was originally from New York state.

Moses Adams, from Ohio, settled on section 20, in July, 1839.

The first baby born in the new settlement was Jesse B. Sutliff, born December 22, 1839, child of Allen C. and Nancy Sutliff.

The first marriage was that of Eben M. Adams to Miss Henrietta Lyons, on March 9th, 1840, at Mrs. Lyons' house on section 31, where Mr. Adams now lives (1882.)

The first death was Thomas Prague, in 1838 or '39; he was buried on section 23.

The first physician was Dr. Joseph Adams, from Maine, who was here in February, 1840, but did not stay. Dr. Jesse Bowen, of Iowa City did most of the early doctoring in this settlement.

The first preacher was Rev. Uriah Free, a Methodist circuit rider, in 1839. In 1842 or 1843 a Congregationalist missionary named Aldin, from Connecticut, preached at Harry Sutliff's house.

The first school was taught by Daniel F. McCune, in a log school house, on section 3, near A. C. Sutliff's place, on the line between sections 3 and 10. The house was built by the neighbors clubbing together, in the winter of 1844–5. It was of hewed logs; had slab benches, and a big open fireplace. Mr. McCune had sixteen or eighteen scholars, and received $10 per month. He died in Solon.

The first weaving in the neighborhood was done by Mrs. Samuel Trotter, on section 16. No date.

The county board appointed the first Cedar township election to be at the house of Philo Haynes, in the spring of 1846. But Moses Adams reports that the first election was at Thomas Prague's house, though no date is given.

Moses Adams was the man who got the first grist of wheat that ever was ground in Johnson county. This was in the fall of 1839, at Switzer's mill, on Clear Creek. The flour was not bolted.

The people of this settlement went mostly to Davenport instead of Muscatine for their store trade and river business, before Iowa City began to be a trading place.

There is no post-office in Cedar township now, 1882.

FERRY, MILL, ETC.

The ferry across Cedar river was established by A. C. Sutliff, in 1841. Stone to build the first capitol of Iowa (now the central building of the

State University group), was crossed on this ferry, and hauled to Iowa City by ox teams. A ferry boat has been maintained here ever since started by Mr. Sutliff. It is now owned and run by James McClellan.

A saw mill was built on section 23, about 1846, by Philo Haynes, and was kept up ten or twelve years.

Moses Adams relates that in 1843 the ice on Cedar river was so thick and solid that people crossed on it freely and safely as late in the spring as the 7th day of April.

In 1851 A. Heller was drowned in Cedar river, on section 23, while fishing with a seine.

CHURCHES.

St. Peter and St. Paul Catholic Church (Bohemian), of Cedar township, was organized November, 1861. The original members were John Brush, James Ulch, John Ilik, Sr., John Fiala, Sr., Anton Dvorak, Frank Svejkovsky, Joseph Drable and Albert Maly, Sr. They have a stone church, erected in 1866, at a cost of $1,300. It was dedicated by Father Urban. Its pastors have been Father Anton Urban, Father Frank Chmelar and Father John Zlpeik. The present membership is 70. [No other particulars furnished.]

The *Catholic Church* (Irish), of Cedar township, was organized in 1863. The original members were Mathias Canfield, Thomas Noland, Patrick Larkin, James Brennen, John Peters, Michael Donahue, Michael Beecher, Patrick Beecher, James Beecher, D. Mahony, Thomas Ryan, Michael Harty, Thomas Butler, Thomas Wall, James Cahen and others. Their first frame church building was erected in 1863, and was dediceted by Father Emonds of Iowa City; the present building was erected in 1868, at a cost of $1,800, without seating; this is also a frame, and was dedicated by Father McCabe, of Wilton. Its pastors have been Father Emonds, Father Quigley, Father Welch, Father McCabe, Father Downey, Father Sullivan, Father McCabe, of Mechanicsville, Father O'Riley and Father Burke, the present priest. There are forty acres belonging to the church which was bought by the original members. They have a burying ground of about two acres.

BURYING GROUND.

There is a grave yard comprising one acre, on section 10, on the Sutliff farm. The first person buried here was Mrs. Ruth Sutliff, who died August 7, 1843. Samuel H. Sutliff died September 30, 1843, and was the second burial here.

FINE STOCK.

J. G. Bowen and sons, on section 33, are extensively engaged in raising thoroughbred Short-horn cattle. They commenced in June, 1878, with a few choice animals; and now, September, 1882, their herd numbers seventy-five thoroughbreds, and 130 grades. Their herd is headed by Constance Airdrie, No. 25,998, and Constance Waterloo, No. 38,044,

of the American Herd Book. Their farm, called "Cedar Park," contains 900 hundred acres, and is one of the best stock farms in this part of Iowa.

John E. Adams, on section 32, has a herd of nine thoroughbred Short-horns—all recorded animals.

John P. McCune, on section 9, commenced in 1875 to breed Short-horns, and now has a herd of forty thoroughbreds—all recorded stock.

Sheep.—Samuel Spurrier, on section 19, is making a specialty of sheep raising, and has 450 head of medium grades.

Bees.—J. M. Adams, on section 22, has 140 swarms of bees—the native black and Italian bees interbred. He says white clover is the main honey feed with him, and that the bees will make about fifty pounds of honey to each hive during the season, besides enough for their own winter supply. He uses the Langstroth hive—thinks it the best.

CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

By an order of the county board, April 8, 1841, all of Johnson county west and south of the Iowa river was made election precinct No. 3, or Clear Creek. The first election was to be at the house of John Hawkins, on Clear Creek; and David Switzer, Jesse McCart and Nathaniel Fellows, were appointed as judges. (See Chapter I, Part 2, of the County History.)

February 10, 1846, it was by the county board,

Ordered, that all that part of Johnson county contained in the following bounds, to-wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of township 79 north, range 6 west, thence north two miles, thence west one mile, thence north one mile, thence west to the west line of township 80, range 7 west, thence north to the northwest corner of said township 80, range 7, thence west to the county line, thence south to the center of township 79 north, range 8 west, thence east to the west line of township 79, range 6, thence north to place of beginning, be and the same is hereby set apart as a civil township and shall be known as "Clear Creek Township," and that the first election shall be held at the house of Bryan Dennis in said township.

The above boundaries included the north half of what is now Hardin township, the two north tiers of sections of Union township, and all of Oxford except the narrow strip between the Iowa river and the north line of town 80. The changes of boundaries which reduced Clear Creek township to its present size and shape will be found in the histories of the several townships originally included as above.

TOWNSHIP MATTERS.

Clear Creek precinct took its name from Clear Creek—called in the Indian tongue *Capi-hammet*, clear water,—a beautiful stream taking its rise in Iowa county and dividing this township in two parts in very nearly the middle. Clear Creek precinct included all of present Clear Creek township, all of Penn township, all of Madison and Oxford townships, all west of present township line to county line, all south to the congressional

township line; and yet the voters who assembled at the first township meeting held at the house of Bryan Dennis, numbered not more than twenty. Here are two papers yellow with age out of a bundle of like sort preserved by B. Dennis. One is of interest as supposed to be the last "precinct" election notice; the other, the election notice on the license question, which then, as now created no little excitement and ill-feeling.

TERRITORY OF IOWA, } *Board of Commissioners' Office,*
JOHNSON COUNTY. } *July Session, 1844.*

Ordered, that John Conn, John Keeler and Bryan Dennis, be and hereby are appointed judges of elections for Clear Creek precinct for the ensuing year. A true copy.

Attest: STEPHEN B. GARDENER, Clerk B. C.

APRIL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that on the first Monday, the 3d day of April next, an election will be held at the house of Bryan Dennis, Clear Creek township, Johnson county, State of Iowa, for the purpose of electing one Superintendent of Public Instruction, for said state, one School Fund Commissioner, for said county: A vote will also be taken for and against Grocery License—which election will be opened at nine o'clock A. M., and continue open until six o'clock P. M. of the same day. Iowa City, February 13, 1848.

STEPHEN GARDENER, Clerk B. C. C. J. C.

Its first board of trustees were, Archibald Gilliland, Ebenezer Douglass and H. H. Winchester; first clerk, Bryan Dennis; first assessor, Almon H. Humphry. The official meetings of the board were held at Bryan Dennis' residence. So also were public meetings of all sorts; likewise public elections or discussions.

CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP'S NEW BOUNDARY.

On the petition of citizens of Clear Creek township, filed July 6, 1857, it is—

Ordered by the county court, that the boundaries of Clear Creek township be as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of section 1, township 79 north, range 7 west, thence north on the range line to the northeast corner of section 25, township 80, range 7, thence west one mile to the northwest corner of section 25, thence north one mile to the section line, thence west on the section line to the northwest corner of section 19, township 80, range 7, thence south along the range line to the southwest corner of section 6, township 79 north, range 7, thence east along the section line to the place of beginning.

SCHOOLS, VALUATIONS, ROADS, ETC.

There is but one district township in this township and six sub-districts.

The school tax last year for all purposes, teachers' fund, contingent, and school house, was $1,923.

The school-house of sub-district No. 3 was burned in 1882. Supposed origin of fire was the stove falling apart. It was an old stove, used since the house was first built, and long since condemned as unsafe. The school house has been rebuilt the present summer (1882), but is not nearly as large or good a building as its predecessor. A mistaken idea of economy

in the school board has caused the house to be built on reduced scale, but it can probably be got along with for several years. The burned building was built many years ago on land near Mr. A. J. Bond's residence, but as it was somewhat to one side of the sub-district was a cause of some sharp discussions until it was removed to the site where it was burned, thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and was considered the best schoolhouse in the township.

The equalized value of the real estate in the township was, last year, [1881], $148,951. The personalty, $40,101.

The township is divided into nine road districts, which, like all others in Iowa, are indifferently worked under the present utterly inefficient road laws. The levied rate of road tax was four mills to the dollar; insufficient for a township so cut up with creeks as to require double the road work of a township otherwise irrigated. The total amount of road tax is $756.20.

The whole amount of township tax for all purposes $2,679.20.

The present officers of the township are Jno. D. Colany, clerk; S. J. Pleymesser, assessor; J. C. Hamilton, Chas. Slaght, G. W. Watson trustees.

THE TOWN OF TIFFIN.

The C., R. I. & P. R. R., was completed in 1860, but was of little practical benefit to the township, although passengers were let on and off trains at Copi, the township post-office, until Tiffin was laid out as a town.

The land on which the town is situated was a part of the farm belonging to Rolla Johnson, Esq., who named the town Tiffin, after Tiffin, O., the city from which Mr. J. originally hailed. Mr. Johnson about this time sold his farm, and Tiffin interests passed into other hands.

By Tiffin, the country for five miles radiating in any given direction is supposed to be meant, as the farmers included in this circle deal largely here; attend one of the two churches, and form a community which for social good qualities, superior culture, and general intelligence, is seldom surpassed in country neighborhoods. Tiffin proper contains about 50 souls for its entire population. Has one dry goods and grocery store, R. Morse proprietor.

Tiffin contains hotel accommodations at the Beam House. Messrs. Chas. Hubner and Antoine Colby are the village blacksmiths. Dr. Steele has here his office, and dispenses drugs and medicines.

Mr. J. K. Snyder, carpenter, is also engaged in bee keeping. He commenced this year (1882), with forty swarms; has doubled their number, and secured thus far over 3,000 pounds of strained honey, besides large quantities of honey in boxes. During the wet weather of the past spring, he purchased buckwheat and gave to farmers to plant on ground that had been inundated till the corn was killed, and is now (September) reaping his harvest of buckwheat honey.

Mr. Rolla Johnson, near Tiffin, is also a large bee keeper, with considerable success. Also, Mr. S. J. Plymesser, Ed. Craig, J. R. Willis and others have kept a large number of swarms for family use, and generally have more than they can use. Mr. Craig has taken several premiums at county fairs on honey.

The largest business done in Tiffin is the lumber and grain business of Plymesser & Douglass, and the stock business of Wm. Wolfe.

Tiffin is the only post-office in Clear creek township, and Bryan Dennis is the postmaster.

The Christian Chapel is located in a beautiful grove in Tiffin. The Grace Methodist Episcopal Church is on the state road, a few rods north of the town.

FREMONT TOWNSHIP.

In all the county records from 1838 till 1882 we could not find anything to show when Fremont township was organized, or received its name and boundaries, and first order for a township election. The present township clerk of Fremont reported it organized in 1857, but we could find no record to vouch for it. However, like Pinkerton's detectives, the very name "Fremont," gave us a clue, and we followed it. In 1856 Gen. John C. Fremont was the first republican candidate for president. On hunting up the presidential vote of that year we found that Pleasant Valley township (which then included the territory now called Fremont) gave the following vote: For Fremont, (republican) 84; for Buchanan, (democrat) 60; for Fillmore, (whig) 4. This was in November, 1856, and the returns from Johnson county did not show any township or precinct named Fremont—but by its remarkable majority for Fremont in that historic election the township had *named itself;* for we found at the next election, held April 6, 1857, that "Fremont" was in the list of townships for the first time, and it cast 47 votes in favor and 6 against Johnson county subscribing $175,000 to the capital stock of the "Iowa Union Railroad Company." This shows that the township clerk, Mr. G. W. Hensley, is probably correct, notwithstanding the deficiency of the county record. And combining his report with the facts presented by the election statistics of 1856 and 1857, it is safe to say that Fremont township was organized, or held its first election, April 6, 1857. Pleasant Valley was organized as an election precinct July 8, 1845, and as a civil township February 10, 1846; and it included the territory now called Fremont township.

June 8th, 10th and 11th, 1870, Lincoln township was organized out of what was then Pleasant Valley township, and the boundaries given show that Fremont was not then included in Pleasant Valley. So the only thing that can be proved by the county records is, that in 1856 Pleasant Valley township *did* include what is now Fremont, and in 1870, it *did not.*

The following order was made April 8, 1843, for what was called Road

District No. 1, but in April, 1844, the road districts were revised, and this same described territory was called No. 15. It comprised all of what is now Fremont, Lincoln, and Pleasant Valley townships, and the two south tiers of sections in Scott and Lucas (east precinct) townships:

Ordered, That all that part of Johnson county lying east of the Iowa river and south of the line dividing sections 22 and 27, 23 and 26, 24 and 25, in township 79 north, range 6 west, of the 5th P. M., shall hereafter constitute and form Road District No. 15, in said county, and that Robert Walker be appointed supervisor until April, 1845.

[John I. Burge was supervisor the previous year.]

JOHNSON COUNTY'S THUMB.

The State of Iowa has a "teat" where her milk runs out at the mouth of the Des Moines river. In like manner Johnson county has a thumb, where Fremont township projects six miles south of the remainder of the county line. Ranges 5, 6, 7, and 8 of township 77 originally belonged to Johnson county, and Slaughter county lay next south, but on January 25, 1839, the name of Slaughter county was changed to Washington, and three entire congressional townships, to-wit: Ranges 6, 7, and 8, of township 77, were taken from Johnson county and joined to Washington county. This left a little strip of land about a mile wide on the east side the Iowa river as belonging to Washington county. But in 1845 this fractional strip of range 6, township 77, was rejoined to Johnson county, and became a part of Fremont township. And that is the way Johnson county came to have her thumb.

TOWNSHIP CLERK'S REPORT—1882.

G. W. Hensley, Esq., clerk of Fremont township, reports the following items, mostly furnished him by Richard Huskins:

The township was organized in 1857. The first board of trustees were Geo. Walker, James Magruder, and John McDonald. Col. James B. Conway was the first clerk, and Charles Calvert first assessor. The first school-house was built at Palestine by John Porter, C. M. Holland, and other citizens, and was known as Palestine School-house.

The township constitutes one school district, with ten sub-districts. The school-tax in 1881 for all purposes, teachers' fund, contingent, and school-house, was, teachers' fund, $2,800; contingent, $700; school-house, $800. The equalized value of real estate in 1881 was, $234,909; the personal property, $60,624. The township is divided into nine road districts. The levied rate of road-tax in 1881 was 4 mills on the dollar. The total amount of road tax was $1,558.48. The present trustees are Wm. Sweet, Dennis Carey, and F. T. Carl.

Fremont township has three post-offices now (1882), as follows:

Lone Tree—A. W. Leonard, postmaster.

River Junction—J. D. Musser, postmaster.

Shoo Fly—John Henry, postmaster.

THE TOWN OF LONE TREE,

was laid out in the fall of 1872, by John W. Jayne. Wm. H. Jayne, then of New York, owning the land; but before any deeds were made out, John W. Jayne bought the land adjoining and including the town plat. The lots were then sold with the express understanding in the deed that no intoxicating liquors should be sold on the premises forever. The following extract from the original bond for a deed shows the nature of the provisions:

Said first party hereby undertakes and agrees to give to said second party, or his assigns, a deed of general warranty, subject only to the reservation as to taxes accruing after this date *and the special conditions and reservations following, viz:* The traffic in intoxicating drinks on the said premises is to be and is hereby entirely forbidden and prohibited forever, and should the said second party, his heirs and assigns at any time use, or knowingly permit the use of said premises for the establishment or maintenance thereon of any drinking saloon, tippling house, or other place or establishment where intoxicating drinks shall be sold or given away, to be used either on said premises or elsewhere, (and it is expressly understood that the term intoxicating drinks, as herein used, includes spirituous and malt liquors, wine and cider, as well as any and every other kind of liquor whereby intoxication may be produced,) then, and in that case, the said premises shall revert to said first parties, their heirs and assigns; and they may bring an action and recover possession of the same."

And it is expressly understood that possession under this agreement shall be subject to the before mentioned conditions, reservations and restrictions to the same extent as though the said second party were holding under a deed executed as above.

This has been strictly carried out in the original plat, but east of the section line there has been land sold without these restrictions. But now the same doctrine of liquor prohibition is incorporated in the constitution, for the whole State, and so Jayne's soul is marching on. The town has 270 inhabitants, and is a very pleasant village, nicely situated on the B., C. R. & N. R. R. In 1880 there were shipped from this point 430 car loads of corn, 27 of potatoes, 75 of oats, 15 of rye, 6 of barley, 61 of hogs, 3 of cattle, 4 of wheat, and 1 of onions; total, 622.

In 1881 the shipments were as follows: Corn 284 car loads, oats 82, rye 14, wheat 1, barley 8, hogs 58, cattle 8, horses 1, potatoes 2; total, 458. There is a good elevator owned by Lane Bro's.

The town has a fine school building, which was erected during the summer of 1877, at a cost of about $1,800, besides the seating. The upper room is used for township purposes. Lone Tree has four churches, Methodist, Baptist, Reform, and Catholic.

LONE TREE CEMETERY,

on section 10 was first used by George Amlong as a family burying ground. In 1875 Messrs. J. W. and H. D. Jayne bought one acre, and in May, 1876, completed a cemetery organization by a stock company to pay

for land and improvements, and the sale of lots to be devoted to the improvement and ornamenting of the same.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF LONE TREE.

M. Baker, dry goods, groceries and drugs.
M. R. Hill & Son, dry goods and groceries.
J. M. Lee, dry goods and groceries.
Leonard & Owens, groceries.
J. C. Weiser, hardware.
Richard Haskins, groceries.
Wm. H. Nell, hotel.
Lane Bro's., grain and stock buyers.
A. H. Brown, lumber.
Cott & Pullen, livery stable.
C. M. Cott, restaurant.
Anton Fisher, harness maker.
M. C. Oglevie, shoe shop.
H. Constant, shoe shop.
G. W. Hensley, furniture.
Joseph Yakish, blacksmith.
James Meuser, blacksmith.
John Vandraska, wagon maker.
J. Oglevie, physician.
J. A. Lee, physician.
H. Lindner, physician.
Miss Kate McCarthy, dress-maker.
Miss Hannah O'Hair, milliner.

THE LONE TREE.

In the southwest part of section ten there stands the "Lone Tree," so well known by the first settlers of this section of country. It is a large white elm, and was the only tree on the prairie, and could be seen for many miles. There were no other trees for miles around, excepting within some four miles toward the river. It stands on the highest portion of the prairie in that part of the country. When and how it came there is a mystery. The town of Lone Tree took its name from this old natural curiosity and pioneer landmark.

RIVER JUNCTION

Is three and one-half miles west of Lone Tree on the B., C. R. & N. R. R. This place has two stores and a post-office and depot.

The post-office was first called "77;" this was in about 1850, and John Porter was the first postmaster, and served until 1854, when H. Walker was appointed, who served for eight years following. The present postmaster is J. D. Musser.

In 1880 there were shipped from this point fifty-four car loads of corn, thirteen of oats, nineteen of hogs and ten of cattle; total, ninety-six. In 1881, nine car-loads of corn, nine of oats, fourteen of hogs, nine of cattle; total, forty-one car-loads.

There is a ferry across the Iowa river at River Junction, which has

been in operation some twenty-five years. It was formerly known as the Odell ferry, but is now owned by Mrs. Porter, and is in charge of John Douglass.

CHURCHES.

The Church of God was organized in October, 1854, by M. F. Snavely, who, about one month afterward was killed by a railroad accident, forty miles west of Joliet, Ill. The original members were Daniel S. Ball and wife, Joseph Hamilton and wife, R. V. Smith and wife, William Hill, Delates Graves and wife, Mrs. David Drosbauch, C. M. Holland, John Holland, Joseph Holland and wife and others. Its pastors have been Philip Jacob Shaw, Lininger, Henry Murry, Abram Holland, J. M. West, L. F. Chamberlain, W. J. Howard, J. J. Richardson, J. S. Miller, H. Murray, Wm. Vance and Jacob Erb. There are now about twenty members, and they hold their meetings in the school-house near Mr. J. Steel's

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Fremont township, was first organized in 1858, by Rev. A. W. Stryker. The original members were, Robert Anderson and wife, Sidney Potter, A. W. Leonard, George Sanders, Clement Wood, Richard Huskins and wife. They held meetings for a number of years in a school-house known as King's school-house. In 1868 they built a frame church about two miles south of Lone Tree at a cost of $1,200. It was dedicated by Rev. F. W. Evans of the Iowa Conference. In 1874 this church was moved to Lone Tree, and rebuilt at a cost of $1,900, and was re-opened by Rev. A. B. Kendig. Its pastors have been A. W. Stryker, O. McCutchen, E. Miller, C. P. Reynolds, H. Tallman, Rev. Ward, W. Posten, J. M. Coats, S. H. Thomas, Wm. Honn, G. W. Bamford, W. K. Hillhouse, J. B. Wiles, Rev. Dailey, E. W. Twining, Rev. Stigers, Rev. Watson, L. O. Housel, C. S. Jennis, S. H. Thomas and J. M. Mann, present pastor. There are now sixty-seven members. There is a good Sunday school connected with this church at present, superintended by Mr. J. Ritter.

The Reformed Church, of Fremont township, was organized in 1864. The original members were A. P. King, Ellen King, Mary King, Mr. McNeal and wife, Lottie McNeal, Adam Keishner and wife, Charles Fernstrom, James Lutz and wife, James Allison, etc. The present church building is situated on section 10, and was erected in 1877, at a cost of $2,200. It was dedicated by Rev. Albright and J. H. Buser, the latter being the present and only pastor the church has had since its organization. The membership is forty. The Sunday school, J. H. Lutz, superintendent, reported in prosperous condition.

The Baptist Church, of Lone Tree, was first organized November 13, 1873. Its original members were Rev. Charles Brooks and wife, W. E. Aylworth and wife, Charles H. Aylworth and wife, O. N. Aylworth, Martha J. Aylworth, John W. Jayne and Annie B. Jayne. Their church building, a frame, was built in the fall of 1874, at a cost of $843. It was dedi-

cated by L. A. Dunn, D. D., of Pella. Its pastors have been, Rev. Chas. Brooks, A. C. Kelley, J. W. Conley, Jacob Schultz and Rev. James Jeffery, present pastor. The church has not been two weeks without a pastor since its organization. The present membership is thirty-six. They have a continuous Sunday school, winter and summer.

BURYING GROUNDS.

The first burying ground in the township was on section 12, near River Junction. The first person buried there was William O. Dell; the second was Mrs. Kane. There is now about one acre inclosed.

The cemetery on section 32 was laid out by John Henry, and contains one and one-half acres of land. The first person buried there was a child of Levi Kizer's; the second was James Boyle, who was drowned while seining in the Iowa river.

There is also a burying ground on section 18, on the farm owned by James Evans. The first one buried there was George R. Evans. The ground contains one acre of land, which was deeded by James Evans.

LODGES.

The United Order of Honor, Lodge No. 2, was instituted by J. A. L. Tice. Date of charter February 23, 1882. The charter members and first officers were as follows: H. Constant, P. P.; G. W. Runnels, P.; M. R. Hill, secretary; John Weiser, financial secretary; F. T. Carl, treasurer; M. V. Blood, Inst.; J. R. Allen, V. P.; L. S. Ridner, A. Hines, F. Demick, G. W. Windus, D. Johiston, C. Cott, John Krall, J. A. Lee, A. F. Steel, J. Cook, C. Arp, W. V. Few.

The present officers are: H. Constant, P. P.; M. R. Hill, P.; Wm. Rose, V. P.; F. T. Carl, secretary; J. Weiser, financial secretary; Fred T. Carl, treasurer. This lodge was organized of good men of good standing, and they are all well satisfied with the construction of the mutual aid and other beneficiaries on which basis the lodge is founded. The meetings are held in a rented room.

FIRST TOWN.

The first town site ever laid out in Johnson county was on section 12 of range 6 in Fremont township, opposite the mouth of English river. It was platted, surveyed and staked off by Jonas M. Higley, who was employed by John Gilbert, the trading house man. [See article on "The Old Trading House," chapter IV, Part 2.] This was in the spring of 1837; the town was named See-pee-nah-mo; but it came to naught. The next year Gilbert was one of the projectors of the town site of "Napoleon;" but that also came to naught. [See chapter on "County and County Seat Origin."] The present town of River Junction, on Henry Walker's farm, lies very nearly on the same spot as that first town site ever surveyed in Johnson county.

FIRST BABY BORN.

The first white child ever born in Johnson county, was in Fremont township, on what is now Charles Fernstrom's farm. In 1836–'37 the Indian chief Totokonock had his village here; early in June, 1837, George Hawkins settled here temporarily; and in the latter part of August his daughter Lucinda was born here—the first white baby born in the county. [See article on "First White Child," etc., in Chapter IV, Part 2, of the county history.]

FIRST INCIDENTS.

From early history items furnished by James Magruder, Henry Walker and James Sweet we compile the following "first" incidents of Fremont township settlement: In the spring of 1838, John Cain and David Odell settled on section 12 of range 6; James Magruder on section 1; David Sweet and Wm. Kelso on section 6 of range 5,—all from Indiana. Capt. Lewis came later.

The first death in this settlement was a young man named Green, from Ohio; it occurred in 1839 or '40. There was no sawed lumber to be had, and Kelso, Sweet and Magruder split out flat pieces of timber to make a coffin.

The first doctor here was old Dr. Teeple. [Drs. Muray, Morrow and Bliss were all later, though each has been reported as "first" by some.]

The first minister here was Rev. Kirkpatrick, a Methodist, who preached at David Sweet's house. [No date given.]

The first school was kept by Jerry Stover in 1842, on the farm now owned by John Crane. He had thirteen pupils; they paid $1.50 each and furnished fuel, for a three months' term. The school house stood just over the line into Pleasant Valley township. It was a log house, 16x16, six and a half feet high; split logs for flooring; roof and door made of clapboards; no windows; big open fireplace, with chimney built of mud and sticks; light came down the chimney and in through cracks or holes between logs; for seats the flat side of split logs supported on pins in the wall, or on pin legs. The first schoolhouse was built by the joint labor of the neighbors.

The first weaving done in the settlement was by Mrs. Elizabeth Walker —familiarly known as "Aunt Betsy."

The people went to store and post-office at Muscatine—then called Bloomington, and had only two stores.

FINE STOCK.

Charles Fernstrom, sections 29 and 30, has some thoroughbred Shorthorns. He owns the bull "Brougham," that was owned by Col. Lucas, and took the first premium at the Iowa City fair. Mr. Fernstrom has about 100 head of fine graded cattle. He also raises hogs of the Poland China and Berkshire breeds, and Cotswold sheep. He has a fine stock farm on the Iowa river bottoms.

John W. Jayne & Sons, of Lone Tree, commenced breeding short-horns in the spring of 1876, when they purchased a cow, "Della the 3d," by Duke of Marlborough, No. 3,866, American Herd Book; from her they have bred twenty-three, up to August, 1882. They have purchased several other heifers, and now have a herd of fifty, mostly of their own breeding, headed by the pure Bates bull, "2d Duke of Oak Hill," No. 32,353, A. H. B., believed by his owner to be the only pure bred Bates bull without an out-cross in the State. Mr. Jayne purchased him from the herd of C. H. Andrews, Youngstown, Ohio, at a cost of $600.

James Robinson, near Lone Tree, also has some fine blooded Short-horns, but as yet [1882] has only seven head of the thoroughbred animals.

Andrew Crawford, on section 15, has a fine stock farm of 385 acres, and makes a specialty of raising thoroughbred horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. He has pure bred Clydesdale horses, imported from England and Canada, and claims that his are the only thoroughbreds of this stock now in the county [1882]. He has a herd of forty Short-horns, and over eighty head of imported Cotswold sheep. He also breeds Poland China hogs.

Stonebarger Brothers, at Lone Tree, deal in imported thoroughbred Clydesdale horses, and have taken several premiums at county and State fairs. Frank Stonebarger and his partner, B. H. Owens, formerly owned the following popular horses—"Scotland Glory," "Prince Charlie," "Ossian," "Donald Dennis,"—all thoroughbreds; and they still own "Ossian." The Stonebarger Brothers breed and deal in half-bred and three-quarter-bred horses; also in thoroughbred Short-horns. They are all young men, but have a thorough knowledge of the stock-breeding business.

BEES.

David Smith, section 33, has about seventy-five stands of bees of the common variety. He says in a good season like the present one [1882], a good swarm will make sixty pounds of honey, besides enough to keep them through the winter. They get their honey mostly from white clover and buckwheat.

ACCIDENTS.

In 1849 J. B. Hollingsmith while threshing on the Kane farm, got his hand caught in the machinery and had it torn off.

James M. McReynolds in 1859, while threshing on the farm owned by P. A. King, in section 29, was taking away wheat from the thresher; the grain being damp, would not run out well, so he reached in his hand to help it out; his hat blew off and while in the act of leaning foward his hair caught on the rod that runs the fans; his scalp was torn almost completely off, only leaving a little hair at the lower part of the scalp. It took three years to heal up, and he could not endure much heat afterward.

An Irishman named James Boyle was drowned while seining in the

Iowa river, in company with John, Henry and Joseph Drosbaugh, A. Rubelman and James Edmonds. He got into deep water and was drawn under by a whirl-pool, or as the people generally say, a "suck-hole."

In September, 1873, Mr. Samuel Welch, one of the old citizens of the county, fell dead from a load of wheat. He was building the load, while a son of James Magruder was pitching sheaves up to him. Mr. Welch suddenly threw up his hands and fell dead off the wagon, from apoplexy or some form of heart disease.

A DOUBLE WEDDING.

Married.—In Fremont township, Johnson county, Iowa, on March 11, 1875, by Rev. S. M. Osmond, Mr. Smith Felkner and Miss Lida Francis. At the same time, and by the same, Mr. Clinton Felkner and Miss Lizzie Francis. The marriage of two brother and two sisters is an event which occurs infrequently, and under any circumstances is interesting and worthy of remark, besides the unusualness of a double wedding.

Henry Walker reports eight ancient mounds on sections 12 and 13 of range 6, near the north part of Horse-shoe lake. [See chapter on "Mound-builders, Indians, etc."] There are perhaps a dozen small lakes or permanent ponds in the township, this one being the largest; and it is now being drained, so as to bring into use the rich lands which it covers.

On section 7, of range 5, there is a very large, clear-flowing spring, the water of which is said to be stronger in mineral qualities than the mineral spring at Iowa City.

Along the river and on the farm of Charles Fernstrom, there have been found a number of cedar logs from 20 to 35 feet below the surface of the ground; they have been found a half mile from the river, covered with sand. A number are also found sticking out of the bank, from one and one-half to two and one-half feet in diameter and in a good state of preservation, showing that at one time there must have been a cedar forest here. The logs all lay from north to south, and are supposed to have been thrown down and covered by the sand and gravel floods of what is called the "drift period" in geology.

Mrs. Elizabeth Welsh is the oldest woman in Fremont township. She is now [August, 1882] about 95 years of age, and came from Maryland in 1839. [This item is given by Mr. James Magruder; but her place and date of birth are not given; neither when she came to Iowa, nor with whom she now resides.]—*Historian.*

The *State Press* of September 13, 1882, said: Mr. Michael O'Reiley began work on the "Walker Ditch" in Fremont township, on Monday with a large force. The channel will be a mile and a half in length, and the estimated cost is $1800.

GRAHAM TOWNSHIP.

January 5, 1857, *Ordered*, That there be and is hereby established in the county of Johnson, Iowa, a new civil township, to be bounded as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of township 80 north, range 5 west; thence north on the county line to the northeast corner of said congressional township; thence west to the northwest corner of section 5, in said township; thence south on the section line to the southwest corner of section 32, in township 80 north, range 5 west; thence on the township line to the place of beginning; and that the first election held therein be at the house of M. K. Lewis, on the 6th day of April, 1857.

In 1882, when nearly every township was out of old corn, Graham township contained over 25,000 bushels. It was originally a part of Newport township. It is bounded on the north by Cedar township, on the east by Cedar county, on the south by Scott township, on the west by Newport township. The most of the farmers in this township own timber lots in Newport township, along the Iowa river. Wm. Jaynes was the first man to settle in this township, in 1840. Next came E. K. Morse, S. H. Hemstead, S. E. Morse, Fred. Hemstead, Nathaniel Morse, John Graham, and James Nolan, and shortly after came many others, until now it is thickly settled. It was named after John Graham, father of A. H. Graham.

The township is six miles long north and south, and five miles in width east and west. The B. C. R. & N. railroad passes through this township, and they have three stations on this line of railroad, Morse, the Junction, and Oasis. The following named churches are located in this township with cemeteries connected with each church. The Fairview Church, situated on section 34; Zion Chapel, at Oasis, on section 25; and the Christian Church at Morse station. This township has nine school districts, David Lyons, president of district No. 1; J. K. Strawbridge, of No. 2. John Parsons, of No. 3; August Ernest, No. 4; J. M. Hoffman, No. 5; J; P. Coulter, No. 6; D. M. Dixon, No. 7; H. Lumpa, No. 8; John Connell, No. 9. The levy for teachers' fund for 1882 was $1,450, school-house fund $280, contingent fund $205.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Oasis (first called Graham Church, was organized in 1864. The church building is a frame, erected in 1864) at a cost of $1,600, and was dedicated the same year by A. K. Johnson. Trustees: C. Thompson, John Thompson, John, Barnes, M. A. Graham, and C. Carver. [No other particulars furnished.]

Graham township has two post-offices—Morse, with M. E. Freeman as postmaster; and Oasis, with D. E. McClellan, postmaster. Both places are stations on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railroad.

The Christian Church at Morse.—The dedication of this church occurred Sunday, January 25, 1880. The Rev. J. B. Vawter, state evangelist of the Christian Church, preached the dedication sermon. The Rev. W. B. Craig took charge of the financial part of the services. The building

without furniture cost $2,600, and of this amount $1,000 was lacking on the day of dedication, but the funds were raised on that day and the church was made free from debt. The building is gothic in style, with recesses, vestibule, and belfry; a brick building, with stone-capped buttresses and trimmings of Anamosa stone. The seating capacity is for 250 persons. Graham township is well supplied with churches. Morse station is in the center of a wealthy portion of the township, and they have erected one of the handsomest country churches in the county, 32x46. The building committee consisted of Thos. Metcalf, Orrin Andrews, and Will Andrews. The Christian Church of Iowa City presented this church with a fine silver communion service.

A JOKE ON MR. POLAND.

James Eason had a blacksmith shop in Graham township, and one day during the winter of 1857-58, there was a crowd gathered at the shop waiting for work, among them being Hamilton Poland, Mr. Norris, and a young man who boarded at Eason's. Slavery was the staple topic of discussion in those days, and Mr. Poland being a strong anti-slavery man, waxed warm and eloquent in expressing his sympathy for the oppressed negroes. The young man conceived the idea of giving his sincerity a practical test; so he slipped out and went over to Mr. Eason's house; there he blacked himself and put on some old clothes, then went out back "across lots" into the road out of sight of the shop, and there started on a weary limping walk toward the shop. He was soon observed, and from this point the young joker tells the story himself. He says:

Near the shop Mr. Eason had a cattle shed, and when I reached it I crawled in and laid down in the manger. The crowd came down upon me as did the proverbial Assyrian. Mr. Poland at their head. When he reached me, he said:

"Well, my friend, where are you from?"

"Massa, I'm trabling," I answered.

"Well, tell us all about your case. We are republicans, and friends."

I then proceeded to tell him a story of imaginary difficulties which I had encountered in making my way from slavery to freedom. So warmly did I appeal to his sympathies by the doleful story I related, that he promised to take me home with him, and all arrangements were completed for me to accompany him to his house, when he remembered that 'peculiar circumstances' then pending in his family would not admit of it, and it was arranged that Mr. Norris was to take me to a Mr. Painter's where I would be safe. He then bade me good-bye, and returned to the shop.

Meeting Mr. Norris next morning, he asked him if it was all right; he replied that it was, whereupon Mr. Poland said:

"I knew it; *yes, sir, he is safe there.*"

Coming into the shop where I was, I told him of the deception, as Mrs. Eason was afraid he would be angry if the joke was carried further. He admitted being sold, and said he had never missed me, as the shop was full of men at the time.

The Mr. Painter referred to was one of the Pedee Quakers in Cedar county, where old John Brown made his headquarters in Iowa.

HARDIN TOWNSHIP.

January 4, 1858, Wm. Hardin filed the petition of citizens of township 79 north, range 8 west, of the 5 P. M., for the organization thereof as a civil township to be called Hardin township, and the court being fully advised in the premises; therefore,

It is hereby ordered by the court, that township 79 north, of range 8 west, of the 5th P. M., be and the same is hereby organized and formed into a new civil township, to be called Hardin township, and that the first township election to be holden on the day of the annual township elections, on the first Monday in April, 1858, at the school house in Windham in said township, for the election of township officers therein.

Hardin was originally included in Washington township. It has now one post-office, called Windham, of which Owen Slater is postmaster. Hardin township was so named from William Hardin, who lived on section 32 at the time the township was organized. The first settlers were as follows: A. D. Packard, from Ohio; came in June, 1838, and settled on section 34. Mr. Baxter came in the spring of 1840, from Indiana, and settled on section 33. Alanson P. Rich came from near Alton, Ill., to Iowa, in spring of 1841, and to this township in 1843. John Burns and Michael Duffy came here in spring of 1841, from Illinois, but they were natives of Ireland. G. H. Packard came in fall of 1840, from Trumbull county, Ohio, and settled on section 34. John and Samuel Wykoff came in 1841, from Illinois, and settled on section 31.

Mr. A. D. Packard says, the first marriage was that of Margaret Burns to Michael Duffy, some time in 1842, by the Catholic priest in Iowa City. The first doctor was J. J. Morgan from Muscatine county, formerly from Ohio; he came to this township in the fall of 1856, and went to Nebraska in 1870. The first preaching was by Rev. Dr. Wood, of Iowa City, a Presbyterian; he held services in a school house on section 34, in 1846. The first school was taught in a log cabin on section 35, by Miss Margaret Montgomery, now Mrs. Roop, of Washington township; she received $1.50 per week and "boarded 'round" with the pupils. The first school house was a frame, built on section 34; it cost about $125, which was raised by subscription. Mr. Packard is now using the same building for a wood house. Mrs. Rich did the first weaving. The settlers had to get their supplies from Muscatine.

The first sawmill in the township was built in the fall of 1845, by Asby D. Packard. It was a water mill on Old Man's creek, and could saw about 1,500 feet of lumber in twenty-four hours. In 1855 he built a steam mill, on section 34, and the following year added a flouring mill, both being run by the same engine, and the whole property worth about $10,000. Oct. 10, 1864, the mills were burned down by an incendiary, and were a total loss, being without insurance.

In 1854 the town of Windham was laid out by Mr. Packard, and the

only post-office in the township was established here in the fall of 1855 Orville Barrows being the first postmaster.

There is, at Windham, a graveyard containing a half acre of ground, in section 34. The first person buried there was L. Prince.

Nathaniel Crow, on section 31, has been for five years making a specialty of breeding thoroughbred Short-horn cattle.

CHURCHES.

St. Peter's Church (*Catholic*), at Windham, was organized about 1860. The original members were: Felix Bradley, J. J. Bradley, C. Bradley, J. H. Bradley, James McGillen, James Wollen, James Molloy, Michael Brierton, James Burns, Edmond McCabe, Bartholomew McCabe, Oscar McCabe, Barney McCabe, Dan McCabe, Lawrence Cusick, John Cusick, Jacob Robert, Adam Robert, Neo Robert, Peter Robert, James Welch, Conrad Deckerman, Michael Murphy, Lawrence Mungervan, Thomas Corcoran, John Corcoran, John Bevrens, Philip Mulcahey, and others. Five acres of land, on section 35, was donated by Thomas Clark, of St. Louis, for the church and cemetery, and in 1859–60 the present frame building was erected. It has a membership of seventy families. P. J. Sullivan, Father Dunn, James Davis and James Quinn, the present incumbent, have been its pastors.

The Windham Evangelical Church was organized in 1867; the original members were: Abraham Deihl and family, Noah Diehl and wife, Noah Foster and wife, Jacob Foster and wife, George Miller and wife, Robert Roup and G. Kretzer. They have a frame church building, on section 22, township 78, range 7, which was built in 1870, and cost about $1,500. It was dedicated by Rev. H. Lageshutte. The successive pastors have been Revs. J. Bussard, C. H. Egge, J. Wagoner, C. W. Anthony, E. F. Mell, Wm. Kleinfelter, I. N. Yaggy, A. J. Gramby, J. E. Stauffacher, and the present pastor, D. W. Fink (1882). The present membership is thirty-seven.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

On the 6th day of March, 1854, Wm. A. Howard presented a petition to the county court for the organization of a new civil township, which petition is in the words following, to-wit:

To the Honorable, the Judge of the County Court of Johnson, Iowa:

We the undersigned, qualified voters of Monroe township, hereby petition your honor to divide Monroe township by the line between ranges seven and eight west, so as to make two townships of said Monroe township; the eastern division to be called Jefferson and the western division to retain the name of Monroe.

August 1, A. D. 1853. Signed by Ebenezer Bivins, P. P. Cardwell, Wm. A. Howard and thirty-seven others.

And thereupon the county court being satisfied that the convenience of the citizens petitioned aforesaid, requires the establishment of a new township, do hereby order and direct that all that part of congressional township No. 81, range 7 west, which lies north of the Iowa river, be and the same is hereby formed and set apart as a civil township, to be called Jefferson township. And it is further ordered, that there shall be an election held in said township, on Monday, April 3, A. D., 1854, at the house of Walter F. Lloyd, for the purpose of electing one township assessor, three township trustees, one clerk, two constables and two justices of the peace, for said township.

See history of Monroe township. Also Chapter I, Part 2 of the county history, giving the earliest civil subdivisions.

Jefferson township has in 1882, one post-office; name, Shueyville; postmaster, John W. Deen.

Benjamin Swisher furnishes the following sketch:

The first settlement was made by James McAllister and W. M. Stewart. This was in 1839; they came from Ohio. McAllister erected the first cabin. In 1841, Benjamin Swisher, Wilson Blain, William Wintersteen and Nicholas Wintersteen came and settled in this township; also Mrs. Elizabeth Whitmore. These were all formerly from Ohio.

The first marriage was celebrated between Benjamin Swisher and Mrs. Elizabeth Whitmore. This occurred on the 16th day of May, 1841, at the residence of Wm. Dupont; Rev. Israel Clark, officiating.

Wilson Swisher was the first male child born; son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Swisher; we was born in July, 1843, and died when one year old.

The first death was a child of W. M. Stewart, in 1839; it was buried in section twenty-one.

The first physician was William Bryant, from Ohio. From here he went west.

The first religious service was held at the residence of W. M. Stewart, by Rev. Bowman, or else a man by the name of Wood.

The first school was taught in a house owned by Wilson Blain, Sen., by Miss Elizabeth Wintersteen, who afterwards married Rev. Stephen R. Henderson, and now resides in Nebraska.

Mrs. Polly Hudson did the first weaving of cloth and carpet; she and her husband were among the first settlers. Mr. Hudson died in 1855. Mrs. Hudson is now living in Shueyville with her children. She says the first marriage in her neighborhood was James Campbell to Miss Nancy Hall, in 1851; the ceremony was performed by Elder M. Bowman. She says the first male child born was Andrew, a son of Addison and Susan Chapman. The last heard of him he was in Oregon.

The first female child was Mary, daughter of Jefferson and Eliza Chapman, born in 1851, now dead, being the first death in the neighborhood.

Dr. Crosswait was the first physician. His sympathies being with the

South when the war broke out, he went south, where, if living, he still resides.

The first school was taught in a house owned by James Smith, by Miss Jane O'Brien; she afterwards married Mr. Ford, and lives now in the town of Oxford.

On the third day of July, 1856, William Cashner was killed while working at a saw mill for Mr. Fuirmaster. He, with other hands, was rolling logs to the saw, when by some means he fell, the log rolling over him, and killing him almost instantly.

The Shueyville cemetery was laid out by W. H. Shuey in 1855. The first person buried there was a child of W. S. Goodhue. Two acres are inclosed.

James E. Bowersock and Abel Evans cast the first republican votes in the township, they being the only ones who voted that ticket at that time.

The present township clerk, Mr. J. W. Graham, could not furnish any particulars of the township's early history; but gives the followingg statistics: For school purposes there is one district township, with six subdistricts. The school tax last year (1881) was for teachers' fund, 3½ mills; school-house fund, 1 mill; contingent fund, 1½ mills; total, 6 mills on the dollar valuation, The equalized value of real estate in the township was $132,980; and of personal property, $34,551. There are five road districts. Road tax levy, 5 mills; 4 in labor and 1 in money; total amount of road tax, $837.65; total tax levy for all purposes, 20½ mills; total amount of tax for all purposes, $2,251.72.

The present township officers are Frank Pudil and George C. Anderson, justices; Martin Anderson and Joseph Horah, constables; J. W. Graham, clerk; Joseph Buresh, P. A. Korab and J. S. Bowersock, trustees.

The inhabitants of this township are very largely of Bohemian nationality, and the township has the honor of being the birthplace of Mr. Bohumil Shimek, whose valuable studies of the natural history and zoology of Johnson county will be found in Chapter IX, Part 3.

W. R. Roberts related that Charles Kalos was drowned in July, 1881, by jumping off the iron bridge into the Iowa river, at what is known as Roberts' ferry. Four days after he was found by W. R. Roberts and D. Von Stein, about three miles below lodged on a birch bush. Rev. Shiflet saw him make the fatal leap. He was a hard working Bohemian. Cause unknown.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

February 10, 1846, Ordered, that all that part of Johnson county contained in the following bounds, to-wit: Commencing at the south line of the county on the west bank of the Iowa river, thence up the river to the south line of township 79 north, range 6 west, thence west to the south-

west corner of said township, thence north to the center of the west line of said township, thence west to the center of township 79, range 7, thence south to the county line, thence east to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby set apart as a civil township, and shall be called and known as Liberty Township, and the first election shall be held at the house of John Smith."

The above boundaries iucluded all of the present Liberty township, besides the southeast one-fourth of Union township, and the east half of Sharon township. (See history of those townships.) Union was formed by itself, March 6, 1854; and Sharon, Feb. 1, 1858.

The earliest township record in existence is 1852. The first clerk was Jacob Keppler; they have six sub-school districts; taxable property in 1882 was in land, $133,410; personal, $37,665; road tax, four mills on all taxable property. This township has in 1882 one post-office, named Bon Accord, of which Joseph Hirt is postmaster.

Liberty township has a small stream called "Dirty-face creek," because a family by the name of Morris lived upon it, and had so many children with frightfully dirty faces. The old man died from drinking too much "Wahoo bitters." The farm upon which Morris lived is now owned by Mr. Guffin, on section 19, in Sharon township.

Picayune creek got its name from a business transaction. A certain man on that creek charged his neighbor a picayune [6¼ cents] for salting his calf; the man was old Squire Figg, who paid the price, and out of revenge called the creek upon which the family lived "Picayune creek."

Fessler creek, so-called because Jack Fessler was the first settler on that stream.

Mellow grave-yard in Liberty township, is the first one dedicated to the public, and contains about one-quarter acre. Henry Earhart's grave-yard contains about one-half acre, and is situated on his farm. The Overholster grave-yard contains about three-fourths of an acre, and is on their farm.

The Dunkards have a congregation in Hartman's settlement. The United Brethren had a congregation, but Hon. John W. Porter, of Iowa City, took the building for debt, and the congregation is broken up.

The first school teacher was Michael Cline, he died in Washington county.

SOUTH LIBERTY.

It is situated on section 17, in Liberty township. The name of the post-office is Bon Accord. This little village was laid out in 1856, by Vincent Gross. It had a blacksmith shop, a saddle and harness shop and one store. Charles Wrede kept the first store and was the first postmaster he died in July, 1880, and his wife died in August, 1881.

The first physician in this township was Dr. Sabin, who settled there in 1864; he died in Pleasant Valley township, in 1878.

The first school was on Picayune creek, in a cooper shop. The town-

ship election was first held in this building. The first school house was built on Jacob Oberholtzer's land, on what is called "Hog Back Ridge." It got this name from 'Squire Figg, who was mad at the people on that side because they kept a bad lot of hogs.

There is a grave-yard near South Liberty, established in 1860, on John Mentzer's farm. Mary Gross, daughter of T. Sebault and wife of George Gross, was the first person buried there.

The second preacher was a Presbyterian, named Samuel Storrs Howe; he preached for the Lutherans at the school house. He is still living, in Iowa City. The Methodists held meetings at the Hog Ridge school house about the same time, and the religious services were conducted by J. D. Templin, of Iowa City, who afterwards became a prominent lawyer, and died in 1882. He was the first minister to preach in the township.

Gregory Gross was the first justice of the peace, in 1848, and has been justice of the peace ever since. Mart. Bims is the other justice of the peace.

ACCIDENTS.

Fred Fessler was killed while running a horse race with young Figg; his horse ran against a wagon and crushed his breast, and he died the next morning after suffering great pain.

Mart. Earhart accidentally shot himself and died in about five hours.

S. Runnelhart accidentally shot himself in the right arm, and died in about ten days from mortification.

In 1870 Nicholas Birrer was drowned in Old Man's creek, and his body was found one week afterwards.

CHURCHES.

Mr. Michael Dall furnishes the following sketch of *St. Stanislaus* (Catholic) *Church*, located on section 30, in Liberty township. This church was organized February 8, 1854, by Bishop Laurus, of Dubuque. The original members were: Michael Dall, Gregory Gross, B. Dagenhart, Fidell Heitzman, Adam Amish, N. Birrer, Joseph Rummelhart, and others.

They have a frame church building, which was erected in 1853–'54, at a cost of about $1,500, and was dedicated in February, 1854, by Bishop Laurus. The first regular pastor was Rev. Father George Snyder; and following him have been Father Fenty, Father Sheafmacher, Father Knepley, Father Molloy, Father Haire, Father Brumenshingle. The present membership is about forty.

There are forty acres of land belonging to the church, twenty of which was donated by Michael Dall and twenty by Gregory Gross. A burying ground was laid out adjoining the church about a year after that was built. The first burial there was a child of F. Burke.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

June 8, 1870, Supervisor John Dillatus offered the following:

WHEREAS, the township of Pleasant Valley, Johnson county, Iowa, is eight and a half miles in length east and west, and six miles wide north and south, making fifty-one square miles of territory; and whereas, inconvenience to the people of different portions of said township on account of the great distance they have to travel to elections and public meetings, exists to such an extent as to cause great and general complaint throughout the entire eastern half of said township; and whereas, the territory of Pleasant Valley is large enough for two good sized townships, and a large majority of the citizens thereof are in favor of a division; therefore, be it

Resolved, That said Pleasant Valley township be divided into two townships by a line running due north and south on half section lines of sections 5, 8, 17, 20, 29 and 32, and that the territory west of said line retain the name of Pleasant Valley towship, and the territory east of said line be named Lincoln township.

This resolution was adopted June 10.

June 11, 1870, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the present township officers of the old township of Pleasant Valley, Johnson county, Iowa, shall continue to exercise all the functions of their respective offices until an election is ordered and had for officers of the new township of Lincoln, organized from a part of said Pleasant Valley township.

At the September session petitions both in favor and against the new township were presented, but no change was made in the boundaries at that time. And an order for the first election in Lincoln township was made, thus:

Resolved, That the warrant of this Board of Supervisors of Johnson Iowa, do issue to the people of the new township of Lincoln in said county, organized by this board at its June session, 1870, that an election be held by the people of said Lincoln township on the second Tuesday, the 11th day of October, 1870, it being the day of the annual township election for said year 1870, at the house of Peter Vetters in said Lincoln township, to elect two justices of the peace, two constables, three township trustees, one township clerk, one assessor, and road supervisors for the various road districts in said Lincoln township.

April 4, 1871, the board had to wrestle again with the Lincoln township boundary question, and made the following record:

In the matter of the application to change the boundary line between Pleasant Valley and Lincoln townships:

This case having been adjourned from the last session of this board to this day, and now comes the parties by their agents and attorney, and thereupon the applicants for the said change in the boundary line, filed the statement of I. N. DeSellem, T. W. Wilson and George W. Wilson, and the contestants filed the protest of the citizens and property holders in the several school districts of Lincoln township, and this cause now

coming on to be heard, and the board having heard the said statement and protest read, and also having heard all the evidence offered by either party and the arguments of counsel, and not being sufficiently advised in the premises took time to consider of the same.

The next day the following order was adopted:

Resolved, That the line between Pleasant Valley and Lincoln townships be and is hereby established on the line between sections four and five on the north line of said townships and running straight south between sections 32 and 33 to the south line of said townships, placing said division one-half mile farther east than it has been heretofore established.

Mr. A. Mead, clerk of Lincoln township, furnishes the following statistics:

The township was organized in 1870. The first trustees were Alexander Waldron, B. F. Wagner and Jacob Openheimer, and the first clerk was Amos R. Cherry. The first assessor was Otto Means. The first official meetings of the board were held at the office of the township clerk, Amos R. Cherry. The first school house was called the Crawford or Cherry school house.

The entire township constitutes one school district, with eight subdistricts.

The equalized value of the real estate in the township last year (1881) was $169,085.

The equalized value of the personal property in 1881 was $31,641. In 1882 it was $32,685.

The township is divided into nine road districts. The levied rate of road tax was 3¼ mills.

The present township trustees are Albert Shiland, Mercer Hall, Enoch Kimble; township clerk, A. W. Mead; assessor, James Hollingsworth; justice of the peace, John Dillatush; constables, J. C. Hall, J. S. Watson.

There are no churches, no graveyards, no saloons and no post-offices in this township.

INDIAN REVENGE.

A man named Oliver Atwood was killed in Lincoln township in the fall of 1838. He lived near Wapsienonock (now West Liberty) and had been up near Marengo working on the new trading post and Indian agency which was being established there for the Poweshiek band of Indians, after they were removed from their old place four miles below Iowa City. Mr. Atwood sent word to his young wife, by some one going down, that he would be home in two weeks. Accordingly he came down to the old trading house (see diagram in Chapter II, Part 2,) and after getting some bacon and other supplies for his family, started on foot for home. His route was along the Indian trail from Poweshiek's village eastward, bearing a little south, and leading across the north part of what is now Lincoln township. Here he was killed and his body thrown into a slough. As he did not reach home at the time promised, and no tidings

was heard from him, his wife grew alarmed and sent inquiries up to the trading house. This was about a week after he had been there, and those who knew him and remembered of his being there and starting for home on foot and alone, only a week before, at once suspected some foul play. Search was made immediately, and the body found. It was not scalped, but the legs were cut off, and other marks of revengeful mutilation. Harry Earhart remembers passing the spot several weeks afterward and seeing some of the hair still lying there. Mr. Atwood was a small man, a preacher or exhorter, and friendly, trusting and unsuspicious toward all; he would fall an easy victim to any cowardly redskin that might happen to meet him; and the explanation of his murder is not far to seek.

A few months previously a man named Ross killed an Indian over at Moscow, in Muscatine county, by knocking him down with a rail and then driving it endwise into his skull, thus mashing his brains out. As was usual in affrays of any sort between white men and Indians, Ross was not punished; it is said that he ran away. Some of the Indians vowed that they would kill some white man to appease the ghost of their slain brave, and avenge his blood. In all their ideas of society a whole band or nation was responsible for the bad deeds of any one of its members; hence to them the whole white race was responsible for what Ross had done, and any white man they could catch would satisfy the vengeance which their law and usage required. And in this case Mr. Atwood happened to be the vicarious victim.

THE LINCOLN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The first officers of this company were: Thos. Birkett, president; Hiram Heath, secretary; Ira Nichols, treasurer; B. F. Wagner, John M. Purvis, John Bregman, O. Higbee, J. M. Clark, and E. P. Whitacre, directors. The company is strictly a mutual fire and lightning insurance company. The principal office is in Lincoln township, at the residence of Hiram Heath. They do insurance business only in Scott, Lincoln, Pleasant Valley and Fremont townships, in Johnson county, and Wapsinonock, Goshen and Pike townships, in Muscatine county. Agents restricted to $3,000 on any one risk, and not exceed two-thirds of the value of the property; and certificates for insurance issued for not to exceed five years. Annual election, first Saturday in October of each year.

LUCAS TOWNSHIP.

(FORMERLY IOWA CITY TOWNSHIP.)

IOWA CITY PRECINCT.

January 4, 1844,—

Ordered, that all that part of township 79 north, of range 6 west, of the fifth principal meridian, which lies west of the Iowa river, shall hereafter be attached to and included in the Iowa City precinct in said county of

Johnson. (This territory now constitutes what is called West Lucas precinct.)

IOWA CITY TOWNSHIP.

February 10, 1846,—

Ordered, that all that part of Johnson county known as congressional township No. 79 north, of range 6 west, of the fifth principal meridian, be and the same is hereby set apart as a civil township, and shall be known as "Iowa City township," and that the first election shall be held at the court house in Iowa City. (This includes what is now called Lucas township, with Iowa City inside of it.)

ALTERATION OF BOUNDARIES OF IOWA CITY AND NEWPORT TOWNSHIP.

January 3, 1859,—

The petition of Sylvanus Johnson and others, for a change of the boundaries of said township, came on to be heard, and it appearing that notice of the pendency of said petition had been given in accordance with the order of this court, and no person objecting thereto; therefore, in consideration of the premises, it is

Ordered by the court, that the prayer of petitioners be granted, and that all of sections 33 and 34, township 80 north, of range 6 west, lying east of the Iowa river, be detached from Newport township, and attached and made a part of Iowa City township.

IOWA CITY TOWNSHIP PRECINCTS.

June 6, 1871,—

Resolved, That the township of Iowa City be divided into two precincts for election purposes, by a line commencing at the west side of said township in the centre of the Snooks Grove road, following said road east to Iowa City, through Iowa City in the center of College street, east of Iowa City on the line of the Griswold road to the east line of the township. All that portion of the township north of said line to be called the north precinct of Iowa City township, and all that portion of the township south of said line shall be called the south precinct of Iowa City township.

September 4, 1871, we find, on motion of supervisor Morseman, it is

Ordered, that Charles Lewis be and is hereby appointed judge of the next election in the south precinct in Iowa City township, and that William Lewis and Thomas Hughes be and they are hereby appointed clerks of said election in said north precinct; and it is further ordered that Harvey W. Fyffe and Samuel H. McCrory be and they are hereby appointed judges of the next election in said south precinct of Iowa City township, and S. M. Finch be and he is hereby appointed clerk of the said election in the said south precinct.

January 19, 1872, the dividing line between these precincts was "so amended as to place the division line between the north and south precincts in Iowa City on the line of Iowa avenue, and thence in the centre of the road running east from the east end of Iowa avenue until it intersects the Griswold road."

ORGANIZATION OF LUCAS TOWNSHIP.

January 15, 1873: Report to the county board:

Your special committee appointed to examine the petition of citizens of Iowa City township outside of the corporate limits of Iowa City, would beg leave to report, that upon examination of a copy of the State census report for the year 1869, being the last State census taken, I find that the population of Iowa City exceeds 4,000—namely 6,548. And that upon an examination of the poll book, as returned by the assessor for the year 1872, the number of legal voters outside the corporate limits of Iowa City are 472, and that the number of signers upon the petition by actual count are 284, being a majority of the whole number of legal voters outside of said Iowa City: * * * * * * * * * *

It is ordered that said Iowa City township be divided into (2) civil townships, one of said townships to be composed of the territory embraced within the corporate limits of Iowa City, and be called Iowa City township, and the other township to be composed of the territory of Iowa City township outside of the corporate limits of Iowa City, and to be called Lucas township, and that the place for holding the the next general election in Iowa City township shall be the court house, and the place for holding the next general election shall be the fair grounds in Lucas township."

Lucas township contains thirty-four and one-half sections. Iowa City is in this territory, and is a township by itself, containing about two sections. It lies on both sides of the Iowa river, Iowa City township all being on the east side. Lucas township has eleven school houses, five of them west of the river in what is called West Lucas, and six school houses in East Lucas. George Borland is president of the school board. Teachers' fund levied for 1882 was $2,000; school house fund, $6500; contingent fund, $400. There are four stone quarries in the township, and three flouring mills. The village of Coralville is situated on the west side of the Iowa river, on section 5.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railroad, pass through this township. The C., R. I. & P. R. R. has put in one of the finest iron bridges on this line of road over the Iowa river, the east end of the bridge resting on block 23, between Des Moines and Lafayette streets in Iowa City. The road tax alone for Lucas township for 1882, due from the C., R. I. & P. R. R. company is $238.

Among the earliest settlers on land now embraced in Lucas township were Philip Clark, S. H. McCrory, S. C. Trowbridge, Cyrus Sanders, Capt. F. M. Irish, Yale Hamilton, Sylvanus Johnson, Silas Foster, Jesse McCart, and many others. Its intimate connection with the first and second county seats, the first territorial and State capital, the State University and other matters that reach far beyond mere township interest, has made its local history to be almost entirely embodied in the several chapters of the county history. [See Chapter XI in this volume.] Lucas township, has only one post-office, Coralville, of which J. H. Clark is postmaster.

The first settlement of a land claim in Johnson county was made in this

township by Philip Clark, on section 27, being the farm now owned by James McCollister. The fair grounds of the Johnson County Agricultural Society is on section 16, on the west side of the Iowa river, about one mile from the principal streets of the city.

VILLAGE OF CORALVILLE.

A New Town.—A new town was born into this winter weather last week, up at the woolen mills and was christened *Coralville.*

The name was suggested by the fact, which was developed in digging for the foundation for the various works on that water power, that the rock was of coral formation. Therefore the paper mill was christened the "Coral," and now the town takes the same name.—*State Press*, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE FIRST MILLS.

From Capt. F. M. Irish's sketches in "Annals of Iowa" (1868), we make a few extracts:

Near the close of the year 1841, David and Joshua Switzer erected a grist-mill on Clear creek upon the site now [1868] occupied by the woolen factory of Mr. Stickler. In this mill was ground the first flour and meal ever manufactured in Johnson county, and the people for a great distance around realized the benefit of it. But this mill was not able long to supply the demands of the rapidly increasing population, and steps were taken to improve and make use of the water-power of the Iowa river. Walter Terrill commenced and completed the erection of his mill-dam in the autumn of 1843. This dam is situated one-half mile above the city. Mr. Terrill completed the erection of his mill in 1844, and put two run of stone in operation. In 1845 he attached to the mill a carding machine, which was a great convenience to the community.

On the 19th of May, 1843, the Iowa City Manufacturing Company was organized by electing Chauncey Swan president; Silas Foster, secretary; and Augustus E. McArthur, treasurer. A. J. Willis, Ferdinand Harbestroh, and Thomas Snyder were chosen a board of directors, with a capital stock subscribed of $5,000, in shares of $25 each. This company commenced the erection of a dam upon one of the best mill-sites upon the Iowa river, two and a half miles above the city, upon the property owned by Walter Butler. The bed of the river at this point is of solid rock, with a handsome fall below. In the month of June, 1843, A. B. Newcomb, as superintendent of the work, commenced getting out timber for the dam, and notwithstanding the many obstacles and unforeseen difficulties which had to be encountered, this great and important task was so far completed by January, 1844, as to enable the company to put a small grist-mill into operation. A sore misfortune lay in store for these enterprising citizens, for in the spring of 1844 a rapid rise of the river brought down large fields of heavy ice, and the dam being in an unfinished state, a considerable portion of it was carried away. This disaster was felt most severely by the company, their funds being exhausted, and the financial condition of the country at this time being such as to render it very difficult for them to replenish their treasury. All these difficulties were at length overcome, the breach repaired, and a substantial dam ten feet in height was completed. This was the finest structure of the kind west of the Mississippi, and affords one of the finest water powers in the state, the hydraulic force in an ordinary stage of

water, with the ten-foot dam, being equal to seven hundred and eighty horse power. This property, after passing from the hands of the Iowa City Manufacturing Company into the hands of different persons not having the means to suitably improve it, was purchased by Ezekiel Clarke in 1848, and a large flouring-mill erected and put into active operation in 1850. The mill was driven day and night, and furnished the greater portion of the flour for the inhabitants of the northwestern part of our state. It was no unusual sight to see fifty or sixty wagons arranged at this mill at one time, some of them from as far northwest as Woodbury county, from all the intermediate settlements, and from southern Minnesota.

Home Manufacturing Company at Coralville; capital $60,000. Mill erected in 1866–67; dimensions, 42x143 feet; intended for three sets of machinery and having two in active operation, with a capacity of 10,000 yards of cloth per month. Manufacture cassimeres, flannels, jeans, blankets, yarns, etc. Now under the direction of Humphrey Taylor, superintendent; T. Sanxay, president; D. F. Wells, vice-president; L. B. Patterson, treasurer; L. Robinson, secretary.

SWEPT THROUGH A FLUME.

In May, 1876, little Charlie Rink, a five year old son of Chas. A. Rink, Esq., fell or was pushed into the Coralville mill dam, and the Iowa City *Daily Press*, of May 3d, gives the following account of the boy's marvelous escape from drowning:

He was playing with two boys of his own age, five years, on the brink of the pool, out of which a head-gate ten feet under water lets the water into the flume leading to the paper mill. This flume is ten feet or more under ground through its whole length of 150 feet, and the water fills it full. Into this he was sucked and through its whole length he was shot so suddenly that he had not time to breath, and reaching its lower end he popped up from ten feet under the water and seized a post under the paper mill floor, clinging to it with his arms and legs in the attitude of climbing a tree. He was missed at home and an elder sister went to hunt him; finding on the bank the lads with whom he had been playing, she asked them where Charley was, and they innocently answered, that he had fallen into the river. The alarm was given, the mills were all stopped, and the pool was dragged, but no result. About three quarter of an hour after he fell in Mr. Ab. Davis went down to a trap door which opens into the dark place into which the flume debauches, and there heard the boy from his grasp on the post calling for help. It was impossible to reach him from where Mr. Davis was, and so after telling him to hold on, a hole was cut in the floor eight feet above his head through which Mr. John H. Clark was able to see him, and Alexander Murray was let down by a rope and brought him up. He had hung to the post so long that his hair was dried. Considering the tender age of the child, and the appalling danger of such a journey, it is one of the most wonderful of happenings. Just a week after little Charlie went through the flume, he fell into the river above the Coralville dam and was carried over it, the dam being

thirteen feet high at the crest or overflow. But somehow or other he floated, and the swift plunge from the overchute or apron of the dam shot him ashore away below the mills, where his father founded him half an hour afterward, stripped naked, drying his clothes, "so mother wouldn't lick him for getting wet."

Charlie called at the History Company's office to show this historian that he still lives—as wonderfully escaped from a watery grave, as Moses or Jonah of old. He is a bright lad, and after two such miraculous escapes, he is just likely to become a United States Senator or President, as other boys were at his age who afterward *got there.*

The "Coral Mill," at Coralville, Valentine Miller, proprietor, was built in 1843, [?] by V. Miller and William Kirkwood at a cost of $19,000, there then being but three run of stone. After running about two years Mr. Miller bought one-half of Mr. K's interest, and S. J. Kirkwood the other half. Mr. Miller now owning three-fourths and S. J. Kirkwood one-fourth. The mill was enlarged and improved, and now has five run of stone and two sets of E. T. Ellis rolls.

The mill has capacity of 100 barrels per day, and employs five men in the mill and three teams, and three men in their store in the city. Mill generally runs day and night. Size of building 40x66 feet, brick, three stories high besides basement and has the latest improved machinery.

The Iowa City Paper Mills at Coralville, M. T. Close & Sons, proprietors, were built in 1865 by the Close Brothers—M. T., C. D. and S. M. Close and cost about $45,000. After running about one year it was rented to S. M. Close & Co., they running it five years. The mill was then enlarged and run by M. T. Close & Sons, who are the present owners. The mill employs 45 to 50 men, and manufactures straw wrapping paper, straw board, and building paper; they have about $100,000 capital invested. Use 4,000 tons of straw annually. They have two steam engines, one 150 and the other 120 horse power; and eleven rag engines or beaters. The capacity of mills is nine tons of paper per day of twenty-four hours. It runs day and night. There are two paper machines, one forty-eight and the other sixty-two inches. They are Rice, Barton & Fales make, of Worcester, Mass. There are seven boilers—four forty-eight inches in diameter, eighteen feet long, and three forty-eight inches, sixteen feet long—which in connection with six water wheels, supply the power for running the machinery. The company owns a dam on the Iowa river of 100 feet long and ten feet in height. In 1875 a terrible explosion occurred in this mill instantly killing six persons. See account of it in chapter VII, Part 1.

The Coraville plaining mill was built in 1869; and in 1871 the saw mill was added to it. Planing mill cost $800 and saw mill $700. Machine shop and mills $2,200. The power is rented by Mr. John Davis from M. T. Close & Sons.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

This township was originally included in the territory of Clear Creek precinct, as established April 8, 1841. On February 10, 1846, Penn township was formed, and it then included Madison township. On Oct. 15, 1860, Madison township was formed; but the county records of that year are lost, and hence the official order defining its boundaries could not be found. For an account of the "Lost Record," see Chapter III, Part 3, of this county history.

The clerk of Madison township, Wm. Shimp, furnishes the following report: The records show that the township was organized October 15, 1860, by order of the council. The first board of trustees were John Green, Jacob Lininger and H. S. Gould; constables, L. W. Chamberlain, W. Roberts and A. Hildabrand; clerk, H. C. Nichols, now in Kansas; assessor, O. G. Babcock; justices of the peace, James Chamberlain and Adam Snyder. The first official meetings were held in the old log school house called Swan Lake school house. The first school house was built by L. Babcock, on O. G. Babcock's premises, section 32. The cemetery was located at Chase P. O., and is still in use, and the only one in the township. The township constitutes one district school township, and is divided into six sub-districts. The school tax in 1881 was, for teachers fund, $900; contingent, $350; total, $1,250. The equalized value of real estate in 1881 was, $137,970; personalty, $48,275. The township is divided into four road districts; the levied rate of road tax in 1881 was three and one-half mills; the total amount of road tax was $661.81. The whole amount of tax for all purposes was, $1,931.81. The present township officers are: Trustees, O. G. Babcock, John Snavely and John Sherman; clerk, Wm. Shimp; assessor, Dr. Miller Young; justice of the peace, A. J. Roup; constable, G. W. Hansen.

Madison township now (1882) has only one post-office; it is called Chase, and O. G. Babcock is the postmaster. The old post-office, called Green Castle, was discontinued some years ago.

FARMER'S MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Madison township has the honor of being headquarters of the only Farmer's Insurance Company in the county. The company has been in operation for some years, on the plan that the property insured constitutes the capital of the company, and the insurees are the sole members of the company. They insure only farm buildings and property, and insure that against fire or lightning; but they will not pay a loss by fire originating from the smoking of a pipe or cigar in or about a barn, granary, or stock yard, or from using a steam threshing machine. The company does no business outside of Johnson county. Their place of meeting for the annual election of officers, etc., is fixed at "Cross Roads School House," in Madi-

son township. This company has been doing business for nearly fifteen years. Its business was conducted in terms of five years each. During this time it has carried risks of $54,000 to $135,000, and has paid all losses and other expenses on two and a half to three months per term. The assessments were all made at the close of each term.

During this fifteen year period it was so limited as to be practically little more than a business firm carrying its own insurance risks; but last winter they decided to enlarge their operations, and therefore filed articles of incorporation, as the following document shows:

STATE OF IOWA, JOHNSON COUNTY, SS:

Personally appeared before me the undersigned, clerk of the district court in and for said county, Jacob Zeller, James Chamberlin, L. E. Chamberlin, A. J. Roup, Jacob Lininger, J. M. Files, and Isaac Meyers, incorporators of the Northwestern Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Johnson county, Iowa, who are all personally known to me to be the identical persons who have subscribed their names to the foregoing articles of incorporation of said company, and who acknowledged that they had signed the said articles to which their several names are attached, freely and voluntarily for the use and purposes therein set forth.

Witness my hand and the seal of the district court of said county hereto affixed, this 6th day of February, 1882.

STEPHEN BRADLEY,
Clerk of the District Court, Johnson County, Iowa.

Filed for record, February 11, 1882, at 1 P. M. Recorded in book 52, page 197, of deeds.

A. L. SORTER, *Recorder.*

W. D. WHEDON, *Deputy Recorder.*

Also recorded in office of Secretary of State.

The corporation is to run thirty years. Every one who insures is a full member of the company. "It shall never become a stock company."

The office of the secretary must be located in Madison township. The first officers of the old company were, James Chamberlin, president; Adam Snyder, secretary; Jacob Zeller, treasurer; D. R. Wolfe, general agent. The first officers of the new incorporation were, and are yet, president, Jacob Zeller; vice-president, James Chamberlin; secretary, L. E. Chamberlin; treasurer, A. J. Roup; directors, Jacob Lininger, J. M. Files and Isaac Meyers.

The following points will be of interest to all farmers:

The property, real and personal, of each member of this company, shall be liable for the assessment made upon it.

There shall be no more than $2,000 taken in any one risk until the amount of property insured exceeds $150,000, and not over $3,500 on any risk; and in no case to exceed two-thirds the cash value, including the insurance of other companies. In case of double insurance, this company will pay only its proportionate share of two-thirds of the value of the property.

When any person wishes to join this company, he or she may apply

to the secretary, who must make a personal survey of the premises, as to the safety of the risk, and if satisfied with the risk, will be permitted to charge a membership fee of fifty cents and one dollar policy fee, with two and one-half mills on the dollar for contingent expenses; all moneys to be cash or pledges. No notes will be taken by this company.

This company shall insure by terms not to exceed five years, when all policies will expire at the same time, unless otherwise ordered, and shall not insure on the continual plan.

All insurance will take effect on the day the application is approved, at 12 M., unless otherwise ordered.

MRS. MARY MYERS,

one of the old settlers of this township, has twice given birth to twins. The following is a sketch of her life: Mary Green was born September 3, 1820, in Newton township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, embraced religion in 1841 and united with the Disciples Church in that county. February 5, 1846, she was married to Moses Stover, and the same year they emigrated to Iowa; started from West Hill, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and traveled by wagon, across the Blue Ridge mountains, to Newport, then by canal and railroad to Pittsburg, and from there down the Ohio river and up the Mississippi to St. Louis on the steamboat "Robert Fulton;" from St. Louis up to Bloomington (now Muscatine) on the steamboat "St. Croix," and from there to Iowa City by wagon; lived in Iowa City awhile and then settled in "North Bend," as this settlement was then called. She bore three children to Mr. Stover; two of them, a boy and a girl, being twins; the boy died in infancy; the other children, Anna E. and Mary E., grew up. September 8, 1850, her husband, Moses Stover, died, and was buried in the North Bend cemetery, the third burial there. In 1851 she united with the Church of God, at North Liberty; and in the same year she was married to Valentine Myers. In this marriage she bore six children, four sons and two daughters; one son died in infancy; and two of the Myers children were twins, as two of the Stover had been before. In 1849 her father and mother, David and Mary Green, came to Iowa. David Green died, May 6, 1867, aged 71 years. Mary Green, his wife, died July 5, 1872, aged 81 years.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

October 5, 1842, it was *Ordered*, that the 5th election precinct in this county be hereafter called and known as Monroe precinct.

This was also called "Dupont's precinct," in the newspapers, because Wm. Dupont kept a whisky cabin here, and that was the way-mark by which this particular settlement was most generally known. See Chapter I, Part 2, for "Earliest Civil Sub-divisions." Also, see Chapter II, Part 2, for further items in regard to Wm. Dupont.

February 10, 1846, *Ordered*, that all that part of Johnson county known as congressional township number 81, in range number 7 west, and all that part of congressional township number 81, in range number 8 west of the 5th principal meridian, which lies north of the Iowa river, be and the same is hereby set apart as a civil township to be known as "Monroe Township," and that the first election shall be held at the house of William Dupont in said township.

It will be seen that the above included also what is now Jefferson township. Monroe township has now (1882) two post offices—Gregg and Danforth. David Simington, postmaster at Gregg, and B. Beyer at Danforth.

The earliest records of this township in the hands of Graham Thorn, the present clerk, begin in 1862. This township has seven school districts, $1,600 tax for school purposes, (teachers fund and contingent fund), in 1882. Road tax, $600. Graham Thorn and Joseph Zebourstsky, are the justices of the peace.

NEWPORT TOWNSHIP.

February 10, 1846.

Ordered, That all that part of township 80 north, range 6 west, which lies east of Iowa river, and all of congressional township No. 80 north, range 5 west of the 5th P. M., shall constitute one civil township in Johnson county, and shall be known as "Newport township," and the first election shall be held at the house of Cornelius Lancaster in said township.

The above included what is now Graham township, which was organized by itself on January 5, 1857.

Newport township is located on the east bank of the Iowa river; bounded on the north by Big Grove township, on the east by Graham township, on the south by Scott and Lucas townships, on the west by Iowa river. It is composed of six sections from the west side of the congressional township that is called Graham township, and eighteen sections and a few fractions of a congressional township east of the Iowa river. The remaining fragments of township 80, range 6, lie on the west side of the river, in Penn township.

Newport is not as good an agricultural township as Graham, but it is nearly all covered with timber of fine growth, and so lends as great a value to the county at large as any other township in the county. The first lumber sawed in the county was from a mill erected by Henry Felkner, who was the first settler in the township, and erected a saw-mill on Rapid creek.

The township is well watered, the principal streams being Rapid creek, Silver creek and Turkey creek, all named by Col. Trowbridge, while on his rounds assessing, in 1837, '38, '39.

In May, 1838, Henry G. Reddout, [this name was pronounced Riddoe] built a log cabin near the big spring on section 26, in Newport township, which formed an important tributary to Rapid creek. At the rock ledge

or falls of Rapid creek, in section 36, Henry Felkner had a saw mill; and somebody else had one a little below where the big spring brook emptied into the creek. In 1849 the U. S. geologist, D. D. Owen, visited Felkner's mill, to examine the out-crop of rocks there, and mentions it in his report. Reddout's cabin and the big spring were for many years a well known landmark in the settlement, and the spring had a stone curbing, and a neat log house over it; but now the mills, the cabin, the spring house, and the people are all gone; scarcely a vistage remains to show that they had ever been there as a center of eventful and busy life. The spring still bubbles up its clear, cool water, but only to be trodden and poached by the grazing beasts of a cow-pasture. It seems a great pity that so fine a natural spring should run to waste, instead of being utilized for a gilt-edge creamery, for whlch it would furnish a natural advantage not often met with.

There is no post-office in Newport township. The people go mostly to Iowa City for mail and trade; though some go to Morse station and post-office, over in Graham township, occasionally; and other some go up to Solon, in Big Grove township.

For 1882 the school tax levys was $600 for teachers fund; nothing for school house fund; and $250 for contingent fund. William Merhring is the president of the school board.

This township is largely settled by Bohemians, and they are a steady, hard working class of citizens. They have plenty of good stock, and it is not much behind the average township of the county in valuable farm products. C. S. Roessler makes a specialty in grape culture and manufactures wine from grapes of his own raising.

Among the first settlers in this township, were Messrs. Lancaster, Glessinger, Smith, Taylor, Douglass, Thorp and Albrecht. It is one of the most thickly settled townships in the county.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP, INCLUDING THE TOWN OF OXFORD.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

On the 3d day of March, 1856, John Cook presented a petition to the county court, praying the organization of a new civil township, which petition is in words and figures as follows, to-wit:

We, the undersigned citizens of Clear Creek township, Johnson county, petition your honor to take such measures as may be necessary to divide the present township, by setting off the westerly part known as township 80 north, range 8, together with the fractional part of township 81, lying on the south side of Iowa river, and forming a new town of the township 8, and that part of 81 lying on the south side of the river, to be named and known as the township of Oxford; signed by W. H. Cotter, Luther Doty, Hiram B. McMicken, and forty-one others, residents of Clear Creek township, Johnson county, Iowa.

And thereupon the county court, being fully satisfied that the convenience of citizens, petitioners aforesaid, requires the establishment of a new township, do hereby order and direct that all that part of congressional township 80 north, range 8, together with the fractional part of congressional township 81 lying on the south side of Iowa river, be and the same is hereby formed and set apart as a civil township, to be called and known as Oxford township. And it is further

Ordered, that there shall be an election held in said township on Monday, April 7, 1856, at the house of John L. Hartwell, for the purpose of electing two justices of the peace, two constables, one assessor, three township trustees, and one township clerk, for said township, and also to vote for a school fund commisioner for said county of Johnson, also for or against a new court-house, and for or against swamp lands.

Mr. E. D. Jones, clerk of Oxford township for this year (1882), furnishes the following statistics: The township was organized in 1856, and its first board of trustees were John Cook, John L. Hartwell, and Louis Doty. The first assessor was Wm. Cotter. The first official meetings of the board were held at John L. Hartwell's residence. The first schoolhouse was built by Ben Williams in 1854, on section 5, west of Hon. L. R. Wolfe's residence, and was called Edgewood School house. The first cemetery in the township was laid out in 1875, west of Oxford (town), on Wm. Cotter's land, section 17

The township constitutes one independent school district, with eleven district townships. The school-tax in 1881 for all purposes, teachers' fund, contingent, and schooi-house, was $1,000. The equalized value of the real estate in the township in 1881 was, $384,833; personalty, $74,827. The township is divided into two road districts. The levied rate of road tax in 1881 was five mills; the total amount of road tax, $2,348.35. The aggregate levy in the township was five mills. The present officers of the township are: Justices, Joel Linkhart and George Lenk; assessor, C. W. Staley; trustees, Thomas Sherlock, Dennis Mahony, and James Hardy; clerk, E. D. Jones.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

Mr. John E. Douglass furnishes the data for the following sketch of early events in the Oxford township settlement. John N. Headley and Samuel Huston came in March, 1839, and settled one mile east of the present site of Tiffin, in Clear creek township. They were from Ohio. Jas. Douglass and family arrived April 1, 1839; and on the 10th of the same month came Ebenezer Douglass and family; Charles Marvin and wife; William and Henry, and Branson Brown—all from Richland county, Ohio—and settled on section 24, township 80, range 8, now in Oxford township. Others followed soon after and all along.

The first marriage in this neighborhood was Orley Hull to Miss Mary Clark, in May, 1840, at a house about two miles west of where Tiffin is now. They were married by John L. Hartwell, justice of the peace, who now resides in Oxford village. The second marriage was of Wm.

Spicer to Miss Delilah Sprague, and Russell Spicer to Miss Mary Hartwell—a double wedding. The ceremony was performed by Elder Israel L. Clark, a minister of the Disciples denomination.

The first baby born in the settlement was Huldah Marvin, born Dec. 2, 1840; child of Charles and Elizabeth Marvin. The first boy was James H. Douglass, born Feb. 5, 1841, son of James and Fanny Douglass.

The first death was that of Brunson Brown, who was drowned in attempting to cross Old Man's creek, in the spring of 1840. The Indian name for Old Man's creek was "Push-i-to-nock See-po."

The first physician was Dr. Wm. Crawford, from Indiana, who came in 1841.

The first minister was Elder Israel L. Clark, of the Disciples or "Christian" denominatiou. He preached from time to time in the neighbor's houses until there was a school house to hold meetings in.

The first school was kept in a little log cabin belonging to James Douglass, in 1841. The teacher was Miss Mary Berry, who received $1.50 per week of five and one-half days, which was made by teaching on alternate Saturdays.

The first weaving was done in 1840, by Susan Dennison. But in 1841, Fanny Douglass, Sarah Douglass and Mrs. Eliza Douglass Marvin (three sisters), all using the same loom, made from flax of their own growing, a supply of linen cloth, which they made up into shirts, pants, towels, table cloths, sheets, etc. In 1843 they carded and spun by hand wool, then mixed it with cotton warp in the weaving, and made jeans and linsey cloth. Of such goods were the best "Sunday-go-to-meeting suits" of the time, for it was only an occasional youth who was fortunate enough to procure from the Indians a nice pair of buckskin breeches, or a "Mackinaw blanket," for special "dress-up" occasions.

There were no roads, and we either forded the streams or went around them—"headed" them as it was called—following the "divide," or high ridge between streams. We went to the Mississippi river for meal, flour, groceries, and other necessary supplies, with ox-teams—slow, but sure. Some time in 1841 it began to be that we could get corn ground down at Wapsienonok (now West Liberty), in Muscatine county, at a horse mill, by hitching in our own oxen to do the work. And after toll, and feed on the trip, we would get home with about half as much as we started with. At home we ground buckwheat in a coffee mill and bolted it with a common meal seive.

FIRST POST-OFFICE.

The first post-office in Oxford township was kept by James Douglass on section 24. It was called Copi post-office. There is no post-office now, 1882, except the one in Oxford village, and J. M. Templeman is the postmaster.

ORGANIZATION AND NAMING OF OXFORD.

SKETCHED BY M. W. COOK.

Previous to the year 1856, the territory now included in Oxford township formed part of Clear Creek township. Disputes having arisen from time to time in regard to the voting place, road districts, and other matters, steps were taken for a separation, and at the general election in August, 1855, a petition was circulated and received the signatures of all the voters in the proposed new township asking that a new township be formed.

The law, then as now, required that the boundaries of new townships should be made to conform to the boundaries of congressional or survey, or's townships, except, where a good reason existed for ignoring such rule Accordingly the boundaries of the new township were so arranged except on the north, where the Iowa river was made the boundary. The dimensions of the township under that arrangement was six miles east and west, and about seven miles north and south, having an area of more than forty square miles. The territory included is described as being all of township 80 north, range 8 west, and that part of township 81 north, range 8 west. lying on the south side of Iowa river.

The remainder of 81 north, 8 west, was formed into a township about the same time and called Monroe.

The petition was presented to his honor, Judge Lee, as all matters pertaining to a change of township boundaries came before the county judge, under the old law, and as there were no remonstrance it was once decreed that henceforward the people of the territory above named should manage their own domestic concerns, a responsibility they felt fully prepared to shoulder. It was also decreed that at the time of the annual election of township officers, which came in March, the election for the new township should be held at the residence of J. L. Hartwell, then known as the Erie House.

The following is the list of officers elected at that election: Justices, Luther Doty and Walter Camp; trustees, J. L. Hartwell, John Cook and Lewis Doty; assessor, W. H. Cotter; township clerk, Luther Doty; constables, Thos. Heifner and "Bob" Carpenter.

Oxford is an old name, being the name of the capital of England in early times, or leastwise the residence of the rulers, and the seat of the University of England, the greatest institution of learning in the world. But our Oxford gets its name only indirectly from Oxford, England, being named from a town in Chenango county, New York. And this is how it came about. The petition had been drawn with a blank space for name and had been signed without filling the blank. W. H. Cotter had been charged with the matter of presenting the petition, and had it at his house; he mentioned the fact of the blank to his wife, who suggested filling it with Oxford, which was the name of the township where she had spent her

childhood and youth. This was not at once accepted, but several names were suggested and finally written on slips of paper and little "Fred," then three years of age, was called upon to choose the name, and to the joy of his mother, it was Oxford; and thus the name was selected and the blank filled. Little Fred and his mother both have slept for years beneath the sod, and to the writer it seems as if the name Oxford was a lasting monument to their memories.

CEMETERIES.

The first burying ground in Oxford township was one acre given by Thomas Heifner, on section 5, in 1852. The first person buried there was Martin Mason.

The present cemetery is on section 17, one mile northwest of Oxford village, on high sandy ground. It contains four acres, and was laid out in June, 1875, by Wm. H. Cotter. The first person buried there was J. H. McFarland, January 11, 1875—several months before the ground was laid out. January 26, 1875, Mrs. Sies was buried there—the second burial.

In 1876 the Catholic people laid out a cemetery of one acre, on land adjoining the above on the south.

VINEYARD.

The only large vineyard in the township is on section 8, and is owned by Joseph Schonborn. He has found the Concord grape the most prolific, hardy and profitable variety to cultivate here. He imported several choice varieties from Hungary, at great cost, but they would not stand the climate. In 1864 he imported from Bavaria four varieties of mulberry seed, such as the Bavarian silk-worm feeders use. The trees grew, and bore fruit the fourth year from the seed; but soon died—wouldn't stand this climate.

Mr. Schonborn also raises large crops of blackberries, raspberries, and strawberries. He has made a good deal of wine, and had about 3,000 gallons in his cellar in July, 1882.

THE COLORED SETTLERS.

The census of 1869 shows that Oxford township had 153 dwellings and a population of 891, of whom nine were of the "colored persuasion." The number of voters was 180, an increase of twenty per cent in two years, and this is about the average of increase in farm productions, etc., during the same period. The nine colored persons above mentioned were the "horde of barbarians" which it was predicted would be turned loose amongst us, to subjugate and finally annihilate the Caucasian race. They remained a year or two, and then folded their tents and departed; and except one individual they are the only representatives of their race who have ever made their home in Oxford township.

TRIPLETS TWICE.

Mrs. David Clodfelter, living on section 11, Oxford township, has twice

given birth to triplets. The first time was January 25, 1857—three girls, one of whom, Mary, is still living (1882.) The second time was March 23, 1865—three boys, two of whom, George and Henry, are still living, well formed and healthy.

THE TOWN OF OXFORD.

The original town of Oxford was laid out and plat recorded in the year 1868, by its proprietor, Mr. P. C. Wilcox, whose son, Mr. C. S. Wilcox, has since made two additions to the original plat, the first in March, 1872, and the second, March, 1875. McDonough's addition was added in October, 1870, and Waterman's addition in the year 1874. The town is situated on the C. R. I. & P. Railroad, 69 miles west of Davenport, and 252 miles from Chicago.

"TANKTOWN."

Before the town of Oxford was laid out, there were a few shanties erected about the tank, and occupied by the section men, and the old Catholic Church was built a year or two before that event, which occurred in 1868, the original site being upon the southwest quarter of section 21, being sixty-nine miles from Davenport, 252 from Chicago, and 105 from Des Moines, by railroad. Oxford post-office was then kept by Mr. Vaugn, on the hill, and the place was known by some people as Oxford, but by far the greater part of the people called it "the tank", which name it was called by for three or four years after the town of Oxford really existed.

BUSINESS AT OXFORD STATION.

The Oxford *Journal*, of December 4, 1879, said:

The shipments from this point for the last five years are shown by the following table:

TABLE OF SHIPMENTS.

	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	TOTAL.
Cars wheat	137	84	109	65	42	437
Cars oats	7	15	11	21	15	69
Cars corn	185	130	114	148	224	804
Cars rye	1	3	14	16	15	49
Cars barley	5	2	11	1	2	21
Cars hogs	82	95	76	148	131	532
Cars cattle	21	34	38	45	25	163

By a glance at the above table, it will be seen that wheat-raising is steadily on the decrease, and farmers are turning their attention more to the raising of corn, hay, and stock. By feeding their grain into stock, and shipping it in the shape of pork or beef, a vast saving is made in the cost of transportation; as, for example, take four car-loads of corn, and feed it into hogs, and the same product can be shipped in one car. Tak-

ing this as a basis for a practical illustration, we shall find that if the 801 car-loads of corn, representing about 330,000 bushels, had been fed to hogs it would have raised 11,000 head, averaging 300 pounds, which could have been shipped in 200 cars, and would have saved to the farmers of Oxford township about $35,000 on the cost of transportation. Not only that, but the 200 cars of hogs would have been worth about $50,000 more than the 801 cars of corn; so that if our farmers had converted all the corn they have shipped in the last five years into hogs, they would have been worth to-day about $85,000 more than they are.

Messrs Young, Linberger & Co., owners of the Oxford elevator made the following shipments in 1881:

Wheat	15 car-loads.
Corn	181 car-loads.
Oats	86 car-loads.
Rye	27 car-loads.
Timothy-seed	1 car-load.

This was a poor year for farmers, and hence the shipments were comparatively light. Some shipments of hogs and cattle were made by Messrs Wolfe & Young, but no figures furnished for this year.

MILLS.

The first mill in Oxford was built by Gallager & Agate, in 1871 or '72. It was a steam mill with two run of burrs. The boilers burst and blew it up the first year it was built.

The present Oxford steam flouring-mill was built in 1874, by James Stratton; had three run of burrs, and cost about $14,000. In May, 1881, it was bought by J. W. Wilson, the present proprietor, who has added $2,000 of improvements, giving it four run of burrs, and a grinding capacity of 175 bushels of wheat per day. The largest flouring-mill in the county outside of Iowa City or Coralville.

McCreary & O'Brien started a lumber and coal yard in 1881; have about $6,500 invested. The first year they handled about one million feet of lumber, and 37,500 bushels of coal. Sales in 1881 amounted to $35,000. Besides lumber and coal, they deal also in lime, drain-tile, etc.

OXFORD BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—1882.

George Rentz, mayor,—dry goods and groceries.
L. Harrington, marshal.
Perry Levesick, dry goods and groceries.
Rohret & Bro., dry goods and groceries.
H. Kennedy, dry goods and groceries.
John Harman, dry goods and groceries.
Sies & Johnson, dry goods and groceries.
John Spillane, groceries.
Dora Spillane, groceries.
E. A. Doty & Co., druggists.
H. A. Robinson, druggist.
J. W. Wilson, miller. [See "Mills."]
McCreary & O'Brien, lumber, coal, etc.

A. J. Miller, hardware and implements.
Sies Brothers, hardware.
H. McCormick, agricultural implements.
W. H. Poole, jeweler.
C. F. Doty, proprietor Doty House.
Geo. Floerchinger, proprietor Oxford House.
J. M. Templeman, postmaster, editor of the *Oxford Journal.*
M. W. & G. Trumble, editors of the *Oxford Democrat.*

[For history of these newspapers see Chapter VI.—"Newspapers and Libraries"].

W. H. Hilborn, books and stationery.
Saxton Bros., livery.
John J. Gamble, livery.
Lee Schonborn, butcher.
C. Luther, blacksmith.
Robert Miller, blacksmith.
John H. Christie, blacksmith.
Young, Lineberger & Co., grain dealers.
T. R. Ward, physician.
J. G. Henderson, physician.
Wm. Vandenburg, barber.
James H. Windren, furniture.
L. Whitford, wagon and carriage maker.
L. H. Watson, wagon maker.
Mrs. V. Rawlins, milliner.
Mrs. Eva Hartwell, milliner.
Mrs. A. L. Davis, dressmaker.
J. Douglas & Son, carpenters and builders.
A. Harrington, carpenter.
W. J. Graham, carpenter.
John Fisher, harness maker.
J. Rapp, shoemaker.
C. F. Guenther, shoemaker.
John Oxen, brickmaker.
F. X. Melecher, saloon.
George Floerchinger, saloon.
John Horner, saloon.
Mr. Cooney, saloon.

MASONIC.

Canopy Lodge, No. 290, A. F. and A. M., was instituted by John Scott, G. M.; date of dispensation June 27, 1870; date of charter June 7, 1871. The charter members and first officers were, J. H. McFarland, W. M.; E. R. Wallace, S. W.; J. W. O'Brien, J. W.; D. G. Dunham, S. D.; J. W. Clark, J. D.; Thomas Heifner, trustee; James Remley, secretary; Cyrus Carson. The present officers are: E. A. Doty, W. M.; R. J. Miller, S. W.; F. W. Sies, J. W.; J. W. Wilson, S. D.; W. H. Pool, J. D.; A. J. Miller, trustee; A. F. Bosworth, secretary; James H. Nesmith, S. S.; A. W. Davis, J. S. Present number of members 34. They meet in a rented hall. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, out of debt and has money on interest.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Oxford Lodge No. 124, A. O. of O. F., was instituted June 11, 1877, Dist. Dept. Grand Master Workman, R. M. Bixby. The charter members were H. McClerny, L. F. Spangler, Wm. Summerhags, John Wagner, M. V. Staley, S. M. Slouffer, F. W. Sies, Henry Humphery, J. W. Wilson, C. T. Estabrook, Geo. Rentz, J. H. Wilbur, G. H. Klenk, T. R. Word, Henry Vanderlip, A. J. Miller, John Ditto. The first officers were: A. J. Miller, past master workman; C. T. Estabrook, master workman; L. T. Spangler, general foreman; John Wagner, overseer; S. M. Stouffer, recorder; F. W. Sies, financier; John Ditto, receiver; J. W. Wilson, inside watchman; H. Humphrey, outside watchman. Board of Trustees: G. Rentz, H. McClerny and H. Vanderlip. Examining physician, T. R. Word. The present officers are: E. D. Jones, past master workman; J. E. Douglass, master workman; J. W. O'Brien, foreman; J. H. Clark, overseer; E. A. Doty, recorder; F. W. Sies, financier; A. J. Miller, receiver; H. McClerny, inside watchman; A. B. Young, outside watchman. Board of Trustees: A. J. Miller, E. A. Doty and E. D. Jones. Examing physicians, T. R. Word and J. M. Glasgow. They meet in Masonic Hall. Number of present membership, 32.

UNITED ORDER OF HONOR.

Nemora Lodge No. 3, U. O. of H., was instituted by Capt. J. A. L. Tice, March 7, 1882; date of charter the same. The charter members and first officers were, Lewis Doty, P. P.; J. E. Douglass, P.; L. Harrington, V. P.; C. W. Staley, Rec. Sec.; L. Schomborn, financial secretary; E. A. Doty, treasurer; A. W. Davis, conductor; C. H. Sies, Inst.; F. W. Sies, chaplain; H. A. Cook, I. G.; A. L. Johnson, O. G.; C. F. Doty, J. M. Glasgow, H. A. Rees, M. J. Klenk, John Klenk, John Floerchinger, L. H. Watson, F. Rapp and C. H. Sies, trustees. Present officers are, J. E. Douglass, P.; J. W. Wilson, V. P.; A. W. Davis, Rec. Sec'y.; F. W. Sies, Fin. Sec'y.; E. A. Doty, Treas.; F. Rapp, Cond.; C. H. Sies, Inst.; L. H. Watson, Chap.; C. F. Doty. I. G.; Lee Schomborn, O. G.; Lewis Doty, trustee. The present membership is 22. They hold their meetings in a rented hall.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Mr. Lewis Doty furnishes the following facts of the first church organization formed in the township: It was first organized in 1852, on section 5. The original or first members were, Benjamin Williams and wife, Charles Mason and wife, and others. They held meetings in a school house. The successive pastors of this first M. E. Church, were: Rev. Jamison, Rev. S. Brooks, Rev. Bamford, Rev. Hestwood, Rev. Woolsey, Rev. Hill, Rev. James Paston, Revs. James Coates and G. W. Rawlings. The early settlers took an active interest in church affairs. This church or "class" in its time belonged to a large circuit, extending from eight

miles beyond Marengo to North Bend, and the preachers passed on horseback from station to station in a regular round. That is why they were called "circuit riders."

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Oxford, was reorganized in 1872. Their church building is a frame and was built in 1874, at a cost of $4,000. It was dedicated Oct. 11, 1874, by Bishop Gilbert Haven. Its pastors have been G. W. Rawlings, A. V. Francis, D. C. Bevan, D. A. Waters, A. McClintock, U. B. Smith, J. G. Barton. Besides the church building, the society owns a comfortable parsonage, worth about $1,000; these are both paid for, the society is out of debt, and in good condition financially. Present membership (1882) about 130.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, of Oxford, Iowa, was organized in 1860. The Floerchingers, Reynolds, McGillicuddys, Daltons, and other families, were its original members. The first church building was a frame, erected in 1862; the second, also a frame, was erected in 1878, at a cost of about $4,000. It was dedicated in 1882, by Rt. Rev. McMullen. Its pastors have been, Rev. W. Emmonds, Rev. F. Welch, Rev. Hardin, Rev. Rice, Rev. A. T. Maynihan, Rev. Sullivan, and Rev. James Davis, present pastor. Since the first small church was erected many members have been added to the congregation, which at present numbers about one hundred families. Through the generous co-operation of the faithful, the several pastors were enabled to make many improvements to the church and surroundings, and to-day a good church and parsonage stand forth as the testimony of the living faith. Rev. James Davis, the present pastor, is a native of Killarny, Ireland. He received his early education from the priests of the Order of Mount Carmel, in his native country. From this venerable order he went to Carlow College, where he was ordained priest for Dubuque diocese, and in 1881 received his appointment at Oxford. Came to America in September, 1878.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized October 8, 1870, in the old Masonic Hall, Oxford, (town). The original members were, Joel Linkhart and wife, Jonathan H. Ryder and wife, Wm. W. Howard and wife, Miss Caroline H. Howard, Wm. H. Harrison and wife, Mrs. Lucretia A. Scott, John Hutchinson, Stanley W. Smith and wife, Mrs. Clara D. Estabrook. The first church building (which is also the present one) is a frame, and was built in 1872, at a cost of about $2,700. It was dedicated in October, 1870, by Rev. S. M. Osmond, D. D. The successive pastors of this church have been Rev. A. M. Heizer, to July, 1873; Rev. David Brown, since December, 1873. The present membership numbers 104. The building committee were, Thomas Combe, Joel Linkhart and Charles T. Estabrook. The first year's services were held in the C., R., I. & P. R. R. depot; and then until the church building was completed, in the school house. The church maintains a flourishing Sunday school with an average attendance of about 80, and the usual

prayer meetings, &c. William H. Harrison was the first elder. He was elected and ordained, Oct. 8, 1870. After him were elected and ordained, in 1871, Wm. M. Dennis and Joel Linkhart; in 1874, I. V. Waterman; in 1875, Carson A. Foster; in January, 1880, Charles H. Sies and H. A. Robinson. The present session (or official board) is Joel Linkhart, I. V. Waterman, Chas. H. Sies and H. A. Robinson.

Lutheran Church.—Rev. A. Leupp, pastor. No report received.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

February 10, 1846:

"Ordered that all that part of Johnson county contained in the following bounds, to-wit: Commencing in the middle of the main channel of the Iowa river where the north line of township 79 N., R. 6, crosses the same, thence west along said township line to the N. W. corner of said township, thence north on the range line two miles, thence west one mile, thence north one mile, thence west to the west line of township No. 80, range 7 west, thence north on the range line to the Iowa river, thence with the river to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby set apart as a civil township, to be known as "Penn township," and that the first election shall be held at the school house near Chapman's."

The above boundary included also what is now Madison township. Madison was separated and made a civil township by itself some time in 1860—but the county records of that year are entirely lost. See Chap. III, Part 3, of county history, for an account of the "Lost Record."

Mr. R. J. Geddes, clerk of Penn township, furnishes the following statistics:

The township was organized in 1846. The first board of trustees were: Stephen Maynard, Jacob H. Alt and Alonzo C. Dennison. The first clerk was John W. Alt; the first treasurer was John Wilson.

The first assessor was elected in 1854. Prior to this the assessing was done by the clerk or justice of the peace. The first official meetings of the board were held in a public school house in North Liberty.

The first school house was built of logs. The neighbors got together and built it, and in 1843 it was torn down. The first frame school house was built in 1860. The entire township constitutes one school district with seven sub-districts.

The equalized value of real estate in the township last year (1881), was $174,601. The value of personal property was $31,266. The township is divided into three road districts. The levied rate of road tax in 1881 was 3½ mills; in 1882 it was four mills. The total amount of road tax was $930.85.

The present officers of the township are: Isaac Myers, Peter Long, J W. Bane, trustees; R. G. Geddes, clerk; A. F. Runyan, assessor; Nathan

Owens, treasurer; Isaac Meyers, secretary of school board; W. S. Bennett, constable; Jacob Zeller, Nathan Owens, justices of the peace.

[Some of the tax levy items were not reported.]

The first cemetery was on G. Wein's place [no date given], and is still in use.

EARLY EVENTS.

The following sketch of early settlement incidents in Penn township was written by Mr. A. G. Ruyan, from recollections of J. B. Dennison, J. H. Alt, and others of the first families on the ground.

This township was first settled by John Gaylor and others. Mr. Gaylor came from Illinois in the summer of 1838, and made the first claim in section 7; he afterward sold it to John Wilson and returned to Illinois, where it is supposed he died. Next came A. C. Dennison, J. B. Dennison, George S. Dennison and John M. Headly, in 1839; A. C. and G. S. Dennison and J. Headly from Illinois and J. B. Dennison from Ohio; the other three were also formerly from Ohio. They left Illinois with wagons drawn by cattle [oxen]. On their arrival at this place they put up at Gaylor's, but only for a short time, for in about one week they got together enough logs to erect two cabins, which they, with the assistance of neighbors below Iowa City—namely: I. P. Hamilton and two Mr. Millers—erected in one day. A few days later they were put under roof. G. S. and A. C. Dennison occupied the cabins, J. B. living with them. Headly went to Clear Creek township and made his claim. J. B. Dennison lives now on the claim he first made, in section 1; G. S. Dennison lives on a farm in Clear Creek township; A. C. Dennison is somewhere in Kansas.

J. B. and A. C. Dennison broke the first furrow on the farm now owned by Isaac Myers, in section 12, in 1839.

J. B. Dennison says the first death was a child of Martin Harless, and was buried on its father's claim, in section 20, the farm now owned by Alex. Koser.

The first birth of a female child was that of John Gaylor's—name of child not known. The first male child brought to the settlement was Girdon Dennison, who was three months old, son of A. C. Dennison.

The first marriage was that of Nathaniel Scales to Miss Nancy Crozier, on the 30th day of August, 1842. The ceremony was performed by Judge F. H. Lee, of Iowa City.

The first physician was Dr. William Crawford. It is not known for certain what became of him.

The first school was taught by Benjamin Horner, in a log cabin erected by David Crozier, in section 17. Mr. Horner now lives in Iowa City.

The first sermon was preached in Wilson's Grove, where Samuel Green now lives, in section 7, by Rev. Lineback, a Methodist preacher.

In 1840 came George Wein, John W. Alt, Jacob H. Alt, Joseph A. Alt,

Jackson Purdoo, Evan Dollerhide, Adam Alt, Ira Purdoo, Rev. Israel Clark, Martin Harless, Robert Waterson, John Aslin, Hugh Napier, David Crozier and others. Of the above named only two are yet residents of this township, namely: Jacob H. and Joseph A. Alt (see biographies). Carson B. and David Wray and James Chamberlin came the same year; they are now residents of Madison township. Of the others, some have died, some went farther west, and others back east.

J. B. Dennison relates that in 1842 there were some Indians making sugar from trees on the river bottom. John Aslin and Napier went down and chased them away. They afterward traded them trees on the opposite side of the river for a buffalo robe. Of course they went over.

The first grinding for the settlement was done at Davenport. J. B. and Geo. S. Dennison brought with them a load of wheat from Illinois and stopped there to get it ground. They were told by the miller that he could not grind it for a month. They then purchased one hundred pounds of flour, left the wheat, and George went with an ox-team in a month and got the grist. Soon after this a mill run by horse-power was erected at Wapsienonok (now West Liberty). At that time George S. Dennison was keeping as boarders James Hartman and others; they got out of bread-stuff, and sent J. B. Dennison to this place to mill. He bought of Mr. Clark four bushels of corn; this was put into the hopper and J. B.'s ox-team hitched to the lever and the corn ground.

In 1843, a pretty good log school house was erected in section seven. Miss Frost taught the first school in this house, at a salary of eight dollars per month, boarding among the scholars, and receiving her pay in wheat, etc. This house was used for all religious and business meetings for a number of years. In 1860 the first frame school house was erected, in North Liberty. The first school taught in this house was by either Amanda Crozier or Lemuel Wilson. Since that time others have been built. There are now seven school houses and four good church buildings in the township. The first Sunday school was organized by Jacob Alt, John Wilson, James Miller, Francis Bowman, A. C. Denison and others. A. C. Denison was the first superintendent.

In early days the settlers were of a literary turn of mind, but they had no public house to hold their debating clubs in, so they met in each other's houses. They would be largely attended, considering the few that were here at the time. It made an occasion for the neighbors to come together, shake hands, tell the news, show their ideas and capabilities, and get acquainted.

[See something about this in Mrs. Hamilton's "Chronicles of Clear Creek," Chapter X, Part 3.—EDR.]

ACCIDENTS.

On the 27th day of January, 1877, S. B. Myers, while carrying away lumber from the saw mill of Chamberlin, Myers & Moreland, was drawn

into the saw by a slab, and his lower limb so mangled that amputation was necessary. Doctors Young and Stewart preformed the operation, taking the leg off three inches below the knee. Mr. Myers by the use of an artificial limb, is able to do considerable labor.

In 1844 a man by the name of Williams, from Pennsylvania, a Welchman, settled in the timber, (the land now owned by Cyrus Abbott, on the river) living alone in a cabin. He was not seen for about two weeks; two young men out hunting, passed by, and looking in at the window discovered him lying on the floor dead. They went to Iowa City and told what they had seen. Then the coroner, Mr. Ricord of the city, Jacob H Alt, Joseph Alt, and perhaps others, went to the cabin, found him as above stated, and buried him. They thought he died from sickness, as no marks of violence could be found on his person. In a barrel of clothing was found sixty-seven dollars.

In 1845, near the same place, an Irishman by the name of Dean was cutting a tree to make rails; another tree had lodged against the one he was cutting, and when they fell Mr. Dean ran, but as they fell in opposite directions he failed to get far enough away, one struck him and killed him—they supposed instantly.

STONE QUARRIES.

This township has an abundance of stone, and it is noted for its non-freezing qualities; hence they are called the North Bend frost-proof stone. Of these quarries N. Zeller, Sen., owns the principal part of them, though the first one opened was owned by Mr. Wein, and William P. Doty of Iowa City did the work; he also was the first to open up Mr. Zeller's quarry, in 1849. Since that time an immense amount of stone has been taken from these quarries. B. Eastland is now engaged in getting out stone in one of these quarries, and George Madden in another, each of them employing a set of hands.

There are two burying grounds in this township--one is section 17 called the Wein burying ground. The first person buried there was a child of C. B. Wray. There is another in section 1, about one and a half miles northwest of the town of North Liberty. It was established in the year 1849 or 1850, through the efforts of James Chamberlin, J. B. Denison, Elder Snavely, Elder Jacob Lininger and others. The first person buried there was Mary Lininger, daughter of Elder Jacob Lininger, in 1850. This ground is used by Penn and Madison townships—hence is called the Penn and Madison burying ground.

TOWN OF NORTH LIBERTY.

The town of North Liberty is situated eight miles northwest of Iowa City, and was laid off by Francis Bowman, in ———. Dr. Orrin built the first house and kept the first post-office. At this time (1882) there is one grocery store, and boot and shoe shop kept by H. A. White, present postmaster; one saddle and harness shop by John Andrle; one blacksmith

shop by John Northup; one wagon shop by A. H. Staller. There is also a steam engine of twenty-four horse power, that runs a saw mill, sorghum mill, and feed grinder, the property of George and John Andrle. Also, two churches and two school houses.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Church.—In the fall of 1841, the North Bend class (Methodist) was organized in a cabin on section 8, town 80, range 6. The original members were: George Wein, Mary Wein, Jacob H. Alt, Mary Alt, Maria Wray, Wm. Alt, Jane Alt. Their first church building was a frame, erected in 1853, at a cost of about $700. The lumber for it was hauled up from Muscatine with ox teams. It was dedicated in 1855 by Rev. George B. Bowman. The present membership is eighteen. The following have been their successive pastors:

Rev. C. Woolsey, '55–56; Revs. Hestwood and Banford, '56–57; Rev. Wm. Postan, '57--59; Rev. J. B. Hill, '59--61; Rev. J. Carey, '61--62; Rev. J. A. Wilson, '62--63; Rev. S. H. Thomas, '63--65; Rev. J. M. Coates, '65--67; Rev. J. Wild, '67--68; Rev. F. C. Garretson, '68--69; Rev. J. Hillhouse, '69--70; Rev. D. Murphy, '70--71; Rev. G. W. Rawlings, '71--72; Rev. A. V. Francis, '72--74; Rev. D. C. Bevan, '74--75; Rev. R. A. Cornine, '75--76; Rev. E. Sampson, '76--78; Rev. J. Kenyon, '78--80; Rev. George Story, '80--81; Rev. H. F. Pugh, '81--83.

The Church of God, was organized in 1847. The original members were: Jonathan Hawk, Catharine Hawk, Henry Bechtel, Susanna Bechtel, John Kepford and Catharine Kepford. They have erected two frame churches; the first was built in 1856, and the present one in 1868, at a cost of $4,000. It is situated on section 12, township 80 north, range 7. It was dedicated Oct. 18, 1868, by Elder H. L. Soule. The pastors have been: E. Logue, J. Lininger, M. F. Snavely, A. J. Fenton, D. Gill, A. Hollems, D. Wertz, A. C. Garner, J. J. Richardson, J. S. Miller, J. H. Besore and C. L. Wilson. The present membership is seventy.

The Church of God discards all man-made disciplines, claiming the Bible alone as sufficient rule of faith and practice. They practice the observance of three ordinances—immersion, feet washing and the Lord's supper.

Zion Church, of the Evangelical Association, was organized in 1850. The original members were: David Green, Sr., Mary Green, John Green, Elizabeth Green, David Green, Jr., Rachel Green, M. Albright, Anna Albright, Elizabeth Myers, Geo. Cramer and Anna Cramer. They have a frame church situated on section 16, township 80, range 7, which was erected in 1861, at a cost of $1,200. It was dedicated in February, 1861, by Samuel Dickover. Its pastors have been William Kolf, Henry Yambert, Henry Esh, J. Miller, A. Turntutcer, J. Schafle, D. B. Byers, J. Givens, J. W. More, D. N. Long, H. J. Bowman, J. Buzzard, C. H. Egge, J. Waggoner, O. Long, E. F. Mell, C. W. Anthony, Wm. Clinefelter, J. H.

Graggy, H. A. Gramley, J. E. Stauffacker; and the present pastor D. W. Fink. The number of present membership is seventy-five.

Peter Long furnished the following history of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North Liberty:

The Rev. H. T. Early was the first minister. The Rev. C. Kuhl, a traveling missionary, preached to them for a time, and after him came the Rev. David Spricker, and in January, 1859, organized a church with sixteen members. The Rev. I. G. Shaffer came to them in August, 1859. The Rev. James Helsell came in 1861, and after him came the Rev. A. M. Tanner, in 1864, and remained until Feb. 20, 1866, and in May, 1866, came Rev. C. Baird and the Rev. W. J. Leslie, in June, 1869, the Rev. W. H. Settlemyer came in 1870, and the Rev. B. T. Hill in Sept. 1873, and the Rev. Loyd Knight in 1877, and left in May, 1881, since which time they have been without a minister, except as the Rev. Ziegler of Iowa City, supplies the charge. The first officers were: J. P. Vonstein and Peter Long, elders; and Martin Group and Jacob Bowman, deacons. Francis Bowman was secretary. The present membership is about 50. The church edifice is a frame building, erected in 1868, at a cost of $3,000. They have a church organ, and the house is well furnished.

The present officers are: Peter Long and James Gilline, elders; Michael Zeller and J. P. Vonstein, deacons.

LODGES.

White Marble Lodge, No. 238, A. F. and A. M., was instituted by Judge Wm. E. Miller, D. D. G. M., June 2, 1868. Date of charter, 1869. The charter members and first officers were: A. J. Miller, W. M.; M. F. Snavely, S. W.; Jacob Zeller, J. W.; Wm. Green, treasurer; David Stewart, secretary; N. W. Owens, S. D.; T. N. Roberts, J. D.; J. E. Bealer, S. T. McDonald, stewards. The present officers are: D. H. Abbott, W. M.; A. D. Findley, S. W.; J. P. Vonstein, J. W.; C. B. Wray, treasurer; M. F. Snavely, secretary; A. G. Runyon, S. D.; Martin Lininger, J. D.; Sol. Rily and Wm. Puterbaugh, stewards; W. S. Bennett, tyler. The present membership is forty-seven. The meetings are held in a rented hall.

Penn Lodge, No. 282, I. O. O. F., was instituted September 11, 1874; charter dated October 22, of same year. The charter members were: Henry Hackett, secretary; J. Madden, N. G.; J. Beoler, V. G.; Peter Eberly, E. H. Peffer. The present officers [September, 1882,] are: J. F. Ramsey, N. G.; H. P. Stouffer, V. G.; L. W. Alt, R. S.; J. F. Price, P. S.; J. W. Anderson, treasurer; H. A. White, W.; D. W. Green, I. G. The number of members is seventeen; meet in a rented hall.

THE MILLER FAMILY.

A venerable citizen of this township, Rev. Samuel Miller, Sr., was the father of two boys who went out from here and have made a name of

honor unto themselves and the home place of their father. One of these sons, Wm. E. Miller, commenced as a lawyer, and finally became chief justice of the State. He now [1882] resides in Des Moines. Another son is Rev. Emory Miller, D. D., who has been a very popular pastor of the M. E. Church in Iowa City, but is now [October, 1882] stationed in Minneapolis, Minn. The following sketch of the father of these men was published at the time of his death:

Samuel Miller, Sr., was the son of Henry Miller and Rebecka Kremer, who were natives of Virginia. They immigrated to Somerset county, Pennsylvania, but remained there only one year, returning thereafter to Virginia. This year's sojourn in Pennsylvania, 1796, was the birth year of their son Samuel, hence, though of Virginian parentage he was really a Pennsylvanian; all the more so because his parents moved afterwards to the latter State when he was but seven years of age. They settled and remained in Westmoreland county until their family was reared and death ended their earthly pilgrimage. There, near and in the town of Mt. Pleasant, about three miles west of the most westerly range of the Alleghany mountains was spent about fifty-one years of the life just now closed.

Westmoreland county was, during the early part of his life there, really a frontier border and afforded a life of robust struggle in subduing its gigantic forests and stony soil beset with wild beasts and wild men. Here he lived and wrought through the various stages of civilization from crude border life to the old and staid occupancy of the solid Pennsylvania burgher. In 1821, he married Mary Eichar, a grand-daughter of Daniel Eichar, who had, previous to the revolutionary war, bought Staten Island from the British government and colonized it from Holland, and who, dying during that time left the children, tossed by the vicissitudes of the revolution, to drift to the settlements west of the mountains, where Mary was born.

The last seventeen years of his life in Pennsylvania were spent in the capacity of an iron founder. In 1854 he sold his foundry and other property, and invested in farming lands, and settled in Johnson county, Iowa. In the pursuits of the farm he finished the days of his strength, when meeting with an accident which left him a cripple, he sold the farm and bought a home in North Liberty, where, within a stone's throw of the village church, he spent the last ten years of a busy life, and died April 30, 1881, aged 84 years, 9 months, and 6 days.

Physically, he was compact, active and strong. Intellectually, large, versatile, but uneducated. Morally, he was earnest and conscientious; in religion, positive and fervent; and his will knew not how to yield to anything but duty and death. He had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church over sixty years. His understanding was clear to the last, and he spoke with calmness and confidence of his home above.

Penn township has in 1882 only one post-office, North Liberty; Harry A. White, postmaster.

PLEASANT VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

PLEASANT VALLEY PRECINCT.

July 8, 1845, *Ordered*, That all that part of Johnson county lying east of the Iowa river and south of township 79, in ranges 5 and 6 west, of the 5th P. M., shall constitute one election precinct, to be known as "Pleasant Valley precinct," and that first election shall be held at the house of Robert Walker in said precinct, on the first Monday in August, 1845, and that notice be given for the election of one justice of the peace and two constables in said precinct on the first Monday in August next.

PLEASANT VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

February 10, 1846, *Ordered*, That all that part of Johnson county lying south of township No. 79 in ranges 5 and 6 west, and east of the Iowa river, be and the same is hereby set apart as a civil township, and shall hereafter be known as Pleasant Valley township, and that the first election be held at the house of Robert Walker in said township.

The above boundaries took in all of the territory which is now divided into the three townships of Pleasant Valley, Fremont, and Lincoln. See history of these last named townships in their own place.

It was called Pleasant Valley township from the fact that it is a pleasant and beautiful valley lying upon the Iowa river on the east bank, six sections in length, and about three and one-half sections in width, and contains an abundance of timber and water. The nearest point to civilization from the first settlers in the valley was Bloomington (now Muscatine). The women of this settlement had to prepare all the cloth used for clothing from the raw material. Four yards of the cloth made in those days was sufficient for a dress. Basques, polonaises, overskirts, and lengthy trains were not then essential to a dress. The men tanned their own leather, made their own shoes and leather pants, and did much of the work themselves that is now done for their descendants by tailors and bootmakers.

There is but one church in this township and that is the Methodist Episcopal Church, situated on section 23 in the southern portion of the township, in what is called Morfordsville.

Mr. Clarence Weldy, the clerk of Pleasant Valley township in 1882, reports that he has no township records of earlier date than 1855, and this was ten years after Pleasant Valley appears on the county records as an election precinct. We have, therefore, no record of who were the first township officers. Mr. Weldy gives the following township statistics.

For school purposes we have one district township, with six sub-districts. The school-tax of 1881 was $850 teachers' fund and $300 contingent. The equalized value of real estate was for 15,783 acres, valued at $141,859, being nearly $8.50 per acre. The personal property was $44,-

729. We have eight road-districts. The road-tax levy in the several districts was as follows:

	Labor.	Cash.
Road-district No. 1	2 mills	1 mill
Road-district No. 2	2½ mills	1 mill
Road-district No. 3	2 mills	1 mill
Road-district No. 4	2 mills	.. ..
Road-district No. 5	2 mills	.. ..
Road-district No. 6	2 mills	1 mill
Road-district No. 7	2 mills	1 mill
Road-district No. 8	2 mills	1 mill

The total amount of road-tax was $510.72, being $126.78 in cash, and $383.94 in labor.

The present township officers (September, 1882) are: Trustees, Alva Oathout, George W. Loan, and George B. DeSellem; clerk, C. Weldy; constable, James Long; assessor, James S. Wilson. We have no justice of the peace at present.

There are two burying-grounds in the township—one on the old John I. Burge farm, and one on Joseph Walker's farm. Both were used in the pioneer days, and are still used.

There is one post-office in the township, Morfordsville, named after a pioneer settler of 1837, familiarly known as "old Uncle Johnny Mofford." M. Smith is the postmaster.

EARLY EVENTS.

The very first settlements in Johnson county were made within the bounds of the territory now called Pleasant Valley township. The old trading houses were here, and many of the first comers in 1837 took claims in this township. See Chapter IV, Part 2, and Chapter II, Part 2, for many early events which transpired in this township.

The Walker brothers settled here in 1837; Samuel and James arrived in May, along with Eli Myers, Philip Clark, Wm. Wilson and Eli Summy. In August of the same year Joseph Walker arrived. These brothers were from Portage county, Ohio. They all took claims partly in section 25, and partly in section 36; from this fact originated the joke on them—"these Walkers straddle the line."

The first school house was a log one, built by the neighbors clubbing together and doing all the work themselves. It stood on the banks of Buck creek, on James Walker's claim, which was the southwest quarter of section 36. It was very near the line of Fremont township, and was the same one referred to in the history of that township, which see in another place, where the house is more fully described. Jerry Stover taught the first school. It was called the Walker school house.

The first weaving of cloth done in this township is credited to Miss Mary Stover, who also did the first marrying in the county, and became

Mrs. Benjamin Ritter. [See article on "first wedding, in Chapter IV, Part 2.] But the fact is, the women of the pioneer time all wove cloth and made clothing of it for themselves and children, and men-folks. Joseph Walker says "clothing was hard to get, and we men made buckskin breeches for ourselves, sewing them up with whang leather."

SOME EARLY RECORDS.

The township clerk's records of the election held April 2, 1855, says there were votes cast thus:

	For	Against
Prohibitory liquor law,	41	54
Hog law,	21	55
Poor house,	46	9

The township clerk records that "township trustees met at the church, September 9, 1855, and ordered me to exchange the paper (money) for gold, which I did, and it cost $1.35 on $134.00." This was in the days of what was known as "wild cat" bank paper money, and he was lucky if he got gold for it at one per cent. premium.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

February 10, 1846. *Ordered*, that all that part of Johnson county, known as congressional township number 79 north, of range number 5 west, of the 5th principal meridian, be and the same is hereby set apart as a civil township, and shall hereafter be known as "Scott township," and that the first election shall be held at the school house near Mathew Ten Eyck's.

SCOTT AND NEWPORT TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES ALTERED.

October 4, 1846, *Ordered*, that section numbers 34, 35 and 36, and the south half of sections numbers 27, 26 and 25, of township number 80 north, range 5 west, be and the same is hereby attached and made a part of Scott township, in said county, for all civil and judicial purposes.

On May 2, 1853, Alexander Waldron presented his petition asking that the northeast quarter of section 5, in township 78 north, range 5 west, on which he resides, be attached to Scott township. And it was thereupon on consideration, ordered, that the boundaries of Scott township be so altered as to include said quarter section.

There is no post office in Scott township, although the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad runs entirely across it. The people go to Iowa City for mail and trading facilities.

The most timber is in the northern part of the township. Higber's grove in the south-western portion of the township, on sections 31 and 32, is a beautiful body of timber. The first settler in the township was Green Hill, who settled there in 1838; Chas. Jones came the same year; also John A. Street; and in 1839 John Parrott came and still lives on the same farm where he first settled. Isaac Bowen, Mathew Ten Eyck, John Mathews and Wm. B. Synder, were among those who followed soon after; and set-

tlers have been coming and going ever since. The C., R. I. & P. R. R. passes through sections 19, 29, 28, 27, 26 and 25, of Scott township; they have no station in this township. The market for the people of this township is Iowa City. There are three churches in this township—the M. E. Church on section 8, the Presbyterian Church on section 35, and the Quaker Church on section 35. The first named is a brick structure; the other two are frame buildings. The school facilities are good; they levied in 1882, $1,300 for teachers' fund; no school house fund; $800 contingent fund. W. W. Thompson is president of the school board. The majority of the farmers are from Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania.

The first church in Scott township was organized in the fall of 1839, by the Rev. J. L. Kirkpatrick, near what is now called the Brick Chapel, on section 8, four and one-half miles east of Iowa City; the persons organizing this congregation were: John Parrott and wife, Isanc Bowen, A. T. McSwain, and B. M. Horne. It was a Methodist class. May 26, 1853, a frame church was erected, where the present one now stands. It was destroyed by fire in 1855. The present church, called the "brick chapel," was built in 1855, at a cost of $1,000. The membership of this church has been forty, but is now about thirty. Rev. Hindman is the local preacher.

Mr. Mahlon Hollingsworth furnishes the following sketches:

In the autumn of 1868 the society of Friends having held meetings at the house of Mahlon Hollingsworth for about a year, concluded to build a meeting house. They had two sites in view, one where the Franklin school-house now stands, and the other where the meeting house stands; the sites were wild prairie at the time, and surrounded by the same. So the Friends decided on a day to go and view the two sites and make a choice of which they would build on. Aquila Whitacre, Elijah Gregg, R. B. Sanders, Mahlon Hollingsworth, Poakley Monday, John Welch, Jonathan Gregg, met and examined the grounds. They seemed to be about equally divided, so Elijah Gregg made a mark with his foot on the ground between the two sites, and they agreed to decide the matter by standing on each side of the mark. Elijah said he did not care which way it went, and he stood straddle of the mark; then there were only six left, and they were equall divided, but one concluded to come over, and it was thus decided to build where the house now stands.

On the 27th of first month, 1869, Friends were raising a subscription to build a meeting house, and not make three calls around to raise the money as it was wanted; and about the first of the fourth month, 1869, we had erected what we called half a house, at a cost of $433.90, including the price of lot to build on. Aquila Whitacre, while on his death bed, third month, 1876, bequeath the society $500 to build the other end of the meeting house, which was immediately done, superintended by Mahlon Hollingsworth. The house is built on the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 35, township 79, range 5.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP BEEF.

In 1875 Mr. Leroy Rundell, of Scott township, "waked up one morning and found himself famous," as the raiser of the best beef cattle in the market. Capt. H. W. Fyffe, of Iowa City, who is an enthusiast on all choice stock questions, investigated the matter in April, 1875, and obtained from Mr. Rundell the following valuable statement of his method of producing "gilt edge" beef, and the results:

"November 1, 1873, I bought twenty-seven calves, the average of their age was about seven months, and up to that time they had run with the cows; they were then weaned, and I commenced feeding shorts, midlings and oats—equal parts—and at each feeding I gave corn in the ear, cut up with a spade; this was the first month. The second I left off the oats and added one-third corn meal, and the third month, corn meal and shorts, equal parts, and all the time some corn in the ear. I never allowed feed by them over an hour at a time, with the exception of clover hay, that was where they could get it at all times, as well as salt and sulphur. The average of their weight at seven months was 475 lbs. I sold to the butchers, to be delivered from April to the second of June. The average weight of twenty-three, at thirteen and one-half months old, was 908 lbs., a gain of 433 lbs. One I lost, and three I kept through the summer; turned them out to pasture and reduced their feed to shorts through July and August, then began to increase the same as in the previous winter. Took them to market December 22d, for Christmas. They were then twenty-two months old, and their average weight was 1,410 pounds.

RECEIPTS.

For twenty-three head, 20,884 lbs. at 5½ cts	$1,148.62
For three head, 4,230 lbs. at 6½ cts	274.95
Total receipts	$1,423.57

Mr. Lee Thorpe of Scott township, states that in 1875, in the month of May, a cow on his place had a calf that had the appearance of a wolf. He says it had two tusks, two pointed ears that stood straight up, and when it attempted to bawl it made a noise like a fox; it had a large short tail that was hairy and bushy two-thirds of the way up, and of a whitish gray color; it was about the size of an ordinary dog. He says he was bothered by a prairie wolf that winter that played through his barn; he killed the wolf Jan. 25, 1875, and the cow had this calf the following May. It was weakly, and after feeding it for about one week he killed it. It never sucked the cow.

The *State Press* of July 13, 1881, relates the following: A couple of years ago on Hon. Jno. Hindman's farm in Scott township were two mares with colts by their side. One of them died and left her foal motherless, and about the same time the colt of the other died and the bereaved dam adopted the colt of her dead mate and reared it. Last week he lost

another valuable mare by an attack of colic, and she left a colt. The mare which two years ago foster-mothered the orphan has no colt of her own this year and was not milking, of course; but soon as the motherless colt began to cry she adopted it voluntarily; it began sucking her dry paps and the maternal fountain closed by nature opened to affection and she is now giving a full feed of milk to her second foster foal and makes as much fuss over it as though she had borne it herself.

SHARON TOWNSHIP.

February 1, 1858: And now on this day comes George T. Davis, Esq., and presents a petition signed by himself and other citizens residing in township 78 north, of range 7 west, of the 5th P. M., asking the county court to form a new township for civil purposes, embracing the boundaries of said original surveyed township, to be called "Sharon township." And the court being fully advised in the premises; therefore, it is

Ordered by the court, that township 78 north, of range 7 west, be and the same is hereby organized and formed into a new civil township to be called "Sharon township;" the first township election to be holden at Bonn's school house on section 16, in said township, on the first Monday in April, 1858, for the election of township officers therein.

Josiah Griffin was chairman of the first township meeting; J. P. Rockwell was the first township clerk.

The present officers are, J. J. Durst, John Butterbaugh and R. M. Johnson, trustees; G. R. Hall, clerk; J. R. Roberts, assessor; N. B. Ford and T. D. Davis, J. P.; A. S. Ford and August Zager, constables.

Sharon township is an independent school district, with nine sub-districts, and three directors for each sub-district.

The road tax was four and one-half mills on the dollar on all taxable property for the year 1882.

Sharon originally formed a part of Liberty and a part of Washington townships, as will be seen by referring to the boundaries of those townships in different stages of their history. Sharon has in 1882 one post-office—Sharon Center, of which G. Hertlein, is postmaster.

This township has five churches—the Lutheran Church on section 16, with a grave-yard connected; the M. E. Church and grave-yard on section 22; the German Methodist Church, reported by D. W. Fnk; the United Brethren Church and grave-yard; the M. E. Church near George Hartsock's, and grave-yard near by.

Rev. D. W. Fink furnishes the following particulars: The Sharon Evangelical Church was organized in 1866. The church building was erected in 1869, on section 22, township 78, range 7, and cost about $1,400. It was dedicated by Rev. N. Lageshutte and others. The original members were: A. Schwemley, J. Repler, Merritt Schroater, Nordhaus F. Zager, and others. The number of members in 1882 is about 41. The following have been the successive pastors: Revs. J. Bussard, D. N. Long, J. J. Miller, H. Cole, H. Kluzing, I. Wagoner, E. F. Mell, C. W.

Anthony, Wm. Klinefelter, J. N. Zaggy, A. J. Gramly, J. E. Stauffacher, and in 1882 D. W. Fink is the pastor.

The St. Johns' Church.—The German Lutheran St. Johns' Church is situated on section 21, township 78, range 7. The original members were: M. Herman, J. Memmler, F. Ratzlaff, and F. Schmidt. It is a frame church, built in 1875, and was dedicated by the Rev. C. Ide, of Iowa City, in the same year. The pastors of this congregation have been Rev. Hoerlein Ide, Hertleir Lupp, and Rev. C. Hartman. The number of membership in 1882 is sixty. The congregation built a fine little parsonage, but it is not occupied at present, for the reason that the congregation is not able to support a resident preacher, and they are supplied from Iowa City by the Rev. C. Hartman, who supplies three charges in Johnson county.

The Sharon Cheese and Butter Association was organized as a joint stock company, and began operation June 18, 1881. The officers are: G. R. Hall, president; T. D. Davis, vice president; J. J. Marun, secretary; J. R. Roberts, treasurer; superintendents, J. O. Spencer and wife.

The main building is a frame 28x48, two stories high. The work room and engine house is a frame building 16x32, one story high. In the work room chop feed is ground, and cheese boxes are made. The engine is a ten horse power, manufactured by Tulloss & Co., of Iowa City. The capacity for working up milk into cheese is 8,000 lbs. per day. The factory opened with 600 lbs. per day; and from June 18th to Oct. 30, 1881, the average per day was about 1,200 lbs. The largest amount of milk received any one day was 3,000 lbs. 24,000 lbs. of cheese was made in the factory from June 18th to Oct. 30, 1881. Capital invested $3,000; $1,400 of it was for machinery. They had not made any butter at this factory up to November, 1882.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

CHANGE OF BOUNDARY OF UNION TOWNSHIP.

On March 6, 1854, Gotlieb Kossler presented a petition asking a change in the boundary lines of Union township, Johnson county, "so that sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in township 78 north, range 7 west, (except southwest quarter of section 7,) be made a part thereof. And therefore the court being duly advised in the premises, do order that the boundary lines of Union township shall be as follows, to-wit: commencing at the northeast corner of township 79 north, range 7 west, thence south to the southeast corner of section 12 in township 78, range 7 west, thence west on the section line to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 7, township 78, range 7, thence north to the center of section 7, thence west to the range line between ranges 7 and 8 west, thence north on said range line to the northwest corner of township 79, range 7, thence east to the place of beginning, and that the territory of land included in the bounds as above, shall hereafter constitute the township of Union.

Complete record of the origin and many changes of boundary of Union township was not found. Part of it at one time belonged to Clear Creek, part to Liberty, and another part to Washington townships. [See the history of those townships.]

The first settlement made in this township was in 1839, and among the first settlers were James Sehorn, John Davis, Allison Davis, Gallatin Hartsock, Ed. Carson and A. H. Humphrey. In traveling over the township the eye rests upon some beautiful farm houses and fine orchards on nearly every quarter-section of land. The county poor farm is located in this township, on section 13, and is under the control and management of William Mullen, superintendent. The school tax levy for 1882 was $1,300 for teachers' fund, and $600 for contingent fund. The president of the school board is D. D. Jones. This township is well supplied with good iron bridges.

In 1873 there was, in Union township, a lodge of Good Templars, called "Cambria Lodge No. 592 I. O. G. T." David A. Jones was then the worthy chief templar, and Thomas D. Roberts the worthy secretary. No further particulars were obtained concerning this lodge.

There is no post office in Union township. Its people go mostly to Iowa City for mail and other business.

The *State Press* of September 23, 1882, said: Mr. Rowland Reese, of Union township, on Monday marketed 69 fat hogs, averaging 323 pounds, for which he received $8.10 per hundred from Mr. Goodrich, fetching in the handsome sum of $1,782.96.

November 9, 1881, the following item appeared: A freak is reported from the farm of Mrs. Sehorn in Union township, in the shape of a totally hairless calf. This calf is eight weeks old, perfectly formed, of a brownish color. It acts like other calves and seems to have the promise of a long life. It is the property of Mr. John Justice and he should provide a coat, cap and stockings for it that it may withstand the winter, for it may make a valuable addition to some standard show or museum.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

February 10, 1846: "Ordered, that all that part of Johnson county contained in the following bounds, to wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of the county; thence north on the county line to the center of township 79 north, range 8 west, thence east to the center of township 79 north, range 7 west, thence south to the county line, thence west to the place of beginning, shall constitute one civil township, to be known as "Washington township," and the first election shall be held at the house of Wm. Fry, in said township.

The above boundaries took in the south half of Hardin, the southwest one-fourth of Union, and the west half of Sharon. The other half of what is now Hardin township was afterwards taken from what was then Clear Creek township and added to Washington, as will be seen by the following order of the county board:

October 4, 1847: "Ordered, that the north half of township 79 north, range 8 west, be and the same is hereby attached to, and shall hereafter be known as a part of Washington township, in said county, for all civil and judicial purposes."

Washington township is located in the extreme southwest corner of the county; it is bounded on the north by Hardin township, on the east by Sharon township, on the south by Washington county, on the north by Iowa county. It is a congressional township of 36 sections and 36 square miles.

The first settlements made in this township was in 1839. Among the early settlers we find, John Fry, Jacob Fry, Wm. Fry, James Shaff, Henry Rogers, Robt. Roup, T. R. Fry, John Graham and John Buckinghed. The township is thickly settled, and has many fine farm houses. There are a great many Germans in this township; they are well-to-do and hard working citizens. They make their farms produce all they possibly can raise; they are orderly and well behaved; they have fine farms, good buildings, and plenty of stock. They are quite up with the average farmers, and take great interest in owning fine horses, cattle and hogs.

Mr. Peter Kettles, clerk of Washington township furnishes the following statistics: The township was organized in 1846. The first trustees were Titus R. Fry, Edward R. Carson and Wm. H. Fry; and the first clerk was Smiley H. Bonham. This is according to the old records of 1846. There are nine independent school districts in the township. The equalized value of real estate in the township last year (1881) was valued at $268,274; the personalty is $116,498. There are nine road districts in the township. The levied road tax in 1881 was three mills; the total amount of road tax was $1,154.31. The present officers of the township are: D. F. Rogers, S. C. Palmer and Isaac Graham, trustees; Peter Kettles, clerk; James W. Oldaker, assessor.

There are in 1882 two post-offices in Washington township—Amish and Frank Pierce. Mr. Charles Yoder is postmaster at Amish, and Elias Fry at Frank Pierce post-office, which is also called Frytown. Each of these postmasters also keeps a store.

This township is an independent school district, with nine sub-districts; and the following statistics are given for 1882:

Sub. Dist.	President.	Teachers fund.	School house fund.	Contingent fund.
No. 1.	Elias Fry	$100	None levied	$50
No. 2.	Allen DeFrance	140	" "	60
No. 3.	J. W. Graham	140	" "	90
No. 4.	Jacob B. Miller	100	$125 "	60
No. 5.	John Wagner	175	None "	50
No. 6.	Moses Kemp	150	" "	60
No. 7.	C. P. Brunneman	120	" "	30
No. 8.	S. W. Ford	156	" "	24
No. 9.	P. Swartzendruber	90	" "	30

THE OLD-MAN'S CREEK STORY.

Mr. W. F. Smith of Washington township, relates how the name of "Old Man's Creek" originated. He says they called it *Pa-pa-to see-po*; but some other old settlers give it as *Push-i-to-see-po*. Mr. Smith says this creek was their hiding place for their old men, women and children, when the braves went off "on the war path." The Musquakies and other Sac and Fox tribes were at mortal enmity with certain Sioux tribes on the headwaters of the Iowa river, and beyond. And when the Sac and Foxes were ready to make a foray on their up stream enemies they would send their non-combatants out onto Papato creek for concealment, in case they should be worsted in the fight and be pursued down the river by their victorious enemies. In Liberty township, about four or five miles up the creek from its mouth, and then about a mile from the creek there is a high knoll of land between the creek and the river; from the top of this knoll both streams can be seen; and also the surrounding country for a great many miles. This place is called the "Indian lookout," and formed a waymark to reckon localties from in its neighborhood by the early settlers, but had been used by the Indians to watch for their returning warriors coming down the river with good or bad news, or with enemies pursuing, and communicate it by a short run of a mile or two to the home camp, when the canoes would have to go eight or ten miles farther around by way of the streams. Mr. Smith's theory is that the name Papato (or Pushito, or Peshito, as some give it) was a combination of Indian words meaning simply "old and young," without any distinction of man or woman —and simply meant a place of safety or concealment for the old men who could not go to war, and the children. Yet with their meagerness of language and narrowness of ideas, it is altogether likely that "old man" or "old men" would be the dominant and foremost element of the name or expression, and the idea in their minds with regard to it.

There is another story current of an "Old man living on the creek," sometime, somehow, somewhere, but nobody could tell anything certain about it, and it seemed so vague, misty and improbable that this historian rejects it as wholly apochryphal. Mr. Smith's explanation has at least the merit of practical probability and common sense to it, and hence we give it the preference. All this southwest part of the county was originally called Old Man's Creek precinct.

NOTE.—Since the above was furnished to the printers, Mr. D. W. Wood reports that the "Indian Lookout" is on the Etzel farm, near Jerry Stover's, or about on the line between West Lucas and Liberty townships. This is a little more definite, but not different from the location as given above.

Biographical Sketches.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa City, was born in Hartford county, Maryland, December 20, 1813; received a limited education at the Academy of John McLeod, in Washington City; removed to Richland county, Ohio, in 1835, and studied law there; was admitted to the bar in 1843; was elected prosecuting attorney in 1845 and again in 1847; was in 1850-51, a member of the convention that formed the present constitution of the State of Ohio. Removed to Johnson county, Iowa, in 1855; was elected to the State Senate in 1856; was elected Governor in 1859 and again in 1861; was in 1863 nominated by President Lincoln and confirmed as minister to Denmark, but declined the appointment; was in 1866 elected to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Hon. James Harlan; was in 1875 again elected governor of Iowa, and resigned that office January 31, 1877; was elected in January, 1876, to the United States Senate as a republican, to succeed George G. Wright, republican. His term of service would have expired on March 3d, 1883, but on March 8, 1881, he resigned his seat to accept the position of Secretary of the Interior in President Garfield's cabinet. In consequence of the death of President Garfield and change of administration, he retired from the cabinet April 17, 1882. When the war for the union commenced in 1861, Mr. Kirkwood was engaged with his brother-in-law, Ezekiel Clarke, in operating the large flouring mill at Coralville; but he at once gave his entire attention and energies to the war business of the state. Among all the men who held high positions at that time, none stand to this day in greater honor and reverence in the green remembrance of the nation than this same "War Governor" of Iowa. Mr. Kirkwood was married, December 27, 1843, to Miss Jane Clarke, whose father moved at an early day from Washington county, Pennsylvania, to Richland county, Ohio, where she was born. She is a sister of Hon. Ezekiel Clarke, of Iowa City; also sister to Mrs. Col. E. W. Lucas, of Iowa City, and the late Mrs. Wesley Redhead, of Des Moines. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkwood have had no children born to them, but raised an adopted son, Samuel Kirkwood Clarke, who was adjutant of the 25th regiment Iowa Infantry; was shot through the knee at the battle of Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863. The surgeons, hoping to save his leg, did not amputate, as would have been the safer way under the circumstances; for he lingered in extreme suffering and died of the wound, at St. Louis, February 20, 1863. It is only in the rarest of cases that so severe an injury at the knee joint can

make a good recovery even in civil life, where the patient has the very best of nursing and surgical attention; and in the conditions of army life such a recovery was well nigh a practical impossibility. But the surgeons did what seemed best in the haste and excitement and inexperience of the time; and probably in accordance with young Kirkwood's wishes, also, for he naturally would not wish to have the leg amputated if there seemed any possible hope of saving it. But in this, as in almost every other similar case in the war time, the hope, looking fair for awhile, proved delusive at last. The noble boy wished to save his leg so he could go back to his post of duty, which he could not do if it was amputated; but it was not to be so; and his name is enrolled in the nation's galaxy of martyr heroes, who died for the cause of the Union, and human rights in all the ages.

THEODORE SUTTON PARVIN was born January 15, 1817, in Cumberland county, New Jersey. His father loved 'the blue above and the blue beneath,' and in his younger days was a seafaring man, and was the commander of a vessel for a number of years. As his father's calling took him much from home, the early training of Theodore fell mainly to his mother, a devoted christian lady, of the Presbyterian faith. In November, 1829, he removed with his father's family to the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, and soon afterward entered Woodward College, at that place, where he soon distanced all competitors, especially leaving some of the foremost a long way behind in mathematics. In the fall of 1833, having successfully and meritoriously passed through the college course, he commenced to be 'learned in the law' with Hon. Timothy Walker, afterward judge of the superior court. Uniting the benefits of office study with the more illustrative teachings of the school, he entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in 1837, and immediately admitted to practice. In the spring of 1838, Robert Lucas, who had been governor of Ohio, was appointed by President Van Buren governor of the young tertory of Iowa. Lucas, on his way from his home in the interior of Ohio to assume his new office, tarried a while in Cincinnati, to purchase a territorial library, and, as may be supposed, to re-stock his carpet-sack with shirts and collars; for Iowa was then in the far, uncertain, and uncultivated west, as distant from haberdashers and gentlemen's furnishing establishments as from books and libraries. Of course the old and new governor had friends in the metropolis of Ohio, and was a lion among them. At the tea-table of a mutual friend of the governor (one of whose practical mottoes through life ever was, that the first impulse was the best, and the first decision most correct), met young Parvin, and was so struck with the manners and conversation of the youth that he nominated him off-hand as his chief-of-staff, like Napoleon promoting a soldier for good behavior on the field of battle. Parvin accepted the post of private secretary, and accompanied the governor to Burlington, then temporary capital of Iowa.

The stern governor, from that day to his death, never regretted having chosen the stripling lawyer as his confidential secretary, and never faltered or wavered in his affection for him. He retained the office of governor's secretary until the governor promoted him to that of prosecuting attorney for one of the three districts into which Iowa was then divided, when he took up his residence at Muscatine, at that time known as Bloomington. He was the prosecuting attorney of the first district court ever held in Johnson county—held by Judge Joseph Williams, in the "Gilbert Trading House." At the end of two years he resigned the position of prosecuting attorney, to be elected for three consecutive terms judge of the probate court. Previous to this he had held the office of secretary of the legislative council, during the session of 1840–'41. Upon the organization of the United States District Court for the district of Iowa, Judge Parvin was appointed its clerk, a position he held for ten years, embracing the entire term of Judge Dyer's service, and until the latter's death, in 1855. In 1856, Judge Parvin was elected register of the state land office; therefore, in the second year of Judge Lowe's term on the United States District Court bench, he resigned the clerkship of the court. Indebted to the public school system of Ohio for a liberal education, it is no wonder that Mr. Parvin has always been an enthusiast in the cause of education. He brought order out of chaos to the free schools of Muscatine when the present school code was adopted in Iowa, serving as president of the school board of that city. At the initial steps for the organization of the State University, in 1854, the legislature recognized the value of his counsel and experience in educational affairs, by electing him one of its trustees. He was again elected trustee by the board of education, 1858, but resigned the next year, upon his election as "Curator and Librarian," a compound title, which was accompanied by all the powers of president of the University, except title, as "Lord Protector" meant king with Cromwell. But at the end of 1859 a president *de nominie* as well as *de facto* was appointed, and Mr. Parvin exchanged the title Curator and Librarian for that of "Professor of Natural History," which chair he held for eight years. We find him, during his University career, at different times filling various chairs—those of Geology, Physical Geography, Botany, Physiology, Zoology, Meteorology, and Political Economy—besides teaching such branches as Ancient and Modern History, Ancient Geography, History of Modern Civilization, etc., which do not seem to have been considered sufficiently abstruse of themselves to entitle the teacher thereof to the title of Professor. Sometimes he filled two or three chairs at a time; for whenever a chair was temporarily vacant, through sickness or unavoidable absence of its proper occupant, the Professor, whose varied information supplied every deficiency was at hand and the constant word was, "Send for Parvin." Political Economy was the last chair filled by Prof. Parvin. In May, 1843, Prof. Parvin was married to Miss Agnes McCully. They have six children, two daughters and four sons, the eldest daughter and eldest son being married. The elder daugh-

ter was one of the first three ladies to take the degree of A. B. in the State University, and, so far as we know, they were the first females to take this degree in the United States. In 1850, Prof. Parvin united with the Presbyterian church, in which body he is as honored and useful as in any other walk of life. For long years he was the superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School in Muscatine, and when he removed his residence to Iowa City the same position was thrust upon him here, and he holds it still, by virtue of the relentless decrees of pastor, elders and scholars. Besides acting as an officer in the school board of Iowa City, Prof. Parvin served for a short time as Superintendent of Schools for Johnson county, to which office he was elected without solicitation, by his political opponents, which is a tribute to worth, the simple statement of which is more valuable than a studied eulogy, pronounced in the most honeyed rhetoric. While serving as Superintendent, his visits lent new attractions to the school room. The little girls and boys would carry to their parents at home the pleasant words of encouragement that Mr. Parvin said, and be anxious to hear him again. Prof. Parvin was one of the institutors of the State Historical Society, in January, 1857, serving as a member of the first and subsequent boards of curators, until December, 1863, when he was elected corresponding secretary, to which latter office he was re-elected in 1864—his second term expiring in December, 1865. In 1865 he was again elected a member of the board of curators, and in 1866 one of the vice-presidents of the society. During the two years he was corresponding secretary he edited the *Annals of Iowa*. He has always been, since its establishment, an active friend and liberal benefactor of the society. Prof. Parvin's residence has been in Iowa City since 1860. In early life an accident entailed upon him permanent lameness, which turned his inclinations away from outside sports and out-of-door occupations toward the cultivation of letters and the study of books. It is thus that what appear at the time the greatest misfortunes and calamities, are often, under Heaven, converted into blessings for us, and the sources of happiness. Prof. Parvin was one of the founders of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Iowa, which was organized January 8, 1844. He was elected grand secretary then, and has served the order in that capacity ever since—a period of over thirty-eight years; he was made grand master one year, but also did the duties of grand secretary at the same time. He has taken every degree pertaining to the order of Masonry, from the lowest to the highest known in this or any other country. He was the father and founder of the Masonic Grand Lodge Library, the first one of its kind in the United States, having been commenced in 1844 with nine volumes of Masonic literature donated by himself. This library has grown steadily ever since, under his personal, watchful, and unceasing care, and now numbers about 15,000 volumes. As it is an Iowa City institution, a sketch of it will be found among the Masonic statistics of Iowa City.

STATE UNIVERSITY FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

JOSIAH L. PICKARD, A. M., L. L. D., President of the State University of Iowa, and instructor in Civil Polity, was born March 17, 1824, in Rowley, Essex county, Massachusetts. He was married Aug. 24, 1847, to Miss Cornelia V. C. Woodhull, daughter of Prof. Woodhull of Rutger's College. He has twice received the degree of L. L. D., the Chicago University and college at Beloit, Wisconsin, both conferring upon him that honor he so richly deserves. He educated himself for college at the academy in Lewiston, Maine. He entered Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, and graduated in September, 1844. He taught in the public schools in Minot, Maine, in the winter of 1842 and '43. In 1844 he took charge of the academy at North Conway, New Hampshire, and in December, 1845, he came to Elizabeth, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, and taught school until November, 1846. We next find him in 1846, at Plattsville, Grant county, Wisconsin, in charge of a re-organized academy of five students, and when he left in 1859, the number attending was nearly 200. Dr. Pickard was selected by the board of regents of the S. U. I. for president, and entered upon his duties as such in June, 1878. He was elected to the State Superintendency of Wisconsin in 1859, and twice re-elected; resigned in 1864 and became Superintendent of Schools of Chicago, annually re-elected for thirteen years, resigning in 1877. His efforts and labors in behalf of the institution have proven a grand success, and the position of honor, profit, and trust placed in his hands by the board has been faithfully administered. The State University has prospered under his management, and now ranks among the best educational institutions in America. It has proven to be the "Athens of Iowa."

SAMUEL CALVIN, A. M., Professor of Natural Science and Curator of the University Cabinet of the State University, was born February 2, 1840, in Wigtonshire, Scotland. His parents came to America and settled in Saratoga county, New York, where they resided for four years, and then located in Buchanan county, Iowa. He was connected with Lenox College, Hopkinton, Iowa, from 1864 to 1869, as Professor of Natural Science. In 1869 he accepted the position in one of the Dubuque schools, and lived in that city until 1874, when he was elected to his present postion in the S. U. I. He was married in 1865 to Miss Louisa Jackson of Hopkinton, Iowa. He served as a faithful soldier in the 44th Iowa Infantry in 1864. He is one of the instructors of the State University that seems to be very popular among the students. A republican in politics.

ELMER F. CLAPP, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the State University, was born the 10th day of April, 1843, in St. Lawrence county, New York. He was educated at the Normal University of Bloomington, Illinois, entering that school in 1858, and remained there until April 23, 1861.

When the war broke out he enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment of Illinois, and served, a faithful soldier, during the entire war, and was honorably discharged in November, 1865. He graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in March, 1870, having attended the Ann Arbor Medical College in 1867–68. He commenced the sudy of Medicine in the army, and when discharged entered the office of Dr. Rosseau in Washington, Iowa. He was appointed professor of anatomy of the S. U. I. in September, 1871, which position he has filled with credit ever since. He retained his office and practice at Washington, Iowa, until 1873, when he settled in Iowa City and began the practice of medicine and surgery in Johnson county. He was secretary of the faculty in 1873. He is attending surgeon and president of the board of directors of Mercy Hospital of Iowa City, and it was due to the united efforts of Dr. Shrader and Dr. Clapp that the hospital was established. He is a member of the Iowa City, the Johnson County, the Washington County, the District, and the State Medical Societies, and of the American Medical Society. A republican in politics; he was a member of the city council in 1880–81; a member of the board of health and health officer in 1881; is the president of the Republican Publishing Company; has been president of the board of trade of Iowa City since 1878. He is surgeon for the C., R. I. & P. railroad, also surgeon for the B., C. R. & N. railroad; a member of all the Masonic bodies in Iowa City and of the Knights of Pythias of Iowa City. He was married December 19, 1877, to Mrs. C. M. Barrett of Wapello, Louisa county, Iowa.

AMOS. N. CURRIER, A. M., Professor of Latin language and Literature, State University of Iowa, residing in Iowa City; was born Oct. 13, 1832, in Canaan, New Hampshire. He is a graduate from Dartmouth College in 1856. He was elected in 1857 as Professor of Ancient Languages in the Central University of Iowa, and remained in that position until 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the 8th Iowa regiment volunteer infantry, and was with it in all battles in which it was engaged, until April, 1862, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, he was taken prisoner. He was released in June, 1862. He then entered the service as commissary of the 11th regiment Missouri volunteer cavalry, and was with it until the end of the war in 1865, when he returned and took his position in the aforesaid university, and remained in that position until elected to his present position in the State University of Iowa in 1867. He was married September 9, 1868, to Miss Celia A. Moore, of Brighton, Iowa. He in company with Prof. Parker visited Europe in 1875. He is the author of a book entitled "Latin Suffixes." Independent republican.

ALLEN C. COWPERTHWAITE, M. D., Ph. D., Professor of Materia Medica, and Diseases of Women in the Homeopathic Medical Department, and Dean of the Faculty, State University, a resident of Iowa City was born May 3, 1848 in Cape May, New Jersey. He came with his

parents to Illinois while quite young. He is a graduate of Toulon Seminary in 1865. He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, March 3, 1869. He located at Galva, Illinois, and practiced medicine for five years, and moved to Nebraska City. He took an active part in organizing the homeopathic profession in Nebraska, and was the recognized leader of that school of medicine. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the Central University of Iowa in 1876, and that year became the author of a work on "Insanity in its Medico-Legal Relation." He was elected to the chair of mental and nervous diseases in his "alma mater," and had accepted the position when notified of his election to his present position in the State University in 1877, which he accepted. He became author of a work on Materia Medica in 1880 that is used as a text-book in all homeopathic colleges in Europe and America. He was married June 20, 1870, to Miss Ida Erving, of Oskaloosa, Iowa. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. of Iowa City; republican in politics; member of Baptist Church; an honorary member of a large number of local and state medical societies, and is prominently connected with the American Institute of Homeopathy, the national organization of homeopathic physicians.

CHARLES A. EGGERT, A. M., Ph.D., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature, State University of Iowa, residing in Iowa City; was born Oct. 1, 1835, in Magdeburg, Saxony, Prussia. He was educated at the University at Berlin, also graduated at Heidelburg, taking the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1870, after which he spent two years studying art, principally in Italy. He took several courses of lectures while in Paris. He traveled in the summer of 1859, in England, and came to America in the fall of that year. His brother, in company with the professor, bought land in Delaware county, Iowa, and farmed, but with no great prosperity attending these labors. He was a soldier in the late civil war, enlisted in the 6th Iowa Cavalry, 1862, but owing to an accident in which he received injuries, after six months of monotonus army life, left the ranks and commenced teaching in the high school at Davenport. He was ten months a book-keeper in the Muscatine National Bank in 1864. He was elected to his present position in the State University of Iowa, in February, 1865. He was married in 1867 to Miss Sophy M. French, of Muscatine. He received the degree of master of arts from Princeton College in 1867. He visited Europe in 1876. Is known as one of the most ardent admirers of H. C. Carey's system and theory of political economy.

STEPHEN N. FELLOWS, A. M., D. D., Professor of Mental and Moral Science and Didactics, State University of Iowa, residing in Iowa City; was born May 30, 1830, in North Sandwich, N. H. His parents settled in Dixon, Illinois, in 1834, and by the death of his father in 1840, the family was left in reduced circumstances, and he was compelled to strug-

gle with the cold charity of an unfriendly world. At eighteen years of age he entered Rock River Seminary at Mt. Morris, Illinois; in 1851 he entered Asbury University at Green Castle, Ind.; in 1854 received the degree of Batchelor of Arts. He taught Latin and mathematics during his junior and senior year. Before he graduated he was elected professor of mathematics and natural science in Cornell College, at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, which position he held for six years. He joined the Upper Iowa Conference of the M. E. Church in 1856. In 1867 he was elected to his present position in the State University of Iowa. He received the degree of D. D. from Cornell College in 1871. He was married March 13, 1856, to Miss Sarah L. Matson, daughter of Dr. S. G. Matson, of Anamosa, Iowa. This union is blessed with six children, four living, two sons and two daughters. A prominent member of the Masonic fraternity; a republican in politics, and a very active worker in the temperance cause.

GUSTAVUS HINRICHS, A. M., M. D., professor of Physical Science and Director of the Laboratory, State University of Iowa, residing in Iowa City; was born December 2, 1836, in Lunden, Holstein, Germany. He graduated from the Polytechnic school, Copenhagen, Denmark; came to America in 1861; was teacher in the Davenport high school until the fall of 1862. He entered the State University of Iowa as teacher of modern languages in the fall of 1862; was elected Professor of Physics and Chemistry in 1863. His entire time is devoted to the department of chemistry and natural philosophy. In 1875 he began issuing the Iowa Weather Service reports. The State recognizes the value and importance of this work, and makes a small appropriation to pay expenses in connection with the service. He is the author of many valuable works on Physics, Chemistry and Mineralogy, besides treats on various subjects of great value to the student.

C. M. HOBBY, M. D., the lecturer on Opthamalogy and Otology, demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Medical Museum in the medical department in the State University, a practiciug physician in Iowa City, and one of the curators of the State Historical Society, was born October 16, 1848, in Schenectady, New York. His father died in 1850, and his mother made her home with his grandfather, Philander Mead, in Genoa, one of the early physicians in central New York, having begun practice there in 1811; he died in 1852, and the mother of Dr. H. continued to reside in the old homestead with her brother, Dr. Nelson Mead, and the Dr. H. you see in Iowa City has always been acquainted with dead men's bones from his earliest infancy. He attended Moravia Academy, New York, in the fall 1862, and continued there until 1866. He commenced the study of medicine under his uncle, January 1, 1867, and after attending for three years Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, graduated March 1, 1870. He came to Iowa in 1872, and commenced the practice of medicine at Wilton, Iowa, he was there

but a short time when he went back to his old home, and was married in June, 1874, to Miss Mary L. Parker, of Pittsfield, Mass., an old school mate of his at Moravia Academy. He returned to Wilton, Iowa, in April, 1875, and was appointed lecturer in the medical department S. U. I. in 1875, and demonstrator of anatomy in 1876, at which time he moved to Iowa City. He is a member of the Johnson County Medical Society, and of the State Medical Society, and secretary of the Iowa Academy of Sciences. He is one of the attending surgeons of Mercy Hospital of Iowa City. He is a member of various beneficial and charitable institutions of Iowa City. A democrat in politics. He is health officer for Iowa City for 1882.

NATHAN R. LEONARD, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy and Dean of the Collegiate Faculty, State University; was born in Nov., 1832, in Franklin county, Ohio. He resided at his birth place near Columbus, Ohio, until he was 11 years of age; his youthful days were spent on a farm. He came with his parents to Burlington, Iowa, in 1844; he graduated from the Presbyterian College at Kossuth, Iowa, in 1857, in the first class sent out from this institution; he was a resident graduate of Harvard during the winter of 1857-58, attending the lecturers of Professor Pierce, an accomplished mathematician. He was a teacher of mathematics from 1854, in the college he graduated from, until 1857; he taught mathematics and natural science from 1858 to 1860 in the Yellow Springs College at Kossuth. He was elected to his present position in the S. U. I. in 1860, which position he has held continually since. Mr. Leonard was president *pro tem* of the S. U. I. from the spring of 1866 until the beginning of the fall term 1868, and acted in that capacity for 1870, during the time intervening the retirement of president Black and coming in of president Thatcher. He is a faithful and devout member of the Presbyterian Church of Iowa City, and represented the Presbytery of Iowa City at the General Assembly at Madison, Wisconsin. He was city civil engineer from 1871 to 1874, and from 1878 to 1881. Mr. Leonard was married August 25, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Heizer, of Kossuth, Des Moines county, Iowa. This union is blessed with five children, Levi O., Minnie E., Charles R., Frank M., and Maggie. A member of the A. O. U. W. No. 4, of Iowa City; a republican in politics, and his first presidential vote was for Fremont.

EMLIN McCLAIN, A. M., resident Professor of Law, State University residing in Iowa City, was born Nov. 26, 1851, in Salem, Ohio. He came with his parents to Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa, in 1855. He graduated from the S. U. I. with the class of 1871. He taught in the Iowa City Academy, owned and conducted by his father during the year 1872, and prepared himself and took the degree of A. B., in 1872. He attended the law department S. U. I., and graduated in the class of 1873. He entered the law office of Gatch & Wright, of Des Moines, as clerk

and stenographer in 1873, and remained in that capacity until 1877, in the mean time serving two terms as clerk of the Senate committee on claims in Congress, Senator Wright being chairman, 1875--76--77. Mr. McClain was married February 19, 1879, to Miss Ellen L. Griffiths, of Des Moines, Iowa. He is the author of McClain's Annotated Statutes of the State of Iowa, published in 1880, a work highly appreciated by the legal profession. He was elected resident Professor of Law in S. U. I., and moved to Iowa City, September 1, 1881.

MRS. ADA NORTH, the present Librarian of the State University, was born in 1841, in Alexander, New York. She is the daughter of Rev. M. N. and Mary K. Miles. She graduated from the Ohio Female College near Cincinnati, in 1859. She was married September 12, 1865, to Mr. George J. North, at Geneseo, Ill.; he died in 1870. Mrs. North was appointed State Librarian and served in that office from 1871 to '78. She was appointed Librarian of the S. U. I. in 1879. The students find her an obliging librarian. The vast experience she brought with her to the present responsible position is of great importance in helping the anxious, weary and over-worked student to dig out from the vast store house of knowledge she controls, such facts as will aid in smoothing the rugged pathway of the verdant mind.

LEONARD F. PARKER, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature and History, and Instructor in Comparative Philology, State University, a resident of Iowa City; born August 3, 1825, in Arcade, New York. He graduated from Oberlin College with the degree of A. B. in 1851. He taught school in Pennslyvania after leaving college, until 1856. He came to Iowa and settled in Grinnell in that year, and was a teacher in the public school for three years, and was elected Principal of the Preparatory Department of Iowa College and acting President. He was elected Professor of Ancient Languages in 1861, and remained in that position until 1870, when he was elected to the position in the University he now fills. In 1868 he was elected representative from Poweshiek county one term. While a member of the Board of Regents he was instrumental in giving two free scholarships for the State University in each county. He traveled in Europe in 1875 in company with Professor Currier. He was married at Oberlin, Aug. 21, 1853, to Miss Sarah C. Pearse. This union is blessed with one child, Harriet J., a graduate from the University, class of 1879, and was a teacher of Greek and German until her marriage with Mr. John Campbell, a graduate of the University, class 1877, A. B., and class of 1879, L. L. B. He is a member of the Congregational Church of Iowa City; a republican in politics.

P. H. PHILBRICK, M. S., C. E., Professor of Civil Engineering, State University, a resident of Iowa City, was born March 8, 1839, in New York state. He was educated at Tafton Seminary, Grant county, Wisconsin. He was a soldier in the civil war from 1861 to 1865,

entered the army in the 20th regiment, Wisconsin Vol. Infantry. After the war he entered the Michigan University and graduated from both the scientific and engineering departments in 1868. From that time he was engaged continually in the work of engineering in Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, principally on railroad work, until 1873 he was elected to his present position in the S. U. I. He was appointed city engineer in 1874, and served as such until 1878, and was again appointed in 1881, and is at present the city engineer of Iowa City. He was married August 14, 1862, to Miss Malah P. Brackett, of Grant county, Wis. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, also of the American Society for the Advancement of Science.

LEWIS W. ROSS, A. M., Resident Professor and Chancellor of the Law Department in Iowa City, was born October 27, 1827 in Butler county, Ohio. He graduated from the Miami University of Oxford, Ohio, with the degree of A. B., June 24, 1852. He was admitted to the bar of Butler county after reading law two years in the office of Judge Josiah Scott & McFarland, and opened an office in Hamilton, Ohio, and practiced law until the fall of 1856, when he moved to and settled in Lewis, Cass county, Iowa, and engaged in speculation that did not prove a grand success, and in June, 1858, opened a law office in Lewis, where he continued to practice law until January, 1861, when he settled in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and practiced law in the State and Federal courts. He was elected to the Iowa State Senate in 1863 and served four years. He was married July 12, 1855, to Miss Zoe M. Brown, of Lebanon, Ohio, daughter of the Rev. Simeon Brown. This union is blessed with five living children. He was elected to the chair of resident professor of law, State University, and moved to Iowa City, and in June, 1881, was promoted to the position of chancellor of the law department, which position he now holds.

MRS. PHEBE SCOFIELD, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, State University, a resident of Iowa City, was born Nov. 29, 1835, in Chili, Union county, New York. She came to Iowa, and settled in Davenport and began teaching in the public schools of that city in 1863, and continued in that city teaching until 1874, when she came to Iowa City to teach in the State University, and continued as an instructor until 1880, when she was elected to the position of assistant professor of mathematics.

JOHN C. SHRADER, M. D., and A. M. Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in the Medical Department of the State University of Iowa, and practicing physician and surgeon in Iowa City; senior partner of the firm of Shrader & Little; office in the opera house block, on Clinton street, near the Palace Hotel. Was born April 24, 1830, in Washington county, Ohio. He settled in Linn county, Iowa, in 1855, and

engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1857 he assisted in organizing Western College in Linn county near Shueyville, Johnson county, and was a teacher in that institution, and under Dr. Crouse & Dr. Parmenter he resumed the study of medicine. He attended medical lectures in Brooklyn, and was but fairly established in his medical profession when Governor Kirkwood recognized in him the proper spirit and element for a captain in the Union army, and gave him a commission for the Twenty-second Iowa. He served in General Fitz Henry Warren's staff as provost marshal general of the state of Texas in 1864. On his return to his regiment he was commissioned surgeon, May 1, 1864, with the rank of major, and was one of the operating surgeons of the second division, nineteenth army corps, and after the battle of Winchester, Virginia, he had charge of a general hospital at that place. When he was mustered out of the service at the close of the war, his comrades presented him with a complete set of surgical instruments. On the several cases is engraved the following: "Presented to surgeon John C. Shrader, by the officers and men of the Twenty-second Regiment Iowa Infantry, in appreciation of his skill as a physican and surgeon, and as a tribute of love and esteem from his comrades in arms." After the war he entered upon his profession in Iowa City. Upon the organization and opening of a Medical Department to the State University of Iowa, he was chosen to the chair he now occupies. He is attending surgeon at Mercy Hospital, and was very active in establishing that institution. He is a member of all the medical societies of the city, county, state and nation, and a prominent member in all the Masonic bodies in Iowa City, and of various other secret societies. He is a republican in politics, and has been honored by his party with the office of State senator, to which he was elected in 1879, in democratic Johnson county, over his opponent to the office, John P. Irish, the most aggressive and fearless democrat in Johnson county, by a majority of seventy-three votes, and was a very prominent candidate for Congress in 1882, and partially to repay him for the gallant and successful fight he made for senator in a democratic county he ought to have received the nomination He was married in January, 1852; his wife dying in December, 1871, and in September, 1872, he married Miss Margaret A. Carter, of Iowa City. He received the degree of A. M. at Western College, June 20, 1877.

MISS SUSAN F. SMITH is the lady that fills the Chair of English Language and Literature and teaches German in the State University of Iowa. She came to that honorable position at the request of the Board of Regents, in the spring of 1881, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Miss Sudlow. The subject of this sketch was born May 31, 1849, at Glasgow, Missouri. She graduated from the St. Louis high school in 1867. In 1873 she traveled extensively in Europe, where she learned to speak the French, German and Italian languages. She filled

the chair of Modern Languages and Literature in Pritchett School Institute, Missouri. She is a lady of no ordinary ability in drawing and painting.

CYRUS ABBOTT, SR., farmer and stock-raiser; was born on the 21st day of December, 1817, in Worcester county, Massachusetts; is the son of Cyrus C. and Polly Abbott, descendants of England. The subject of this sketch was, on the 20th day of September, 1839, married to Ann B. Newton, of the same county and State he was born in. They have four children living: Mahlon S., born January 19, 1843; Charles N., July 4, 1847; Cyrus W., May 19, 1850; George A., March 3, 1854. Mr. Abbott learned the trade of shoemaking. He moved to Wilksboro, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the wholesale manufacture of boots and shoes for three years. He then moved to Carbondale and followed his trade four years. Then went into the livery business and followed that for ten years. In 1857 he came to Iowa and bought land in sections 19 and 22. He now resides on section 22, and follows farming and raising cattle and hogs. In the winter of 1857, while crossing the river on the ice he broke through, and had it not been for his two sons, Mahlon and Charles, with the aid of a rope, would have been drowned. In 1870 he ran a steamboat from his timber to Coralville, He also has a saw-mill which he runs in winter. He is a republican in politics, and voted for the amendment.

SAMUEL F. ADAIR, farmer, residing in Cedar county, just across the line, post-office, Oasis. He lived in Graham township so long, and still takes a lively interest in the welfare of his old neighbors that he thinks of returning again into Graham township. He was born in 1838 in Pennsylvania, leaving there in 1854; he lived one and a half years in Ohio, and then settled in Graham township, Johnson county, Iowa, in 1856. He was married in 1873 to Miss Sarah Harrison, of Graham township. This union is blessed with four living children. He moved into Cedar county in 1877, and will move back into Johnson county as soon as he can make arrangements to do so.

E. M. ADAMS, farmer, Cedar township, post-office, Solon; was born in Maine, September 7, 1811, where he lived until he was fifteen years of age; then his father, John E., moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where he lived until 1838, when he came to Iowa and resided in Muscatine county one year, and in 1839 moved to Johnson county, where he has since resided. He owns 425 acres of land, and has his home farm well improved. In 1849 he took the gold fever and went to California, but only remained there one year. He was married, April 9, 1836, to Sally Gleason; she dying in June, 1837, leaving one son, Decatur C., now living near Council Bluffs. He was again married, May 3, 1840, to Henrietta Lyon, daughter of John Lyon, and a native of Pennsylvania, this being the first marriage

in Cedar township. By this union there are two children: John L. and Lillie, now Mrs. Herbert S. Fairall.

JAMES M. ADAMS, farmer, Cedar township, post-office, Solon; was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, October 28, 1828, and is a son of John E. and Sarah Adams, natives of Maine. He lived in Ohio until 1846, and then came to Iowa and settled on the farm he now lives on, where he owns 138 acres of land. In 1852 he went to California and remained there three years, engaged in mining. He was married, July 14, 1855, to Miss Sophia Dudley, a daughter of William Dudley, who came to this county in 1842. They have nine children: Ada P., Lydia E., Eva C., Henrietta, Jennie B., Emery D., Eugene M., Eben W. and Harry P. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN E. ADAMS, proprietor Maple Avenue farm, Cedar township, post-office, Solon; was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, September 15, 1833, and is a son of Capt. John E. and Belinda Adams, they being natives of Maine and also pioneers of Ohio, where the subject of this sketch spent his early life and followed farming and the dairy business, selling milk in Cleveland for several years. In 1863 he removed to Putnam county, Ohio, and invested in wild lands and buying and selling stock, and remained there nine years, and in 1873 came to Iowa and settled in Johnson county, and now owns 359 acres of fine land, a fine residence and improvements, having a beautiful location. He pays special attention to raising and feeding stock, and also breeds thoroughbred Short-Horns. He was married, December 1, 1859, to Jemima Powell, a native of Portage county, Ohio; she is a daughter of Henry and Cynthia Powell. Mrs. Powell, whose maiden name was Crooks, was the first white child born in Trumbull county, Ohio, and the second on the Western Reserve, being born in 1799. They had six children, three now living: Cora J., Ethie L. and Harry D. Mr. Adams and wife are members of the Church of God.

MOSES ADAMS, farmer and stock-raiser, Cedar township, post-office, Solon; was born in Oxford county, Maine, November 2, 1815. When eleven years of age his parents, John E. and Sarah Adams, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Cuyahoga county, where they lived eleven years, and in the fall of 1838 moved to Illinois, and came to Johnson county in April, 1839, moved into Cedar township the spring of 1841, and has since then lived in the township. He has a fine farm of 366 acres and a comfortable home. He raises considerable stock and some thoroughbred Short-Horns. Mr. Adams was married January 9, 1859, to Sarah J. Keislar, a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, and came to Johnson county in 1851. This union has been blessed with six children: Cora, Mary, J. Quincy, Myron D., Otto M. and Harriet E.

CIPERIAN AICHAR, farmer, Newport township, post-office, Iowa City; was born September 26, 1827, in Wittemberg, Germany. Settled

in Johnson county in the fall of 1854. He was married, November 4, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Englebert. This union is blessed by three children: Josephine, Frank and Henry. He is a democrat in politics; voted against the amendment; is a member of the Catholic Church.

GEORGE ALBIN, Scott township, farmer and stock raiser; born in Harrison county, Virginia, in 1805. Moved to Ohio 1815, and in 1827 moved to Indiana, where he lived until 1842, when he came to Iowa and settled in Cedar county on Sugar creek, and lived there ten years; he then moved to Iowa City, and lived there three years, and from there he moved to Scott township, where he now lives. Mr. Albin was married in 1848, in Cedar county, to Miss Anna Messick, of Cedar county, daughter of Geo. Messick, of Indiana. Has nine children living, five boys and four girls, three of which are married. Mr. Albin carried the first mail between Davenport and Iowa City in 1851. He at first carried it on horseback, and after he established a stage line and carried by team; carried it until after the C. R. I. & P. R. R. was finished. There was at that time but two houses between Cedar river and Iowa City. He afterward carried mail between Iowa City and Cedar Rapids.

IRA J. ALDER, was born July 15th, 1844, in Union county, Ohio; came to Iowa in 1856, and settled in Iowa City in September, 1863. Admitted to the bar in January, 1869, and has practiced law in Iowa City since. Studied law under Judge W. E. Miller, of Iowa City. Left the State University and read law one year under the Hon. Rush Clark, and then went into Judge Miller's office. He was married June 8th, 1882, to Miss Julia Buttles, youngest daughter of the Hon. J. B. Buttles of Iowa City. A member of the Episcopal Church of Iowa City; a republican in politics.

SAMUEL ALLOWAY, a farmer, residing in Madison township, post-office, Shueyville. Was born July 20, 1849, in Huntington county, Pennsylvania; came to Johnson county in 1856, and settled in Madison township on section 33, and owns a farm of 120 acres of land and the Anderson stone quarry, in Jefferson township, near the Roberts ferry bridge. He built a new lime kiln with a capacity of 300 bushel. He furnishes the Amana colonies with lime and they buy their stone at his quarry. He was married July 29th, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Vonstein. They are blessed with four children: Samuel J., Francis M., George W., and Oscar H. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and a member of Penn Lodge No. 289, I. O. O. F., at North Liberty, and is a democrat in politics. The Anderson quarry was opened up 1862; it was first opened up near McCollister creek; it contains seven acres. Some beautiful fossil specmens are found at this quarry.

JACOB H. ALT, farmer, post-office North Liberty; was born April 19, 1813, in Jefferson county, Virginia; from there his father moved to Clark county, Ohio, where he died. In 1837 Jacob H. Alt went to Hen-

derson county, Illinois, where he was married September 28, 1837, to Miss Mary Wein, daughter of George Wein. Their family consists of ten children, seven of whom are living: Sarah, Eliza J.,'L. W., Milton H., Charles D., and Arthur E. Those dead are, Maria, George W., and May E. Mr. Alt moved to Iowa in the fall of 1840 and settled in Johnson county, where he now resides, on section 17. His farm consists of 330 acres, well adapted for stock raising and producing crops of all kinds. On his farm is located the Wein burying ground. Mr. Alt and wife are members of the Methodist Church, he being the class leader for many years at North Liberty church.

JOSEPH A. ALT, farmer, post-office North Liberty. The subject of this sketch was born February 12, 1817, in Jefferson county, Virginia; the son of Jacob and Mary Alt, from whence his parents, when he was only three months old, moved to Ohio, where he was raised on a farm. He came to Iowa in 1839, then a single man, and settled in Johnson county, where he now resides; on section 8, township 80, range 6. On the 25th day of January, 1848, he married Miss Eliza Kepford, daughter of John Kepford, and to them have been born seven children; six of whom are now living: Alice M., (wife of Maj. J. A. Pickler, of Muscatine), Albert J., Kate E., George J., Elly M., and Rolly H.; John W., deceased. Mr. Alt and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and are always ready to lend a helping hand in any good cause. A man well informed; and by his industry and economy, is possessed of a splendid farm of 218 acres. He came near being killed in 1840 while felling a tree. Has a splendid orchard, and everything around him to make home comfortable.

ROBERT ANDERSON, farmer, post-office, Lone Tree; was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1813, where he spent his life until 1855, when he came to Johnson county, and settled in Fremont township, where he now resides, and owns 120 acres of land. He has been married three times, first to Hannah Beazel, in February, 1834; she dying, March 1, 1849. The second time to Polly Budd, in April, 1850; she dying September 21, 1864. He was married to his present wife, Mary Dick, September 1, 1865; all three being natives of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; there is one boy, Charles E., by the last marriage. Mr. Anderson has been a member of the Methodist Church since 1830, and a very hard and earnest worker for the cause of Christianity. He was one of the first to organize a church in the south part of this county.

LEVI ANDERSON, (deceased); was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1815. Was the son of Samuel and Mary Anderson. Was raised on his father's farm and educated in the common schools. March 2, 1840, he was married to Miss Permelia Clapper, of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Jacob and Mary Clapper; to them were born twelve children, seven now living: Mary E. Evens,

William C., Susan, George C., Martin, Levi Jr., and Margaret J. He followed milling two years, and then farming in Pennsylvania, taught school in winter a term or two. In 1853 he came to Iowa and settled in Johnson county, first in Penn township; he then purchased 240 acres in Jefferson township, in section 21, 162 acres in section 22, in all 402 acres, where he followed farming and stock-raising until 1878, when he divided his land with his children, except 40 acres, on which he resided until his death, which occured August 13, 1881, aged 66 years, 11 months, and 26 days. He was a member of the United Brethren Church. Held the office of clerk, assessor, justice of the peace, and county supervisor from his township. His widow lives on the old homestead, with her son Martin. She was born May 10, 1819, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania.

GEORGE ANDERSON, farmer, Madison township, post-office North Liberty, son of John A. and Catharine Anderson; was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1847. When he was six years old his parents came to Iowa and settled in Johnson county, where he was raised on a farm. April 12, 1871, he married Miss Sarah E. Green, daughter of David and Rachael Green, now residents of Cass county, this State. They have four children living: John E., Charles J., Iva M. and Fern O. Mr. Anderson owns 160 acres of well improved land in section 15, where he is engaged in farming and raising stock. He and wife are members of the Church of God, he being one of the present deacons; he is a Democrat in politics, and a strictly temperance man.

JOHN A. ANDERSON, (deceased); was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1823; was the son of Samuel Anderson. He learned the carpenter trade, and worked at that and cabinet making. While in Pennsylvania, June 22, 1845, he was married to Miss Catharine Hoover, daughter of John and Anna Hoover. To them have been born six children, four of whom are living: Ann, George, Joseph W., and Susan J. In 1853 he came to Iowa, and settled in Johnson county. He worked at his trade for ten years; from that time up to his death farmed most of the time, working some at his trade. He died May 3, 1879, aged 55 years, 4 months, and 7 days. Mr. Anderson was a faithful member of the Church of God; served as deacon several years; filled the office of county supervisor, township trustee, and other offices of trust. His widow resides in the old homestead, with her son Joseph.

GEORGE W. ANDERSON, Jefferson township, post-office Shueyville; was born in Washington county, Maryland, May 13, 1816. His parents moved to Burday county, Virginia, when he was quite young. When he was six years old his father died, and he went back to Maryland. At the age of twenty-one he went to teaming across the Alleghany Mountains, followed that for four years. On the 3d day of August, 1843, he was married to Miss Delila Trout of Washington county, Virginia. To

them have been born ten children, nine of whom are living: Albertis, William R., Sylvester, Oburn, Elizabeth V., Oterbin, Theodore B., George W. and Iowa. In 1848 he moved to Augusta county, Virginia, lived there until 1863, when he came home to Iowa, where he has since that time lived. He owns a farm where he resides in section three, also owns land in Dakota. He embraced religion forty years ago, and united with the U. B. Church, of which he is still a member. He has held the office of trustee and other offices of the township.

GEORGE ANDREWS, a citizen of Iowa City, born April 3, 1807, in parish of Keith, Scotland; came to America in March, 1841, and settled in Iowa City the same year in April. He was in the mercantile trade for a number of years, and in 1855 opened the Clinton House, that stood on the lot upon which now stands the stately opera house of Iowa City. He run that hotel about seven years and sold the hotel to the banking company, and it then passed into the hands of Clark & Hill in 1866, and they built the opera house. He was married in 1830 to Miss Jannett Skinner, of Scotland. She died in 1855. They had a family of ten children, and those living are Jessie, the wife of H. Kelley; Robert, G. M., George L., Lizzie and John S. He married his second wife April 3, 1857, a Miss C. B. Barker, of Fredonia, New York, and by this marriage they have three children living: Frankie, Isabella R. and Charlie K. He is independent in politics, and an old abolitionists. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and retired from business.

O. ANDREWS, farmer, section 9, Graham township, near Morse station, post-office, Morse; was born in 1826, in the State of New York. Came to Johnson county, Iowa, and settled in Newport township (now Graham) in 1854, and has made that same place his home since. He was married, in 1852, to Miss Sarah Sheppard, of Pennsylvania. This union is blessed with three children; one child married.

WILLIAM ANDREWS, farmer, Graham township, post-office, Morse; was born in 1849, in Pennsylvania. Came to Johnson county, Iowa, and settled in Graham township in 1860. He was married, in 1876, to Miss Charlotte L. Morse, a daughter of E. K. Morse, an old settler and founder of Morse station in Graham township. This union is blessed with three children; two are dead and one living.

JOHN W. ANDRLE, saddler and harness maker, post-office, North Liberty; was born Dec. 6, 1856, in Bohemia, is the son of John and Christina Andrle. He came with his parents to America in August, 1867. They reside in this county. John W. worked on a farm a few years, learned his trade in Cedar Rapids. He then came to North Liberty, January, 1881, and started in business. In the summer of the same year he bought of H. B. White, a half interest in a grocery store; he continued in this business, working at his trade until this last spring, he sold his

interest in the store to Mr. White, and bought of Mr. J. F. Price his interest in the North Liberty steam saw and sorghum mill, known as the George & Price Mill, now George & Andrle, doing sawing and making molasses and grinding feed. He still runs his harness and saddle buisness, has a good trade, often employs two workmen. He is also of the firm of Andrle Bros., inventors and manufacturers of the three horse draft equalizer, which was patented 15th of March, 1881; which is said to be the best. He was married October 18, 1881, to Miss Katie B. Zak, of Cedar Rapids. John is energetic and we predict for him a brilliant future.

ORVILLE G. BABCOCK, farmer and postmaster, post-office, Chase; was born on the 16th day of May, 1822, in Springfield, Erie county, Pennsylvania. Is the son of Joab and Mary Babcock; he was raised on a farm. In 1842 he came to Iowa and settled in Johnson county on section 32, where he now resides. May 14, 1848, he was married to Miss Julia A. Steele of this county. To them have been born thirteen children, twelve are living: John S., Mary E., Amanda, Alice V., Milton, Orville L., Ellen, Eleanor, William H., Charles W., James G., Daniel W. Mr. Babcock owns 600 acres of land where he lives, well improved and well stocked, with seventy head of cattle, 17 horses, sixty-five hogs and over 200 sheep. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is a republican in politics, a member of White Marble Lodge, No. 238, A. F. & A. M., holds the office of township trustee, and is the first and present postmaster of Chase.

CHARLES BAKER, a resident of Iowa City, and engaged in the practice of law as senior member of the firm of Baker & Ball, office on Washington street; was born January 18, 1843, in Saratoga county, New Jersey. He was married in 1867, to Miss Caroline Blackwell. He began the practice of the law in Marengo, Iowa, in 1866, and came to Iowa City that year, at the May term. He was a soldier in Co. I, 4th regiment, Wisconsin volunteer infantry, enlisting April 15, 1861, and was discharged in 1865. He was in the secret service in command of a company of scouts the last year of the war; was taken prisoner and sent to Fort Tyler, Texas, where he was when he was discharged. He is a democrat in politics.

GEORGE T. BAKER, a resident of Iowa City, and the junior member of the firm of Tanner & Baker, hardware merchants, doing business on College street. Was born July 9th 1857, in Iowa county, Iowa. He graduated from Cornell College in 1879; came to Iowa City that year He was married march 27th, 1879, to Miss Clara J. Poole, of Ithica, N. Y. This union is blessed with two children, Ethiel and Georgia. He is a member of the College Society, called the "Beta Theata Phi." This firm is composed of young men of wonderful energy, good business qualifications, and very popular with all classes. It is evident that their united efforts are being crowned with success.

WILLIAM H. BAKER, farmer, Monroe township; post-office, Homestead, was born November 26, 1826. Is the son of Sqnire S. Baker, one of the early settlers of Iowa, a native of Marion county, Ohio, where William was born. From there they went to Indiana, thence to Michigan, and from there they came to Iowa in 1837, and first settled in Muscatine county. Seven years later he moved to Johnson county, and settled in Monroe township, in section 20, where William now resides. On the 24th day of April, 1862, he was married to Miss Olive J. Barnes, of Johnson county, Iowa. To them was born six children, four living; Bertha J., Charles E., Myrtle E., and Grace M. Mr. Baker owns 188 acres of land, and follows farming and stock-raising; is a republican in politics; voted for the amendment, and is a member of the Evangelical Church.

MARION BAKER, merchant, Lone Tree; was born in Cedar county, Iowa, January 10, 1843. Is a son of Nathaniel Baker, who came to Iowa from Ohio in 1836. Martin Baker, grandfather to the subject of this sketch, was the first preacher in the central and western part of the Black-hawk purchase, and held the first meeting in his cabin in July, 1836, near where Rochester is now situated. Never before had the sound of prayer and praise broken the stillness of the forest, unless it was the songs of the birds that was offered as a tribute to the glory of the Great Architect. Marion's father being a druggist, he also learned that business, and has since followed it exclusively until the last few years. In 1877 he came to Pleasant Valley township and lived on his farm one year, but owned a store in Lone Tree in partnership with his brother, and moved here in 1878, and has since bought out his brother and is now carrying a fine stock of dry goods, groceries and drugs, and is also engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, and still owns 130 acres of well improved land. He was married October 10, 1867, to Sarah E. Harding, of Keokuk, Iowa. They have five children: H. Ulysses, Carrie R., Proctor T., Preeda N. and Cecil H. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are members of the Reform Church.

GEORGE W. BALL, attorney-at-law, Iowa City, was born June 17, 1847, in Jefferson county, Iowa. He graduated from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa in the class of 1870. He began the practice of law in December, 1870, at Des Moines, and came to Iowa City in August, 1871. He was married January 1, 1880, to Miss Estelle E. Walter of Indianola, Iowa. He is a member of the Masonic bodies of Iowa City. He is alderman from the fifth ward, chairman of the finance committee, and takes a very active part in the welfare of the city. He was the democratic candidate for judge in the judicial circuit and district in 1882.

JAMES W. BANE, farmer, post-office, Iowa City; the son of Robert and Sarah Bane; was born on the 11th day of November, 1839, in Mercer county, Illinois. His parents came to Iowa when he was two years

old and settled in Johnson county, four miles below Iowa City, from there moved to the city and lived one year and a half; then moved to this township, where they have lived to the present time. James W. has followed farming all his life, with the exception of three years that he spent in defense of his country. On the 5th day of August he enlisted in the 22d Iowa, under Capt. Robinson, company I. He was engaged in the following battles: Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, assault on Vicksburg, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. At Vicksburg he received a slight wound on the right shoulder; he also, while charging the enemy, in jumping a ditch fell and injured his back, from which he is troubled ever since. On the 28th day of January he was married to Miss Nancy A. Stewart, daughter of Robert and Anna T. Stewart. They have three children living: Mandie M., Burt S. and Earl T. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., also of the Legion of Honor.

JOSEPH BARBORKA, made a watch 18½ pennyweight, in a solid gold ring, stem winder and stem setter, plate of silver, full jewel, a perfect watch, ⅞ of an inch in diameter and a No. 12 ring, the depth of the watch from dial plate base of works ¼ of an inch, the same number of pieces as in any watch; was made in Bohemia in 1872. He made a clock that runs one year without winding up but once in the year. He made the clock on Dostal's brewery. Mr. B. is a practical silversmith, and was born Sept. 2, 1839, in Bohemia. Came to America in 1874, lived in Chicago two years, then settled in Iowa City and opened a jewelry store on Dubuque street, No. 21; he also keeps organs and pianos. He was married, June 15, 1863, to Lydia Dusanek, of Bohemia. They have six children living: Augusta V., Thomas, Rosa, Joseph, Minnie, Bertie. He is a member of Kosciusko I. O. O. F. lodge No. 6; is independent in politics, and voted against the prohibitory amendment. Made a town-clock.

LYMAN BARTLETT, farmer, Cedar township, post-office, Solon; was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, January 24, 1826, and is a son of Seth and Rebecca Bartlett. He spent his early life in his native county on a farm, and also worked at the carpenter trade. In May, 1854, he came to Iowa and settled on the farm he now owns, paying $2.25 per acre for it. His farm consists of 166 acres of fine improved land. He enlisted in company D, 24th Iowa, August 6, 1862; was taken prisoner at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864, and held a prisoner until the following March. He was married, October 23, 1849, to Francis A. E. Clark, a native of Massachusetts. They have four children: William, Lyman S., Edwin and Frank S.

JAMES BEECHER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 28, Graham township, post-office, Morse; was born in 1832, county Cork, Ireland, son of Patrick and Margaret Beecher, of Cork county, Ireland. Came to America in 1856, and lived six years in New York; settled in Graham

township in 1861. He was married, in 1862, to Miss Mary Riley, of Johnson county, Iowa. This union is blessed with six children: three boys and three girls. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. He is a democrat in politics.

JOHN K. BERANEK, Iowa City; was born May 9, 1842, in Bohemia, Europe. He came to America in 1856, landed in Baltimore, Maryland, and came to Iowa City in October of the same year. He went to Oregon in 1860, and returned to Cedar county, Iowa, in 1866, and farmed there until 1869, when he came to Iowa City and engaged in business. He was a traveling salesman in 1877 and '78. He was married, March 22, 1871, to Miss Mary Vyvoda, of Iowa City. This union is blessed with three children: Premis O., Bozena B. and Libusa. He is a democrat in politics. He was elected alderman, March 5, 1877, from the third ward, and was trustee of Iowa City township in 1871, '72 and '73. He is now first assistant chief of the fire department. He helped organize the Protection Fire Company, and has been ten years a member of the said company. He is a recognized leader among his Bohemian friends as well as enjoying the confidence of a large circle of friends.

JAMES BERRY, a resident of Iowa City, and engineer of the State University; was born in Ireland in 1824; came to America in 1854; settled in Johnson county in 1858. He has been engaged at his present occupation of engineer since he came to Iowa City, and has been the engineer at the State House for seven years. He was married Thanksgiving day, 1856, to Miss Sisk, a native of Ireland. The family are members of the St. Patrick's Church of Iowa City. They have four children living: Daniel, William, Lizzie and Hannah.

A. W. BEUTER, farmer; postoffice, Solon; was born in Muskinghum county, Ohio, May 16, 1836, where he lived until 1848, when he emigrated to Iowa with his parents, Joseph and Anastsia Beuter, and settled in Big Grove township, where his father died January 24, 1873. Here he has spent his life, with the exception of two years he was in Missouri. He now owns 132 acres of fine land. Mr. Beuter was married May 3, 1870, to Margaret A. Williams, a native of Chester county, Pa. They have two children living: R. Wayne and Mary G.

ISAAC BEEM, the only hotel keeper in Tiffin, was born June 15, 1817, in Clinton township, Knox county, Ohio. He settled in Johnson county in Tiffin, in 1879, and erected the building in which he now resides, and has kept a hotel ever since. He was married Nov. 7, 1839, to Miss Elizabeth Shineberry, of Knox county, Ohio; she died December 10, 1853, of consumption; this union was blessed with three children: William, who died at thirteen years of age, Mary R., wife of Rufus Stinger, she died of consumption August 21, 1870, leaving four children, Cora E., Elnora, Myrtle K., and Isaac N., who have been under the watchful eye of the

grandfather and mother ever since. The third child of Mr. Beem, Miss Jennie M., married Charles Brooks, of Tiffin, Iowa, and she died of consumption May 27, 1876. Mr. Beem married for his second wife Miss Katherine Stinger, December 11, 1856. Is a democrat in politics, and voted against the prohibitory constitutional amendment.

MARTIN BIRRER, a farmer, residing in Liberty township; post-office, Bon Accord. Was born November 12, 1842, in Alsace, France, [now Germany]; came to America in 1845, and settled in Liberty township the same year. He was married November 12, 1867, to Miss Kristenia Brockman, of Liberty township. They have eight children: Mary S., Romaine F., Agnes G., Frank P., Mary M., Pelayia A., Josephine C., Mary H. They are members of the Catholic Church at Riverside. Mr. Birrer is a democrat in politics; has held the office of justice of the peace from 1866 to 1874; was on school board from 1874 to 1881, and is the present township clerk.

T. H. BLACK, farmer, post-office, Oxford; was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, June 4, 1830, where he spent his early life on a farm. In 1858 he went to Coles county, Illinois, where he lived two years, then returned to Ohio, and in 1865 went to Peoria county, Illinois, and lived two years, then came to Johnson county, where he now owns 95 acres of land. He was married March 19, 1862, to Ellen George, also of Ohio. They have seven children: Mary R., William S., Milton G., Joseph R., Ida E., Alvin G. and Jesse S.

WILSON BLAINE, the present efficient Superintendent of the Schools for Johnson county, whose post-office address is Iowa City; was born March 27, 1848, in Jefferson township, Johnson county, Iowa. He attended school and acquired his education in Iowa City. He was elected Superintendent and entered upon his duties as such in January, 1880, and has held that position continuously ever since. He held the office of assessor of Monroe township for six years; has been clerk of that township a number of years; also secretary of the school board. He married the daughter of Graham Thorn, an old settler of Monroe township. He is a democratic in politics.

LEON BLOOM, a clothing merchant in Iowa City, doing business on Clinton street; was born January 3, 1841, in Westhoffen, France. He was a soldier in the French army, by draft, and served two years as a non-commissioned officer. He bought the last five years of military duty for $500, and came to Iowa City in July, 1864. He was married Oct. 20, 1874, in Chicago, Illinois. He is a member of the firm of Hon. M. Bloom & Co., and is perfectly devoted to his business and helps to regulate and control the largest clothing house in Iowa City, and always keeps constantly in stock the finest line of goods in the market, and is gentlemanly, fair and honest in his dealings.

HON. M. BLOOM, merchant, South Clinton St., Iowa City; was born March 28, 1833, in Alsace, France. He came to America in June, 1849, landed in New York, and finally settled in Iowa City, Johnson county, Iowa in November, 1857, and engaged in the mercantile business in the same block in which he is now doing business. His first office was alderman from the second ward of Iowa City, elected April 2, 1860; he was a candidate for Mayor in 1871, and was defeated by fourteen votes; was a candidate in 1872 and was defeated by seven votes; he made a visit to his native land in 1873, and upon his return from Europe was elected mayor of Iowa City the spring of 1874, by a large majority, and was solicited to be a candidate for re-election and declined; he was a candidate for the legislature in 1875, and was defeated by C. W. McCune; in 1877 he was a candidate and was elected, and re-elected in 1879. In all the offices of honor, profit and trust that he has been called upon to fill he has been faithful and honest in performing his duties, and was always to be found at his post of duty. During his first term in the legislature he took an active part in opposing the repeal of the railroad granger tariff bill, and also, with Hon. George Paul, was instrumental in securing to the State University a permanent annual endowment of $20,000, a thing often attempted, but failed. He was active in his opposition to the prohibitory constitutional amendment, and was a member of the committee on temperance, and a member of the executive committee of the state anti-prohibition organization. He was nominated for lieutenant-govenor on the democratic ticket at the Council Bluffs convention, but promptly declined. He was appointed on the committee to investigate charges of fraud against the warden of the State Penitentiary at Fort Madison, but declined, because it was necessary for him to be present all the time to aid in securing necessary legislation for the interest of his constituents. He has always taken a lively interest in all public improvements in the city, and is one of the leading and substantial financial men of the city. He is a member of the Masonic bodies in the city, also a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. in the city, being one of the charter members of Lutonia Lodge I. O. O. F. He was married in 1860, and his first marriage was blessed with four children: Benjamin, born 1861, and died June 21, 1882, of consumption, and buried in Cincinnati, Ohio; Laura, Addie, Edward; and by his second marriage there are four children: Julia, Blanche, Charles and Myra. He is a director in the Johnson County Savings Bank and a member of the executive committee. He is president of the Iowa Alcohol works of Iowa City; a member of the Board of Trade of Iowa City, and is a heavy stockholder in the new organization for loaning money and receiving funds in trust. Words of praise are unnecessary; Mr. Bloom has worked hard and his efforts have proved a success, and he enjoys the confidence of a large circle of social, political and financial friends.

GEORGE T. BORLAND, a resident of Lucas township; post-office Iowa City. Was born May 27th, 1852, in Evans, Erie county, Pennsylvania. He came with his parents to Iowa City, and attended the ward schools in Iowa City, and also the State University. He is a son of John Borland, and succeeds to the large landed estate and stock business so successfully established by his father. He was married April 5th, 1882, to Miss Smith of Iowa City. He was president of the Johnson County Agricultural Society in 1882. He is a republican in politics.

GEORGE J. BOAL, a resident of Iowa City, and a member of the Johnson county bar; was born Oct. 4, 1835, in Center county, Pa. He settled in Iowa City in 1857, and was admitted to practice law, and began in that profession in January, 1859, and has continuously resided and practiced law in Iowa City since. He was married August 21, 1861, to Miss Mattie A., daughter of Judge Buttles, of Iowa City. He is a member of the Episcopal Church; a democrat in politics, and takes an active part in the affairs of his party. A man of acknowledged legal ability, faithful in his profession, and devoted to the interests of his legal business.

ABNER BOONE, a merchant in Kalona, Washington county, Iowa, but for many years a resident of Washington township, Johnson county, was born October 17, 1828, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He settled in Johnson county the spring of 1846. He was married September 1, 1853, to Miss Almira A. Simington, near Hollidaysburgh, Pennsylvania. This union is blessed with six children: William, Marcellia, Mary J., Alonzo, Alford and Beimia, living; Arissia, Elanora, and Ida, dead. He is a Republican in politics.

JOHN BORLAND: was born November 5, 1806, in Manchester, Vermont; died January 8, 1878, in Iowa City. He married Miss Catharine Tupper, of Troy, New York, who died June 12, 1875. This union was blessed with seven children: Hattie E., wife of Dr. Sanford Huff, died February 22, 1863; John J., died in Chicago, in September, 1881; Sarah M., died December 27, 1856; Charles E., died January 24, 1867; Martha J., wife of Ernest Irwin, of Richfield, Minnesota; Catharine A., living in Chicago, and George T., living near Iowa City. Mr. B. came to Johnson county in November, 1856. His second marriage was with Mrs. Louisa Hoyt, January 31, 1877, whose maiden name was Smith; born June 26, 1829, at Madison, Indiana; her husband, Walter Hoyt, died in Iowa City, February 12, 1869. The union with Mr. Hoyt was blessed with six children: Francis L., born October 9, 1849, died August 10, 1850; Albert, born May 8, 1852, died in August, 1853; Charles L., born June 10, 1855, and lives at Bismarck, Dakota; Addie B., born October 2, 1857, wife of Edward C. Finkbine, of Des Moines, Iowa; Frank W., born November 13, 1860, lives at Odebolt, Sac county, Iowa, and Nellie M., born January 31, 1867. Mr. B. was a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Hoyt and wife

were members of the M. E. Church. Mr. B. was a Republican in politics. Mr. Hoyt was a Republican in politics. Mr. B. and Mr. H. were partners in business for many years in New York State.

JAMES E. BOWERSOX, (deceased); Jefferson township. The subject of this sketch was born in Carroll county, Maryland, on the 19th day of October, 1817. At the age of nine years his parents died, and James was thrown upon the world alone, "so to speak." He worked on a farm in the summer, and went to school in the winter. He learned the carpenter trade, though he never made a speciality of it. In 1839 he attended York Academy, then taught school. In 1843 he was licensed to preach for the United Brethren Church, by Bishop Erb. On the 9th of February, 1846, he was ordained elder, by J. J. Blossbrener. Having been received in the Virginia Conference in 1841, then in 1856 he was transfered to the Iowa Conference. On the 19th day of October, 1843, he was married to Miss Margaret M. Shuey, daughter of Jacob Shuey; to them was born eight children: Jacob S., Elizabeth, died August 20, 1880; William H., Clay, Laura, Markwood, Virginia, and James E. Mr. Bowersox was a man of unswerving integrity, loved and respected by all who knew him. He came to Iowa in an early day, and through his industry amassed considerable of property, which his widow and children own now; was school treasurer for ten years.

JOHN J. BOWLES, a resident of Iowa City, engaged in the abstract, real estate and loan business, on South Clinton street, over Allin & Wilson's book store; was born May 22, 1846, in Greenbrier county, West Virginia. He moved to Ohio in the spring of 1863, and came to Osceola, Iowa, October 17, 1866, and entered the State University in 1874, and spent five years in the State University. He was married April 22, 1880, to Miss Emma A. Morgan, of Iowa City. A member of the Baptist Church of Iowa City. A Republican in politics. September 1, 1882, he bought J. W. Cone's abstract books, and is successor to his business.

JACOB BOWMAN, farmer, post-office, North Liberty; was born on the 6th day of January, 1814, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, is the son of Abraham and Martha Bowman. He was raised principally on a farm, and educated in the common schools. He learned two trades, those of carpenter and blacksmith. In 1836 he went to Louisiana, and while there followed bridge-building and carpentering, until 1838, when he returned to Pennsylvania, and went into the merchandizing business at Blosserville. December 22, 1842, he was married to Miss Margaret J. Giffin of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. To them have been born five children, four of whom are living: Martha J., Catharine C., John F. and Mary E. In 1846, he came to Iowa and settled in this county, where he has since resided. He owns 331 acres of land, including timber; his residence is on section 19; follows farming and stock-raising. Mr. Bowman was

among the early settlers here, and has by industry and economy accumulated considerable of this world's goods; is a member of the Lutheran Church, as is also his entire family.

CHARLES H. BRADLEY, farmer, post-office, Lone Tree; was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1852, and is a son of H. W. and Emma Bradley, who came to Johnson county in the spring of 1856. Mrs. Bradley dying March 17, 1873, Mr. Bradley is now living with his son, the subject of this sketch, who has followed farming the greater part of his life, and now owns 40 acres of land. He was married January 28, 1880, to Alice Lovejoy, a native of Michigan. They have two children: Myrtle and Herbert.

STEPHEN BRADLEY, the present efficient district and circuit clerk of Johnson county, was born December 26, 1850, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to Iowa City in 1856, and in 1869 settled in Hardin township in Johnson county, and engaged in farming and teaching school. A democrat in politics; was elected clerk in the fall of 1880, and was re-elected in November, 1882; his majority was 137 in 1880, and 1055 in 1882. He was married March 4, 1878 to Miss Mary Cusack. This union is blessed with one child, Mary. He was educated at the Iowa City high-school. The family are members of the St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City. He has filled the offices of township clerk, assessor, secretary of school board, and treasurer of school board of Hardin township. He has made many warm friends by his kind and courteous manner during his first term of office as clerk and the people spoke in his favor at the ballot-box by a handsome majority.

J. C. BRAKEL, blacksmith, post-office, Solon; was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1845. When he was one year old his parents, John and Margaret Brakel, emigrated to Iowa, and settled in Big Grove township, where they still live. Here the subject of our sketch spent his early life, and learned the blacksmith trade with his father. In 1867 he started a shop of his own in Solon, and is now doing a good business of a general shop, and keeps two and three men working for him. He was married February 14, 1868, to Miss Catharine Grover, a native of Iowa. This union has been blessed with five children: George F., Emma, Mary A., Nettie and Clara.

JAMES BRIDENSTINE, farmer, Madison township, post-office, North Liberty; was born March 5, 1829, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania; is a son of Jacob and Sophia Bridenstine. James was principally raised on a farm. At the age of fourteen years he learned the trade of wagon-maker. March 1, 1851, he was married to Miss Susan Hoover of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. To this union were born six children, five living: Sylvester J., who is practicing medicine in Nebraska; Martin

C., John W., James S., and Elmer H. His wife died August 4, 1872. He was married the second time to Mrs. Mary J. Bane of this county. To this union have been born five children: Burton V., Minnie B., Nettie S., Walter L. In 1852 Mr. Bridenstine came to Iowa and settled in Johnson county, on section 14, where he now resides; he owns 170 acres of prairie in Penn and Madison townships, 120 acres in Nebraska, besides timber land. He is a member of the Church of God; is a republican in politics, and voted for the amendment.

MICHAEL BRIERTON, farmer and merchant, post-office Windham; was born in county of Meath, Ireland, May 22, 1824, and followed farming until he was twenty-five years of age. He then came to America and lived in the State of New York about three years and a half, and then in 1853, went to California and followed mining and ranching for three years and a half. He came to Johnson county in 1857, and bought property in Windham, and has since lived there, being engaged in the real estate business; also kept a general stock of merchandise. He is one of the most influential men of Hardin township. He was married Aug. 11, 1857, to Ellen Dowd, a native of Ireland, and who came to America in 1850, They had but one child, Matthew, who died when small. Mr. Brierton is at present engaged in stock dealing, and owns 140 acres in this county, and 120 in Iowa county. He has served as township clerk for twelve years.

JOHN M. BROWN; the subject of this sketch resides in Cedar township, and his post-office address is Solon. He is a farmer and stock raiser; was born May 18th, 1848, in Cedar township, Johnson county, Iowa. He was married August 16, 1875, to Miss Nellie Brown. They have one child, Mattie, born September 9, 1878. A republican in politics, a member of the Masonic lodge at Solon. He is a son of Edwin A. Brown, of Cedar township. He has a fine lot of Short-horn cattle; raises the Poland China hogs, and the Clydesdale stock of horses. He is one of Cedar township's successful farmers.

J. G. BROWN, stock breeder and proprietor of Cedar Park farm, Cedar township, post-office Solon. Was born in Erie county, N. Y., April 22d, 1818, and when about ten years of age his parents, John and Harriet, removed to Quincy, Illinois, and in 1839 he came to Johnson county and staked out a claim, where he now resides. He had no means but a yoke of oxen; he commenced braking prairie at $1.50 per acre, in this way paying for his first quarter section of land, and by industry and economy added more from time to time until he now owns 1285 acres of fine land. His home farm of 900 acres is one of the finest in the State, beautifully located, well watered and splendid buildings, and has a beautiful cedar park of several acres. He is paying special attention to breeding thoroughbred Short-horns, and is the most extensive breeder in the

county. He was married June 15, 1844, to Amaretta Nicholson, a native of Ross county, Ohio, but having spent her early life in Montgomery county, Indiana. This union has been blessed with nine children, seven now living: Jennie H., born January 28, 1840, now Mrs. Craven Stream; Annette, born August 23, 1847, now Mrs. W. S. Beebe; Ambrose S., born July15, 1849; John W., born January 11, 1852; Lauren, born April 23, 1854; Laura, born September 12, 1856, and Jared, born July 5, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Baptist Church. Ambrose and Jared are in partnership with their father in raising and breeding stock.

E. A. BROWN, farmer, Cedar twnship, post-office, Solon; was born in Troy, N. Y., August 29, 1819, and came to Illinois, near Quincy, in 1831, that then being a new country. He afterward went to Warren county, and came to Johnson county in March 1839 and took a claim in what is now Cedar township, where he has since resided. Came here poor, and has by his industry made quite a fortune; he now owns 600 acres of fine land, with good substantial improvements, and raises considerable stock, making a specialty of good horses. He was married April 20, 1846, to Martha McClelland, a native of Maryland. This union has been blessed with four children: Edna B., now Mrs. Wilson; John M., Alonzo, and Cuyler, deceased. Religiously, he holds to the Methodist faith.

HENDERSON BRUNSON, a farmer residing in Liberty township, post-office, Bon Accord; was born March 10, 1836. He was married in 1852, in Ohio, to Miss Mary Jane Wellars. He settled in Johnson county in 1862. He is a democrat in politics. He never held any office and is liberal in his religious views, not being a member of any church.

ALEXIS BUSHNAGLE, a resident of Iowa City, and a baker by trade. Was born July 18, 1836, in Baden, Germany, came to America in June, 1862. Settled in Iowa City, and worked at his trade until 1864, when he opened a shop of his own on the corner of Linn and Market streets. He was married February 7, 1864, to Miss Katharine Moltale, of Iowa City. They have six children: Frank, Ellen, Cecellia, Louis, Joseph R., and Mara. Mr. Bushnagle is a democrat in politics, and voted against the prohibitory amendment. He is the owner of the fine ice cream restaurant on Capitol Avenue, near the post-office, which is presided over by his wife and daughter.

W. F. BUCK, a farmer, residing in Union township, post-office address Iowa City; was born Aug. 24, 1826, in Germany, came to America in 1844, landed in NewOrleans. Settled in Johnson county, Iowa City, in April, 1844. He was a faithful soldier in the Mexican war, served in Captain Morgan's Independent Cavalry Company, the first company raised in Iowa, and he served three years and six months. He was married in 1851, to Miss Mary J. Thomas, of Union township, Johnson county. They are blessed with eight

living children: Henry A., WilliamF., Edward O., Jane, wife of Mathew Howell, Elmer S., Charles S., May and Herbert. He is a republican in politics; was a justice of the peace six years in Hardin township, Johnson county, and for sixteen years a justice of the peace in Union township, and served on the school board and as assessor and trustee of Union township, and was a member of the board of supervisors of Johnson county, for one term, and served on the last board under the law that elected one member from each township; he was sent from Union township, and in all of his official duties he made a record as an honest and faithful public servant.

E. W. BURGESS, physician, post-office, Solon; was born in Oakland county, Michigan, March 14, 1840, and spent his early life in that State, and attended school at Grand Rapids. He enlisted December 2, 1861, in Company C, Thirteenth Michigan Infantry; was quartermaster of regiment, and also ranked first lieutenant; was mustered out in August, 1865. He then resumed his study of medicine, which he had commenced before he enlisted, and attended the McDowell College at St. Louis, and graduated in March, 1869. Practiced three years in Jefferson county, Missouri, and came to Solon in August, 1875, and now enjoys a large practice in Solon and vicinity.

JOSEPH BURESH, farmer, Jefferson township, post-office, Shueyville; was born April, 1838, in Bohemia, Austria; came to America July, 1864; settled in Johnson county, in March, 1874. He lived in Cleveland, Ohio, for ten years, during all that time worked for the glass company in that city. He was married December 25, 1869, to Miss Mary Kahoun, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have been blessed with five children: Emma, Mary, Frank, Helena, and Caroline. Mr. B. is a democrat in politics, and has held the office of township trustee for five years. He voted against the prohibitory constitutional amendment. Since writing the above we learn that Mr. Buresh accidentally shot and killed himself while hunting.

MARTIN VAN BUREN BUTLER, a resident of West Branch, Cedar county, Iowa; was born February 14, 1837, in Henderson county, Illinois. Came to Iowa City in September, 1839; the family has resided here ever since. Served three years in Company F, Fifth Iowa Regiment Volunteer Infantry. Enlisted in Keokuk, Iowa. His father died in 1844; his mother is still living, aged 76. He was married January 30, 1861, to Miss Emily P. Brady, of Sigourney, Keokuk county, Iowa. They have had ten children: those living are: James, Thomas, Albertus, Henry, Newton C., Cora, Elma, and Elizabeth. Mr. Butler learned the shoe-maker trade in Iowa City, with the father of our present postmaster, Thomas Ricord.

ROBERT W. BYINGTON, attorney-at-law, residing in West Lucas township, with a law office on the corner of Washington and Dubuque

streets; was born April 3, 1854, in Iowa City. He graduated at the State University in the class of '76, and of the law class of '77. Opened an office and began the practice of the law December 1, 1879. He has been a member of the school board in West Lucas township; is a democrat in politics, and is the senior member of the law firm of Byington Bros., Otto A. Byington being the junior member; was born December 1, 1859, in Iowa City, and graduated from the State University in the class of '80, and in the law class of '81. He is a democrat in politics; he formed a partnership with his brother, Robert, July 1, 1881.

OWEN T. CALAGY, a farmer, residing in Hardin township; post-office, Oxford; was born March 22, 1848, in New York City; left there March 19, and arrived in Johnson county and Iowa City March 22, 1866. He was married February, 1873, to Miss Sophia J. Bradley. They are blessed with a family of five children; Julia A., John D., Owen T., James C., and William T. A democrat in politics, and voted against the prohibitory constitutional amendment.

W. D. CANNON, farmer; post-office, Solon; was born on the farm he now lives on, section 36, Big Grove township, November 6, 1840, and was the first white child born in the township. Is a son of William D. and Julia A. Cannon, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter a native of Maine, her maiden name being Pratt. They came to Johnson county February 10, 1840; here the subject of this sketch has since resided. He attended Cornell College from September, 1857, to January, 1860. He now owns 175 acres of fine land, and has a fine brick residence and good improvements. He was married March 15, 1863, to Miss Delilah A. Eason, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Alexander and Mary Eason, she having taught a school for five years in this county. They have three children, Carrie A., Willie D., and Ray P. Mr. and Mrs. Cannon and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Solon.

JAMES CARRIGAN, a farmer in Union township; post-office, Iowa City; was born February, 1825, in Ireland; came to America in 1849, five years in Pennsylvania, and then settled in Johnson county. He was married May 15, 1857, to Miss Ann Reynolds; is a member of the Roman Catholic Church at Windham, Hardin township. He is a democrat in politics, and lives on section 2, and owns 120 acres of land, under a good state of cultivation, and plenty of good stock of cattle, hogs and horses.

FRED T. CARL, farmer and stock raiser; post-office, Lone Tree; was born in Indiana, April 18, 1837. In the fall of 1838 his parents, George and Cordelia, moved to Cedar county, Iowa, where the subject of this sketch spent his early life, and came to Johnson county the fall of 1875. He owns 160 acres of fine land, and gives his attention to farming and raising fine blooded horses of Lexington, Regent and Hambletonian stock,

all fast animals. He was married November 8, 1855, to Miss Emoline Soper, a native of New York, but came to Cedar county when quite young. She died October 18, 1880, leaving seven children, Minerva E., James R., F. F., Lucina, Addie S., Elard and Eben Davis. Mr. Carl is a member of the U. O. H. No. 2, at Lone Tree.

MATHEW CAVANAGH, a resident of Iowa City, and engaged in the practice of law, and real estate, was born May 12, 1832, in Cass county, Michigan. His parents came to Iowa in 1839, and settled in Johnson county in 1840. He was married September, 1858, to Miss Mary Fellows, of Lee county, Illinois. They have five children, Amy R., Julia M., Carrie C., James M. and Lucy M. He graduated from Cornell College, Iowa, in 1857, and his wife is a graduate from the same college. His daughter, Julia M., graduated from the State University, class in 1882, and is now teaching at LeMars, Iowa. Amy R., Carrie C. and James are graduates of the Iowa City High School. He was admitted to practice law in Linn county, Iowa, in 1861. He is a democrat in politics, was sheriff of Johnson county, was appointed and filled the unexpired term of S. P. McCadden, 1872, deceased, and was elected in 1873, and re-elected in 1875. He was township trustee of Iowa City township in 1871, a member of the city council in 1862, mayor of Iowa City in 1878, and is at present a member of the Iowa City school board and its president. He is a member of the Unitarian Society; a member of No. 6, I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and L. of H., Iowa City.

JOSEPH CERNY, a resident of Iowa City, a clothing merchant doing business on Washington street, was born February 20, 1839, in Bohemia, Austria. Came to America, December 25, 1854; landed in New York, and came to Iowa City January 6, 1855; a carpenter by trade. He clerked for Harrison Eppel prior to going in the clothing business in 1865. He was married June 14, 1864 to Miss Helen Haas of Iowa City. This union is blessed with six children: John A., George F., Louis F., Rosa, Ida, and Joseph. Member of Tutonia German Lodge, No. 129, I. O. O. F.; a member of the A. O. U. W., and also a member of the Masonic societies; a democrat in politics; was a member of the city council two years from third ward; elected in 1875.

JOHN J. CERNY, a resident of Iowa City; in the saddlery and harness business at No. 28 Washington street; was born March 7, 1846, in Bohemia, Austria; came to America in 1855; landed in New York City, and settled in Iowa City the same year. He was married October 13, 1875, to Miss Mary Kasper of Iowa City; has three children, John W., Clara E., and Ella M. He is a member of Tutonia (German) Lodge No. 128, I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W. of Iowa City. He is a democrat in politics.

JAMES CHAMBERLAIN, a farmer residing in Madison township, post-office, North Liberty; was born March 3, 1817, in Adams county, Pennsylvania. His parents settled in Lafayette county, Indiana, in 1834, where he lived until the fall of 1841, when he settled in Johnson county, Iowa. He was married March 8, 1838, to Elizabeth Laman of Lafayette, Indiana. They had nine children, only two of them now living. His wife died July 10, 1856, and on the 24th day of May, 1857, he married Catharine Snavely, widow of Michael Snavely. By this union one child was born, Ira J. G., born September 10, 1858. He is a member of the United Brethren Church at the Cross Roads Union Church in Madson township. He is a republican in politics. He has held the office of member of the board of supervisors of Johnson county. He was member of the school board for twenty years prior to 1871, and has held the office of justice of the peace for twenty years last past, and is still justice of the peace for Madison township.

LEWIS E. CHAMBERLAIN, a farmer in Madison township, post-office, North Liberty; was born June 2, 1847, in Johnson county, Iowa. He was married September 3, 1868, to Miss Annie J. Moreland of Keokuk county, Iowa. They have three children: James L., Lela M., and L. Glen. He is a republican in politics. He served in the late war for the Union in Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He is secretary of the Northwestern Insurance Company, of Madison township, with principal office at his residence; a good company doing a first-class business.

THOMAS W. CHERRY, farmer, Lincoln township, post-office, Iowa City; was born October 8, 1808, in Washington county, New York; came to Iowa City in October, 1856. He was married to Lucinda Robinson, of Iowa City, November 3, 1831. They have four children: James A., born January 7, 1833, and living in Washington township, Johnson county; Lyman, born June 9, 1835, and died February 23, 1838; Thomas, born September 22, 1836, and died June 6, 1837; Ames, born August 24, 1840, married and living at home with his father. Mr. Cherry is a republican in politics, and voted against the prohibitory constitutional amendment. He and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church. He was elected justice of the peace in 1859, and held the office one year; was elected school director in 1859, and held that office four years.

AMES CHERRY, farmer, Lincoln township, post-office, Iowa City; was born August 24, 1840; came to Iowa City with his father, Thos. W. Cherry in 1856. He was married January 10, 1867, to Miss Minnie McClellan. This union is blessed with two children: Louis, born July 4, 1868, and Eugene, born May 27, 1870. Mr. C. went into the Union army in 1861, in Company B, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, served one and a half years, and was transferred to the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, company L.

He is a republican in politics; voted against the prohibitory constitutional amendment. Held the office of township clerk five years in Pleasant Valley township before the township was divided, and appointed in 1867 to fill the vacancy of township clerk caused by the resignation of David Higby.

JOHN H. CHRISTEE, blacksmith, post-office, Oxford; was born in Richland county, Ohio, June 25, 1844, where he spent his early life until twenty-one years of age; he then came to Johnson county, where he followed farming for several years, and then went at his trade in Oxford. He was married to Miss Gertrude A. Gould, also a native of Ohio; they have four children: Ella, Frank H., Lillie V., and Elmer E. Mr. Christie is a member of Canopy Lodge, No. 290, A. F. & A. M.

AUGUSTUS L. CLARKE, post-office, Iowa City; a direct descendent from Abraham Clarke, the signer of the declaration of independence from New Jersey; was born January 17, 1832, in Rahway, Essex county, New Jersey; went to Ohio in 1847, to Iowa City, in 1857, and to California in the spring of 1859, and returned to Iowa City in December, 1864. He was married October 7, 1868, to Miss Florence A. Smith, of Iowa City, a grand-daughter of Governor Lucas. They have the following children: Caroline L., William L., George Warfield, Robert Sumner and Florence A. G. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Masonic bodies of Iowa City, and is a republican in politics; was justice of the peace of Lucas township for two years, and is at present United States store-keeper at the Iowa City Alcohol works.

JOHN NORWOOD CLARK, proprietor of the "old curiosity shop" on Clinton street, in Iowa City; was born July 30, 1814, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was married July 22, 1836, to Miss Jane Sturtevant, of Ellicott's Mills, Maryland. This union is blessed with six children: only one living, Amanda, widow of Col. S. F. Webb, of Iowa City. He settled in Iowa City, October 21, 1853, and began business (the shoe business, 1853, and his present business, in 1855), and has continued in the present business since. He is a very prominent member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. Lodges, being Past Grand Master and Past Grand Warden of the I. O. O. F. of the jurisdiction of Iowa representation. He is a democrat in politics. He has held various offices of honor, profit and trust: Marshal of Iowa City in 1855, treasurer of Iowa City in 1873, and assessor of Iowa City in 1877–79–80–81, township trustees for many years, township clerk ten years in succession. He has served on the election board at the Court House voting precinct of Iowa City every year but one, since 1856.

ZACHARIAH A. CLARK, (deceased); was born in Belmont county, Ohio, October 7, 1817, where he spent his early life, and followed the occupation of a farmer. He was married March 31, 1842, to Jane Smith, a native of Huntington county, Pennsylvania; born June 26, 1821. They

lived in Ohio until 1856, when they emigrated to Iowa and settled in Graham township, this county, where they lived until his death, February 3, 1865, leaving Mrs. Clark and six children to mourn his loss. Names of children were as follows: Eliza J., born May 25, 1843, and died April 19, 1845; John N., born June 30, 1845, enlisted in company D, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, September 18, 1862, and died at Helena, February 11, 1863; George K., born November 5, 1847, now in California; Nancy E., born January 7, 1850, now Mrs. James Poland; Sarah C., born April 18, 1852; Jasper N., born December 30, 1854; William H., born June 8, 1857, and Martha, born April 6, 1862. In 1880 Mrs. Clark moved to Fremont township, where she owns eighty acres of land, and has a pleasant home.

L. W. CLAPP, a resident of Iowa City, engaged in the practice of the law, office over the First National Bank, on Washington street; was born September 23, 1857, in Brooklyn, N. Y. Came to Iowa City with his parents in 1858. He is a graduate from the State University of Iowa in the class of 1877, and from the law department of State University of Iowa in 1878, began the practice of law in the spring of 1880. Is a republican in politics, and alwaye takes a lively interest in all questions affecting the interest of the party. He enjoys the confidence of a large number of clients, and as a reward for his faithful attention to their business receives a liberal compensation for his services.

JOHN H. CLARK, merchant and stock-dealer, son of Ezekiel Clark; was born in Richland county, Ohio, October 23, 1841, and emigrated to Iowa in 1848, with his parents, and settled in Iowa City; he attended the State University, also Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, at Chicago. When only twelve years of age he commenced dealing in stock and made a trip to Philadelphia, when at that age, with stock, and has been engaged in that business ever since. At one time he owned 3,200 acres of land, which he kept well stocked with cattle and hogs; he is the oldest shipper in the county. He now owns a general merchandise store at Coralville, where he has lived for the past thirty years, and also owns considerable town property. He was married September 20, 1862, to Miss Mary McCullough, also of Ohio. This union has been blessed with seven children: four now living: Hattie B., Ezekiel, Mary S., and Cora C.

CHARLES E. CLENCH, a resident of Iowa City, and proprietor of a photograph gallery on second floor, over American Express office, on south Clinton street, was born February 17th, 1850, in Niagara county, New York, began business in Iowa City in July, 1882. Came to the State of Iowa in April 1877. He was married in 1870 to Miss Nellie Newell, of Racine, Wisconsin; this union is blessed with two children: Maude and Mabel. The family are members of the Episcopal Church. A member of Eureka Lodge, I. O. O. F., Iowa City, and of the L. of H. of Iowa City. He is a republican in politics.

M. B. CLINE, post-office Riverside. Was born in Ross county, Ohio, September 2d, 1826; came to Des Moines County, Iowa, March 18, 1839; remained there until June 1841, when he came to Johnson county, and settled in Liberty township. In the spring following he moved across the line into Washington county, where he resided some seventeen years, when he moved back into Liberty township, and has resided in the county ever since. Mr. Cline was married in Louisa county, Iowa, December 25, 1859, to Miss Nancy C. Green of that county. She was born in Monroe county, Tennessee, August 7, 1839, and came to Iowa in April of 1851. Ten children have been born to them, two of whom, Irene and Evelyn, are dead. Those living are: Salathiel G., Walter F., George M., James K., Olena, Melcina, Ama E., and Michael E. Mr. Cline has taught sixteen terms of school in Johnson and adjoining counties. He held the office of clerk of elections in Liberty township, from 1860 until 1877; was for fourteen years successively secretary of school board; township assessor two years, and member of board of supervisors three years. He also held the offices of justice of the peace, assessor, and township clerk, while resident of Washington county. Mr. Cline has been a member of the German Baptist Church for fifteen years. In politics he is a democrat.

C. E. CLIFFORD, a resident of Scott township, post-office Iowa City. Was born in Oneida county, N. Y., December 6th, 1836; by occupation he is a farmer and stock raiser. He owns a farm of 510 acres, and has one of the finest farm residences in the county, built of brick in 1877. He came to Johnson county in 1858 and settled in Cedar township, and remained there about one year. He married Miss A. M. Hartsock of Illinois, and moved to New York, and remained there until 1862, when he returned to this county, and settled on the farm upon which he now resides. They have six children: Lottie E., Belle, Oneida A., Alice M., Edwin C., and Palmyra A. Mr. Clifford is the eldest child of Peter and Charlotte L. Clifford, who are still living in New York State. There were eight children of his father's family, all living at this writing.

M. T. CLOSE and C. D. CLOSE, residence in Iowa City, proprietors of the oil mill; and M. T. Close is one of the proprietors of the paper mill at Coralville. M. T. Close came to Iowa City in May 1854, and C. D. Close came in December, 1854. M. T. Close was born January 3rd, 1829, and C. D. Close was born in September, 1832. They are recognized as men of enterprise, and as business men they have been a grand success. M. T. Close owned and filled the first ice house in Iowa City. He started a candle manufactory in 1856, a soap factory in 1858, an oil mill in 1861, and a paper mill in 1866; for a brief history of these enterprises, see sketch under their headings. The firm of M. T. Close & Co., of the oil mill, and M. T. Close & Son of the paper mill, are recognized as solid substantial and successful business institutions. They are republicans in

politics; C. D. Close represented the fourth ward in the City Council in 1875; M. T. Close served in the City Council from the fourth ward in 1865 and 1871, and was a member of the school board of Iowa City. In all positions of honor, profit or trust, they have both proved faithful and competent representatives of any business entrusted to their care.

JAMES R. CLOUD, farmer, Monroe township, post-office Danforth. Was born in Highland county, Ohio, October 30th, 1827. His parents, Nathaniel and Rebecca Cloud, came to Iowa in 1841, and settled twelve miles north of Burlington. In 1852 they moved to Johnson county. James was on the 14th November, 1855, married to Miss Elizabeth Whitmore, daughter of Lovell Whitmore, deceased, and step-daughter of Benjamin Swisher. To them were born two children, Elizabeth A., and Mamie H. His wife died February 15th, 1880. Mr. Cloud owns a farm in section 3, where he resides, and follows farming. He is a member of the Baptist Church; a republican in politics, and voted for the amendment.

SAMUEL CLOUD, farmer, Monroe township, post-office Danforth. Was born October 14th, 1819, in Adams county, Ohio, where he was raised on a farm. Is the son of Nathaniel and Rebecca Cloud. January 13th, 1841, he was married to Miss Eliza A. Case, daughter of Otha and Mary A. Case, of Adams county, Ohio. To them have been born twelve children, nine of whom are living: Caroline, Mary A., James F., Rebecca M., Francis E., Rosan E., Samuel N., John T. W., and William S. Mr. Cloud moved to Indiana in January, 1841, and remained there until October 26, of that year, when he came to Iowa, and first settled in Big Grove township; lived there until 1846, then moved to this township where he now resides, on section 10, though he first lived in section 6. In 1852 he went to California, remained there four years; then came back, and has followed farming and stock raising ever since. He owns a splendid farm of 200 acres, well improved; and deals in Short-horns and grade cattle, and Clydesdale horses. Until 1856, Mr. Cloud was a democrat; since that time he has voted the republican ticket. His wife died July 22, 1881.

REV. OSCAR CLUTE, the minister of the Unitarian Church, was born March 11, 1837, in Albany county, New York. He entered the ministry in 1866, his first charge Vineland, N. J. He was settled over the charge in Iowa City, in 1878. He was married in 1867, to Miss Mary M. Teswick, of Shetland, Scotland; they have six children: William M., Oscar C., Lucy M., John A., Catharine J. and Edward H. Little Johnnie, a bright active child, full of life, at the age of three years met a horrible death by being burned. Rev. Clute was professor of mathematics at the Michigan State Agricultural College at Lansing, where he graduated in November, 1864, and as soon as he graduated they gave him the chair of mathematics, which he filled for several years, and then entered the ministry.

MATHEW COCHRAN, farmer, Graham township, post-office Oasis; born March 6, 1828, in Glasgow, Scotland. Came to America in 1829, and settled in Johnson county, May 9, 1843, in what was then called Newport township, now Graham township, on section 28, township 80, range 5 west, a splendid farm. He is the oldest settler in Graham township. He was married January 22, 1857, to Miss Addina Douglass, a daughter of James Douglass, of Scott township; they have nine children, four boys and five girls: Mary C., Alvin, Laura A., Charles D., Agnes E., Jessie E., George B., Grace and Chester R. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a republican in politics. His father and mother both died in Graham township. He is the eldest brother of J. C. Cochran, the tinner and stove merchant of Iowa City, on Clinton street. When Graham township was organized they had quite a dispute over the name, and Mr. Cochran settled it by proposing to call it after Andrew Graham, the father of Alex. H. Graham, and it was agreed to without a dessenting voice.

JOHN COLDREN, the present sheriff of Johnson county; was born Dec. 4, 1839. Came to Iowa in 1866, and settled on a farm in Union township. He was elected sheriff in 1877, and has held that office ever since. Mr. Coldren was married March 27, 1868, to Mary O. Stevens, of West Lucas township. They have three children: Clymer, Stevens and Paul. In politics he is a democrat. His election to a third term in the face of a powerful opposition is evidence of his great popularity among voters of both parties.

THOMAS COMBE, farmer and stock raiser, post-office Oxford; was born in England, Dec. 25, 1816. At the age of fourteen he came to America with his parents, and first settled in Knox county, Ohio, where he commenced to learn the carpenter trade, then went to Massillon, Ohio, where he worked for some years, and in 1838 he came to Jackson county, Iowa, and lived there till April, 1840, when he came to Iowa City, where he worked at his trade. In the spring of 1850 he went to California and followed mining three years, meeting with good success. He then returned and lived in the city until 1860, then moved on his farm in Oxford township, where he now owns 240 acres of fine land, and has a fine residence, and enjoys the respect of all his neighbors. He was married Feb. 1, 1855, to Mary E. Merritt, a native of Vermont, and a lady of fine social abilities. They have three children: Robert M., Ella and Charles B. Mr. Combe is a member of the Episcopal Church, and during his stay in the city, served as alderman, and in other official capacities.

W. F. CONKLIN, attorney at law and real estate dealer, Washington street, Iowa City; was born August 22, 1853, in Cedar county, Iowa. He graduated from the State University, law department, class of 1873, and began the practice of law in Iowa City in November, 1876. He was

married, December 17, 1874, to Miss Annie B. Keen, of Solon, Iowa. They have three children: Eddie P., Gertrude C. and Maude I. He is a democrat in politics. Was township clerk of Iowa City township for two years, 1879–80.

D. V. CONKLIN, farmer, near Iowa City; was born March 24, 1827, in Licking county, Ohio. He came to Iowa in 1838, and finally settled in Johnson county, in Big Grove township, in 1850. He was married, October 7, 1849, to Miss Sarah Payn, of Solon, Iowa. They have five children: William F., A. C. Dodge, Loren J., Jessie A., wife of L. P. Kessler, of Audubon county, Iowa, and Ernest V. He is a democrat in politics, and has held the office of township trustee of Big Grove township. He is an American in every sense of the word, and has no use for any person that does not belong to America.

JOHN COOK, deceased; son of Michael Koch (Koch, in German, is literally Cook in English, hence the change in name), and grandson of Johann Koch, who emigrated from Germany in Revolutionary times; was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and moved with his father's family in 1811 to Columbiana county, Ohio. In 1851 he came to Iowa with his family, and settled in section 18, what is now Oxford township. He had visited Iowa in 1849–50, and purchased a large tract of land of about 1600 acres. His religious ideas were obtained by association with the Quakers, and inclined to the faith of that sect. In politics he was democratic, having began to take an interest in politics in 1828, during the famous Jackson campaign. Up to that time he was only able to read German. Political affairs gave him a desire to read for himself, and he learned to read and write English. For several years he filled a number of township offices with credit, and was county supervisor in 1863–64. He died in 1873, leaving an estate of $20,000.

CHAS. W. CONOVER, farmer, section 35, Scott township, post-office, Downey; was born August 16, 1825, in Monmouth county, New Jersey. Came to Johnson county in 1858, and took up a claim on sections 1 and 2 in Scott township. Was absent ten years in the oil regions, from 1865 to 1875, in Oil City, Pennsylvania. He was married in 1842. Mr. C. is a republican in politics.

M. W. COOK, post-office, Oxford; son of John Cook; born in Carroll county, Ohio, July 16, 1838. Removed with his father's family to Oxford in 1851. He was married to Hester Talbott, of Iowa county, in 1859. They have four children, three sons and one daughter: John H., Milton W., Arthur T. and Ella L. He began teaching in the public schools at the age of nineteen and has taught twenty-nine terms in twenty-five years. He enlisted in the 28th Iowa Infantry, at Marengo, in August, 1862. Served in the southwest and gulf departments till 1864, when the regiment was called to Virginia, and participated in the Shenandoah Valley cam-

paign. He was severely wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, "with Sheridan twenty miles away;" discharged on account of wounds, and returned to his home in Iowa county in 1865. Was nominated for representative by his soldier friends and declined, to become the regular republican nominee. Removed to Nebraska in 1866, and served as county surveyor one year in Johnson county, Nebraska, and taught school three years in Hillsdale, Nebraska. Returned to Iowa in 1871, and engaged in teaching and farming till 1876; then taught in Davenport township, Scott county, three years. Returned to Oxford in 1879, and located on the old Cook homestead. He has been for many years a contributor to the press, giving special attention to educational matters and the temperance cause; wrote the "Annals of Oxford" in 1881, for publication in the Oxford *Journal*. His educational advantages consisted of the common school training in the public schools of Ohio till twelve years of age, and four months in the schools of Iowa subsequently, with a course in a normal school for soldiers, at the hospital in Philadelphia, while being treated for the wound received at Cedar Creek. The two circumstances of his life which he regards as most creditable are his services as a soldier and his advocacy of the cause of temperance in the campaign of 1882, which gave to Iowa the prohibitory amendment.

MARK CORRIGAN, farmer, post-office, Solon; was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., November 11, 1847. Is a son of Patrick and Ann Corrigan, natives of Ireland. Mr. Corrigan spent the first twenty-one years of his life in New York, and came to Iowa and settled in Big Grove township, near Solon, in 1869, where he now resides.

WM. H. COTTER, farmer, post-office, Oxford; was born in Oneida county, N. Y., October 10, 1824, where he spent his early life and followed the manufacture of wooden-ware. In 1852 he went to Massachusetts, where he lived three years, and then came to Oxford township in the spring of 1855, and bought 160 acres of land, which he how owns. Since coming here he has been engaged in tilling the soil, and was the first assessor in Oxford township, being elected in 1856, and has since filled the offices of township clerk and assessor, and is one of Oxford's best citizens. He was married April 25, 1850, to Emmarilda Harrington, of Oxford, N. Y.; she dying June 29, 1872, leaving five children: Willie D., now living in Emerson, this state; Ida M., Earl G. and Ernest H., and one child deceased, Freddie. It was Freddie who named this township. The papers all being filled out but the name, the question came up what the new township would be called—this being at Mr. Cotter's house. They wrote several names each on a slip of paper and put them in a hat and told Freddie, then only three years of age, to take out one piece, and he drew the one upon which Oxford was written, it being decided that the name he drew should be the name of the township. Mr. Cotter is a member of Canopy Lodge No. 290, A. F. and A. M.

J. COWGILL, a farmer, residing in Graham township, in section 26, post-office, Oasis; was born in 1820, in Ohio; came to Iowa and settled in Graham township in 1860. He was married in 1848 to Miss Amanda Mead, daughter of Samuel Mead. They have seven children; three daughters married, one living in Wheeling, Va., one in Colorado and one in Iowa City.

AARON COX, a farmer and stock raiser, residing in Union township, on section 30; was born August 4, 1860, in that township. His father was from Washington county, Pa., and his mother from Ohio; they both reside in Union township. He was married January 26, 1882, to Miss Mary Omsler, daughter of Phillip Omsler, of Washington township, Johnson county. Mr. Cox is a republican in politics. His parents were among the first settlers in Union township, where they engaged in farming.

THOMAS J. COX, a resident of Iowa City, engaged in loaning money and insurance business, office in Odd Fellows building; was born September 15, 1827, in Ashland county, Ohio; came to Iowa City in 1854, and was a deputy in the United States land office, under Clark, until 1856, when he engaged in the banking business. He was cashier in the Iowa State Bank branch at Iowa City until the U. S. National Banking Laws were passed, and the Iowa City National Bank was organized, when he became the cashier of that bank. He was clerk of the court from 1862 to 1864, elected by over 700 majority over his opponent, H. E. Brown. He was married August 4, 1856, to Miss Cordella Crogan. He is a democrat in politics, and enjoys the confidence of the business men of Iowa City. His twenty-six years of business life in Iowa City have been marked with success.

J. R. COZINE, physician and surgeon, post-office, Morse; was born in Johnson county, in 1856, is the son of Samuel Cozine, who was one of the first settlers in Graham township. He entered the Medical College in the State University in 1879, and graduated there in 1881. He then went to Chicago and practiced pharmacy there for one year, and then came to Morse station and began the practice of medicine. He now has a good practice and also owns and runs a drug store. In 1880 he became a member of the Methodist Church.

ANDREW CRAWFORD, farmer and importer of thoroughbred stock; post-office, Lone Tree; was born in Kircubrightshire, Scotland, May 11, 1838, and when quite young his parents, Hugh and Jennette Crawford, emigrated to Canada, and lived near Toronto some thirteen years, and the fall of 1854 came to Iowa City. During early life the subject of this sketch followed farm work, and in May, 1866, he purchased a half section of land where he now lives, in Fremont township, then being wild prairie. He now has one of the best improved farms in the town-

ship, of 385 acres. He pays special attention to importing and raising thoroughbred horses, cattle and sheep. He imported the first English pure-bred Clydesdale mare in 1877 that ever came to Iowa, at a cost of $900, when fifteen months old. In 1865 he imported from Canada the first Canada bred horse brought to this county. Since then he has imported from Canada six head of Canada bred Clydesdale horses and mares. He now has seven head that are recorded in the Clydesdale stock book. In January, 1870, he bought a pair of thoroughbred Short-horn calves six months old, of A. G. Dunlap, Galesburg, Illinois, and brought them home in a wagon, these being the first brought to this county. He has now a herd of forty head. He also has some fine Cotswold sheep from Canada bred. He was married January 8, 1867, to Jennette Allison, a native of Canada. This union has been blessed with five children, four now living: William, Jessie, Thomas and Walter.

JERRY CRAY, farmer and stock raiser, post-office, Lone Tree; was born in Summerset county, New Jersey, October 1, 1851, and came to Johnson county with his parents, Christopher and Precilla, in 1856, and has spent his life here on a farm. He now owns 320 acres of land. He was married February 19, 1875, to Sarah Hiler, a native of this State. They have three children: John H., Rora E. and Albert B.

JOHN H. CRAY, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office, Lone Tree; was born in Summerset county, New Jersey, June 20, 1840, and came to Iowa April, 1856, with his parents, Christopher and Precilla Cray, and settled in section 5, Fremont township. His father died March 19, 1857. Mrs. Cray is still living at the age of seventy-two. There are seven children living, of which the subject of this sketch is next to the oldest. In the spring of 1865 he went to Colorado, and returned the summer of 1866. With that exception he has always lived in this county. In 1866 he settled in section 32, Pleasant Valley township, where he owns 190 acres of well improved land, and has erected very fine and commodious buildings, and has a fine location, which makes his one of the most pleasant farm-homes in the county. He gives his attention to farming and feeding stock. He was married April 16, 1871, to Sylvia Knapp, a native of this State, and a daughter of Stephen A. and Huldah (Cosley) Knapp, who came to this State from Pennsylvania about 1849. They have four children: Carrie M., born February 19, 1872; Rosa R., born January 24, 1874; Ethel L., born May 14, 1878, and Lizzie B., born May 4, 1880.

NATHANIEL CROW, farmer and raiser of fine stock, post-office, Windham; born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1835, and is of German descent. Is a son of Michael and Sarah Crow, who are still living in Pennsylvania. He spent his early life in his native county on a farm, and in 1855 came to Iowa and bought land in Hardin township, where he now owns 415 acres of fine land, all well improved, and gives

his attention to farming and raising thoroughbred stock. He now has 90 head of cattle, part of them fine thoroughbred Short-horns. He is one of the most enterprising farmers in Johnson county. He was married September 1, 1859, to Miss Louisa Schleiter, a native of Ohio, and came to Johnson county in the spring of 1854. They have five children, all still living: John G., Louisa, Minnie C., Charles S. and Frankie H.

DAVID CROZIER (deceased), was born in February, 1800, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania; learned the trade of carpenter; came to Manchester, Ohio, where he followed his trade. There, on the 29th day of November, 1821, he was married to Miss Margaret Means. They had ten children: John, Nancy, Jane, William M., James, Eliza, Francis M., Sarah, Amand, and Thomas, six of this number are living: Thomas and Amand are residents of this township. From Manchester Mr. Crozier came to Illinois, and helped lay off the town of Paris; from there he went to Chicago, and then to Joliet, working at his trade. In 1840 he came to Iowa, and settled in Johnson county, where he remained up to his death, March 19, 1876. His first wife died October 12, 1869. In the fall of 1870 he was married to Mrs. Roxena Linderman, of Iowa City. Mr. Crozier was captain of a company in the Black Hawk war. He was a good citizen, loved and respected by all who knew him.

CAPT. ALFRED B. CREE, a resident of Iowa City, was born February 22, 1831, in Perry county, Pennsylvania. He is a cabinet-maker by trade. He came to Iowa in 1855, and settled in Iowa City in 1856. He enlisted August 7, 1862, and was commissioned captain of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, August 10, 1862. He was wounded in the right shoulder September 19, 1864, at Winchester, Virginia, and wounded in the right leg severely, October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Virginia. He was mustered out of the service July 25, 1865, at Savannah, Georgia, and returned to Iowa City, and entered the store of Mr. Nixon, and remained there until 1881, when he became a member of the firm of Hohenschub, Cree & Lee, furniture dealers and undertakers. He was elected trustee of first ward March, 1869; again, in March, 1875, and again in March, 1877, and was chief of the fire department four years. He was elected vice-president of the State Firemen's Association in 1880, and re-elected in 1881. He was married September 5, 1860, to Miss Hattie Smith of Iowa City. He is a democrat in politics, and takes a lively interest in the interests of his party.

ALONZO B. CUSTER, a farmer living on section 19, in Union township; was born February 11, 1826, in Herkimer county, New York; lived in the same house he was born in for 31 years, and came to Iowa City, January 28, 1857, and has resided here ever since. He was married June 28, 1849, to Miss Margaret C. Bellinger, of Herkimer county, New

York. They have seven children: Martha, born in 1851, now Mrs. L. Bowton of Mills county, Iowa; Lela, born 1855, now residing in Pottawattamie county; Minnie, born 1857, now Mrs. Wm. Christy, of Mills county, Iowa; Grace, born 1859; Earle, born, 1861; Maggie, born 1864; and Sophia, born 1879. They have lost two sons, one at eight years, of age, and one at four years. His father died in July 1831, and his mother in April, 1861. On December 17, 1879, he was driving a threshing machine, and got caught in the horse-power, his left hip thrown out of joint; abdomen torn open eleven and one half inches; right leg broken above the ankle; was bedfast four months, but fully recovered, and is now rugged and hearty, with no lameness. His wife was sick during his affliction, and died April 28, 1880; age 50 years. He was raised a whig; helped to make the republican party in 1856, and been with them ever since; does not belong to any church, and voted against the prohibitory amendment

JOHN DANZELL, farmer, post-office, Windham; was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1820. He spent the greater part of his early life in Washington county, Pennsylvania; followed wagoning for a number of years—this being before the railroads, and all produce had to be hauled to market, sometimes hundreds of miles, and goods brought back in exchange. In 1840 his parents, George and Mary Danzell, came to Burlington, but did not like the country, and returned to Pennsylvania. He was a wagoner in the war of 1812. In 1854 they came to Johnson county, and settled on the farm now owned by John, the subject of our sketch, and for a number of years kept a hotel known as "The Farmers' Home." Mr. Danzell remained a bachelor and lived with his parents, until their death, then was married November 12, 1868, to Mrs. M. A. D. Armington, her maiden name being Myers, a native of Knox county, Ohio, and a daughter of Peter Myers, who came to Iowa county November, 1853. She was first married July 5, 1861, to Joseph Armington, who was killed by the explosion of gas in an oil-can July 29, 1862. Mr. Danzell has a fine farm of 178 acres and a fine farm residence, and give his attention to farming and raising stock.

JOHN DAVIS, farmer, Union township, post-office, Iowa City; was born in 1816, at Wells' Park, England; came to America in 1823; landed in New York, and moved to Utica, New York; remained there 12 years, then came to Johnson county, and settled in Union township. He was married in 1852 to Miss Anna Griffith; has five children living: Peter D., Thomas D., David, Dewey, Ella May, and Elizabeth B., 7 years; William, 5 years; Eliza H., 6 years; and John, age 9 years, are dead. In politics he is a republican.

THOMAS D. DAVIS, farmer residing in Sharon township, post-office Iowa City; was born Nov. 20, 1842, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania. Came to Iowa and settled in Sharon township in 1845. He was married

March 31, 1869, to Miss Maggie Roberts of Pennsylvania. They have six children: Hattie, Emma, Lizzie, Irene, Mattie, Maggie. Member of the Congregational (Welch) church in Sharon township. Member of the A. O. U. W. of Iowa City. Republican in politics and has held several township office, and has been elected the third time for justice of the peace for Sharon township. He is president of the stock company that owns the Sharon cheese factory, and one of its directors. He has a good farm well stocked, and is a successful business man.

L. DAVIS, a resident of Tiffin, was born Oct. 26, 1823, in Windham county, Connecticut. He came to Johnson county, and settled in Clear Creek township, in the fall of 1855. He was married June 18, 1843, to Miss Elizabeth Ewers, of Knox county, Ohio. She died in June, 1848, in Lucas county. His second marriage was Sept. 27, 1848, to Miss Mary Smith of Williams county, Ohio. He was a soldier in the Federal army, in Co. F., 14th Regiment Iowa Infantry, and was taken prisoner at Shiloh, Tennessee. He is a member of the Christian Church in Tiffin. He has had charge of Plymesser & Douglass' grain elevator and lumber business at Tiffin for four years. Is a republican in politics; he has held the office of township trustee and justice of the peace for two years.

JOHN DAVIS, Coralville; was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, Sept. 25, 1834. In 1841, he emigrated with his parents to Putman county, Illinois, where he spent his early life and learned the machinist trade. He was in the Government employ at Cairo, Illinois, during the war. He came to Johnson county in 1864 and engaged with Borland & Clark, afterwards with the Iowa City Bale Rope Manufacturing Co. In 1869 he built the planing mill at Coralville and in 1871 the saw mill, which he still owns. He was married twice; first Dec. 25, 1856, to Miss Martha A. Stilley, a native of Illinois, and the second time to Mary A. Stilley, July 4, 1865. There are three children by the first marriage: John, William and Alice; and four by the last: Emma, Leora, Otis and Harry. He is a member of No. 44, I. O. O. F.

ISAAC V. DENNIS, a farmer residing in West Lucas township, post-office, Iowa City; was born Nov. 11, 1822, at Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio. He left there and settled in Iowa with his mother and family in 1838, May the 1st, where he now lives on section six. When they crossed the Iowa river they took the wagon apart and shipped it over in a canoe and swam the oxen. His residence was for two years the farthest west of any building in Johnson county, the very picket outpost of civilization. In 1840 William Dunn brought some printing material to Iowa City and Mr. Dennis did the first type setting ever done in Johnson county, and got out a paper called the Iowa City *Standard*, of whig politics; this was some time early in 1840, and the Iowa City *Republican* of to-day is the continuation of that first paper. Later in the same year Mr. Dennis

started the Iowa City *Argus*, a democratic paper. Afterwards worked some years at type setting on State work (see chapter on newspapers of the county.) He was married Dec. 31, 1843, to Miss Elizabeth Fellows of what was then called Iowa City township. They have six children: Emily, George, Lucien I., William Delos, Samuel Kirkwood and Grant. He built the first frame house in Iowa City.

J. B. DENISON, farmer, post-office, North Liberty; the oldest resident of this township; was born Dec. 1, 1815, in Muskingdon county, Ohio. His parents, Gerdon and Etherlinda Denison, were natives of Massachusetts. They moved to Ohio where J. B. was born and raised on a farm. At the age of twenty-three he left Ohio to come to Illinois, where he had two brothers. [See History.] He was then a single man. After arriving here he entered 320 acres of land in section one, where he still resides. He boarded with his brother G. S., and followed braking prairie for a number of years, renting his farm. On the 10th day of April, 1853, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Diggins of this county, formerly from Pennsylvania. To them were born five children, four living: Mariah, Julia A., Matilda P. and David Ely. His wife died Nov. 5, 1875. By his industry, he has accumulated considerable property; he owns 540 acres of land. He has long been a member of the M. E. Church, a republican in politics, and temperance man in every sense of the term.

ISAAC N. DESELLEM, farmer, Pleasant Valley township, post-office, Iowa City; was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, February 7, 1820. Came to Johnson county and settled on a farm in Pleasant Valley in 1854. He was married Oct. 29, 1846, to Miss Margaret J. Mahan, of Jefferson county, Ohio. They are the parents of the following children: Hannah E., George B. and John L., who died in 1859, aged eight years. He is a republican in politics, and voted for the prohibitory constitutional amendment. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church. He was a soldier in the late civil war, in company I, 22d Iowa Infantry; entered in the summer of 1862, and was discharged at Vicksburg on account of disability in 1863. He died in September, 1882, since this sketch was written.

S. J. DEVOE, farmer, Lone Tree; was born in Cortland county, New York, February 5, 1821. His father moved to Onondaga county when he was seven years of age, where the subject of our sketch spent his early life and got a common school education. He came to Iowa City January 1, 1856, on the first train that came into the city on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. The following spring he came to Fremont township, where he bought 160 acres of land, where he now lives and at present owns 240 acres, all well improved, and has a fine home. He was married, June 26, 1845, to Elvira Williams, a native of New York; she dying September 14, 1860. He was again married, September 4, 1861, to Mrs. Margaret

Lutz (formerly Huskins), daughter of Richard Huskins, of Lone Tree; she coming to this county in 1856, from Pennsylvania. There were five children by the first marriage, four still living: Allen S., Sarah L., now Mrs. Wm. Draubaugh, Ellen E., now Mrs. Z. T. Baker, Flora E. and Mosier J., deceased; and by the second marriage they have had eight children, five now living: Richard H., Elizabeth E., George A., Charlotte H. and Maggie M., and Mary A., Juliette R. and an infant, deceased. Mrs. Devoe first married Dr. John Lutz, a native of Pennsylvania, July 9, 1851; he dying April 22, 1858, leaving four children: James C., now deceased; Georgiana, William F. and John. Mr. Devoe and family are members of the Reform Church.

STRAWDER DEVAULT, farmer, post-office, Solon; was born in Ross county, Ohio, February 4, 1818. When about eight years of age, his parents moved to the northern part of Ohio, where they lived eight years, then removed to Indiana. In 1839 the subject of our sketch emigrated to Iowa and settled in Johnson county, and bought a claim where he now resides, paying seventy dollars therefor. In the spring of 1850 he went to California, and returned in 1851; with that exception he has always remained in this county. He now owns 750 acres of land, and is one of the most wealthy men in the northern part of the county. He was married, in July, 1848, to Hannah Stiles, a native of New York State, daughter of Warren Stiles, who came to this county in 1837; she dying June 12, 1881. They had six children: Jasper N., Stephen A., Ellen, LaFayette, Seneth and David.

JOSEPH DICKENSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Graham township; son of Joseph and Anna Dickenson, deceased; was born in 1860 in Johnson county. He was married, July 4, 1881, to Miss Amelia Wentz, daughter of Paul Wentz, of Johnson county, Iowa. They have one child, a boy, named Joseph.

JOHN DILATUSH, farmer and stock raiser; post-office, Downey, Cedar county; was born November 28, 1828, in Essex county, New Jersey; went to Ohio in 1838, and lived in Warren county until 1859, and then came to Johnson county and settled in Pleasant Valley in the fall of that year, now Lincoln township, and has resided there ever since. He was married November 30, 1853, to Miss Rachel Hunt, of Harveysburg, Ohio, Warren county. They have but one child, an only daughter, Mary F., wife of James S. Watson. He makes a specialty of Jersey cattle and fine horses, roadsters; he is the owner of the celebrated stallion Marshal Ney, record, 2:35. He is a Republican in politics; has held the office of justice of the peace for sixteen years; was member of the board of supervisors for Johnson county for seven years, and was the Republican candidate for Representative in 1881, but was defeated by a small majority. Mr. D. is one of the Johnson county successful farmers.

L. B. DILLE, farmer and stock raiser, Scott township, in section 22; post-office, Iowa City; was born February 26, 1821, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio. At 21 years of age he began the practice of dentistry, which he followed twenty-two years. In 1846 he moved to Kent county, Michigan, remaining there ten years, and returned to his native state; he came to Johnson county in 1868. He was married in Ohio in 1846 to Miss Rohannah White, of Erie county, New York. Their family consists of four children: Ella, wife of James K. Serney, of Clinton, Iowa, and Eva are living, and Hudson and Darwin are dead. Mr. Dille has been a member of the Christain Church for forty-one years; was justice of the peace in Michigan for four years, and held the office of trustee in that State.

D. M. DIXON, farmer, Graham township; residing in section 35, post-office, Oasis; was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1829; settled in Johnson county, Iowa, October 9, 1852. He was married April 13, 1854, to Miss Mary Douglass. This union has been blessed by two children: Naomi, wife of John T. Stevenson, of Atlantic, Iowa, and Miss Belle. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church at Fairview; has been superintendent of the Sunday School fifteen years; he has been school director nearly ever since he has been in Graham township, township trustee and justice of the peace for four years. He is one of Graham township's successful farmers, and a highly respected citizen.

J. DONDORE, a resident of Iowa City; was born October 11, 1830, in Berks county, Pennsylvania; came to Iowa City in 1856; he is a blacksmith by trade, and opened a shop when he first settled in Iowa City, and now has a wagon, carriage and repair shop in connection, with his blacksmith shop on the corner of College and Dubuque streets. He was married September 16, 1859, to Miss Dorotha Landry, of Iowa City; she died in June, 1874. They had two children: Frank and Clinton. He is a member of the M. E. Church of Iowa City; a member of No. 6, I. O. O. F. and V. A. S., of Iowa City. He was married in June, 1875, to Miss Julia Hetzel, of Windam, Hardin township; he is a republican in politics.

GEORGE W. DODDER, a resident of Iowa City; was born May 11, 1815, in Sussex county, New Jersey. He was married March 18, 1837, to Miss Effie J. Predmore, of Stillwater, New Jersey. He settled in Iowa City, July 14, 1855; and filled the office of justice of the peace for seventeen years, and has been in the insurance business twenty-one years. On the 8th day of June, 1869, was duly empaneled on the first jury of colored citizens in the United States, and the justice says they did equal and exact justice to the plaintiff and defendant, both of whom were "American citizens of African descent"; he is a democrat in politics, and was elected justice of the peace again in 1882.

MICHAEL DONOHOE, farmer and stock-raiser; residing on section one in Graham township, post-office, Morse; was born 1833, in Ireland, a son of James and Mary Donohoe; came to America in 1853, landed in New Orleans; went to Ohio, and from there to Illinois, and finally in the fall of 1854 settled in Clear Creek township, Johnson county, Iowa; lived there three years and moved to Iowa City, and in 1859 settled in Graham township. He was married in 1856 to Miss Ellen Peters, of Iowa City. This union is blessed with ten children: two boys, and eight girls. The family are members of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. He is a democrat in politics.

PATRICK DONOHOE, a farmer and stock-raiser, residing in Graham township, on section 1, post-office address, Morse; was born in March, 1825, in Ireland; came to America in 1849, and landed in Mobile, Alabama, and lived a short time in New Orleans; moved to Ohio in 1850; remained there nine months, and moved to Warren county Illinois; lived there until 1852, and that year settled in Iowa City, and made that his home until 1855, and finally settled in Graham township. He was married in 1855 to Miss Catharine Peters of Johnson county, Iowa. They have four children, three boys and one girl. The family are members of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in the Nolans settlement in Cedar county. A democrat in politics.

PATRICK O. DONAVAN, a farmer and stock-raiser residing in Graham township, post-office address Morse; was born in 1827, in County Cork, Ireland; came to America in 1852, and lived in New York two years and finally, in 1856, settled in Graham township, Johnson county, Iowa. He was married in 1853 to Miss Ellen Maher of Iowa City. They have eight children, five boys and three girls. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. A democrat in politics.

PATRICK DONAVAN, a resident of Graham township, post-office, Morse, a farmer and stock-raiser; was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1827, and came to New York in 1852; lived there two years, and came to Iowa City; lived there ten years, and then came to Graham township. He was married in Iowa City in 1853 to Miss Ellen Maher. They have eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Donavan are members of the Catholic Church.

J. M. DOUGLASS, a farmer residing near Tiffin, and the senior member of the firm of Douglass & Plymesser, grain merchants and agricultural dealers at Tiffin; was born November 12, 1834, in Richland county, Ohio; came to Iowa in 1839. He was married March 18, 1856, to Miss Susan B. Frazee of Johnson county, Iowa. They have eight children: Rosie, wife of L. T. Nipher; Edward E., J. William, Jesse B., Myra, Burton, Clinton A., and Addie. A greenbacker in politics; was formerly a republican, and was elected assessor on the greenback ticket; has been

justice of the peace, and trustee of Clear Creek township. He is one of the enterprising men of Clear Creek township.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, farmer, post-office, Oxford; was born in this township August 10, 1847; is a son of James and Fannie Douglass. He has followed farming and the carpenter trade. He was married December 25, 1866, to Mary E. Brenneman. They had two children: Mary E. and Fannie. He was again married to Margaret House January 7, 1878. They have one child, Mary, born October 7, 1881. He is now living on the old Douglass homestead, the first settled farm in the township.

JAMES H. DOUGLASS, farmer, section 26, post-office, Oxford; was born in this township February 5, 1841, and is a son of James Douglass, the first settler in what is now Oxford township. His father died in 1854. He staid at home and assisted his mother in the hotel, as his father had kept public house for several years in section 24. In January, 1856, he enlisted in company F, Twenty-second Iowa, and since the war has been engaged in the carpenter trade, furniture business and farming, and owns 100 acres of land. He was married October 15, 1866, to Mary Rose, a native of New York city, and a daughter of Bernard Rose, a German, who was bandmaster of the fifth New York regiment in the Mexican war, and took his family, which consisted of wife and daughter Mary, with him, Mary then being only two years of age. She was with her father five years in the army. After the war they went back to New York, and came to Johnson county in 1857. Mr. Rose died in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass have six children: Charlie L., Rosa A., Albert B., Mary A., John S., and William M.

DAVID DRAUBAUGH, farmer, post-office, Lone Tree; was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1818, where he spent his early life and worked on a farm, and in his father's distillery until 1852, when he came to Johnson county, and settled where he now lives and owns 195 acres of land. He has been twice married; first to Eliza Steel, May 15, 1840, she dying March 1, 1871, leaving six children: Armstrong, Theophilas, Melinda, Emaline, Albert T. and Ellsworth. He was again married, November 20, 1873, to Sarah A Michael, a native of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. They have two children: Minne M. and Annie J. V.

MICHAEL DUFFY, the subject of this sketch, was born in Ireland in 1810; came to America and to Iowa City in March, 1840. He was married June 14, 1841, to Miss Helen Burns. They raised a large family of children, and he lived to see them all matured and well settled in life and able to take care of themselves. He died in March, 1882, on his old homestead in section 35, township 79, universally respected by all who came in contact with the influence of his good natured ways. He made

his claim on Old Man's creek, in the Ricord settlement in 1843. He often spoke of possessing the honor of having worked on the foundation of the old capitol building, and the great pride he felt in being the man selected to throw the first shovel of dirt in breaking ground for the foundation.

FRANK DUNKEL, a resident of Iowa City; born August 8, 1854, in Iowa City. He was married April 11, 1876; has two children: Charlie, born October 8, 1877; Frankie, born April 11, 1878. His father is still living at the ripe old age of seventy-three; his mother died in Iowa City in 1855.

KASPER DUNKEL, a resident of Iowa City; was born Sept. 15, 1809, in Bavaria, Germany. Came to America in July, 1836, landed in New York; finally settled in Iowa City in July, 1840. He was married in September, 1837, in Boston, to Miss Mary A. Alnier. She died of cholera in Iowa City, in August, 1855. They had three children: William J., Henry and Frank. The family are members of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City. He was one of the original members of this church, and is the oldest member living of the original members.

WILLIAM J. DUNKEL, a resident of Iowa City, and a merchant, doing business on Linn street near the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church; was born Oct. 9, 1840, in Iowa City, and was the first male child born in Iowa City. He was married April 6, 1875, to Miss Rosa Lutter, of Richmond, Iowa. They have three children living: Eugene W., George, K., and Willie B. The family are members of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City. He was the first child baptized in Iowa City by this church. He is a democrat in politics.

R. L. DUNLAP, a resident of Iowa City, and dealer in all kinds of heavy farm machinery, threshing machines and agricultural implements; was born June 6, 1823, in Cherry Valley, New York; came to Iowa City in 1858; bought grain a short time, and then engaged in his present business in 1863; office on Washington street, near the new city hall. He was married June 15, 1847, to Miss Alma L. Willey. She died December 5, 1358. They had two children, Fanny H., wife of M. A. Lumbard, of Des Moines, Iowa; Meracus F., married and lives at O'Falan, Mo. He was married April 23, 1866, to Mrs. Orlando S. Cole of Iowa City. They have two children: Robert O. and Ralph L. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Iowa City. A republican in politics. He has the agency of many valuable inventions, and his ware-rooms contain a large assortment of agricultural implements and farm machinery. He is recognized as one of the substantial business men of Iowa City.

EDWARD DUPONT, son of Henry F. Dupont, one of the early settlers of Monroe township, was born July 8, 1861, at the old homestead in Monroe township. His father received injuries from his team running

away about a year before he died. His system received a severe shock, and he died July 2, 1874. His mother is still living in Kansas. This young man is a student in Iowa City. His father had accumulated a fine fortune, and left it unimpared to his children. Mr. Dupont is a democrat in politics, and an industrious young man of good habits.

JACOB DURST, a farmer, residing in Sharon township; was born May 20, 1827, in Bavaria; came to America in 1855; landed in New York City, and came to Johnson county and settled in Sharon township in May of the same year. He was married Jan. 19, 1853, to Miss Catharine Stahl, of Bavaria. They have five children: Barbara, wife of Abraham Deckendar; Lena, Charlie, Jacob C. and Henry. He is a democrat in politics, and is one of the trustees of Sharon township at present, and has been for five years. He has made a specialty of raising amber cane and making syrup; made 500 gallons from his own raising, and cooked for others 1,200 gallons in 1882; he has been in the business twelve years, and has made a success of it; he has a fine farm and plenty of good stock; has an orchard of about three acres, and for seventeen years has never failed to raise all the apples he needed and more every year. The large orchard is of young trees, part beginning to bear.

HENRY EARHART, a farmer, and resident of Liberty township; post-office, Iowa City. Was born June 10, 1814, in Virginia; left there in 1828 and settled near Dayton, Ohio, and resided there until 1837, and in the spring of that year came to Johnson county, and with his brother took up a piece of land of 120 acres upon which is now situated Coralville. He was married in 1843 to Miss Mary Oberholster, of Johnson county. She died in 1858, September 28, of dropsy. He then married the widow of William Morford. By this union they had four children: William H. and Samuel, still living, and Nevada and Mary E., deceased. Has lived in Liberty township where he now resides, thirty-one years. He is a democrat in politics and voted against the prohibitory constitutional amendment.

W. M. EDDY, farmer and stock raiser, Oxford; was born in Lake county, Ohio, July 2, 1836, where he spent his boyhood days until he was sixteen, and in 1852 went to Illinois with his parents, Benjamin and Louisa Eddy. They lived in Bureau county one year, then came to Oxford township in 1853, and settled on the farm now owned by William. Here they entered eighty acres and bought more, and tented out in a hay shanty until they could build a log one. Benjamin died July 27, 1870, and his wife, Louisa, April 16, 1878, leaving five children. The subject of our sketch enlisted in August, 1861, in Co. G, 8th Iowa Infantry, and was wounded at Vicksburg. Since the war he has given his attention to farming and raising stock, and now owns 304 acres of fine land and has fine buildings and improvements. He was married January 27, 1868, to Eme-

line Brant, a native of Pennsylvania, but who came here with her father, Samuel Brant, in 1856. They have five children: Allen J., born April 8, 1870; Rosetta, born November 13, 1872; Benjamin F., born October 26, 1874; Orville W., born October 25, 1877, and an infant, born May 1, 1882.

GILES EDMONDS, farmer, post-office, River Junction; was born in New York State, March 19, 1831. When about nine years of age his parents, James and Harriett, moved to Hamilton county, Ohio, where they lived a few years, and in 1850 emigrated to Iowa and settled in this township, where the subject of this sketch has since resided, and owns 150 acres of land, and has a fine residence. He was married in 1852 to Elizabeth Hendricks; she dying in 1853, he was again married in 1854, to Cynthia A. Evans, she dying February 2, 1875, leaving six children: Emma, Agnes, Luther, Eva, Addie and Albert. He was again married to Mrs. Mary Lewis, formerly Miss Pullen, August 11, 1881.

JOSEPH A. EDWARDS, attorney at law, Iowa City; was born September 1, 1845, in Putnam county, Ills. He was married June 14, 1877, to Miss Emma Hemsworth. He was a soldier in Co. B, 139th Illinois Infantry from June, 1864, till the close of the war. He graduated from the Law Department of the State University in 1873, and entered the law practice in this city the same year; is a republican in politics; was city solicitor in 1880, and was one of a committee to compile and revise the city ordinances. He was chairman of the republican central committee in 1881.

JOHN EGERMAN, a resident of Solon, Big Grove township; was born November 1, 1852, in Bohemia; came to America and settled in Iowa City, the spring of 1854. He was married September 16, 1873, to Miss Elizabeth Elick, of Linn county, Iowa. He is a blacksmith by trade, but met with an accident, a horse falling on him while he was shoeing the animal; having received such injuries as disabled him from working at his trade, he began butchering and opened a shop in Solon in 1874. He is a democrat in politics and voted against the prohibitory amendment.

MICHAEL EIUIG, a resident of Iowa City, doing business and living on Iowa Avenue; was born December 25, 1836, in Prussia; came to America in 1854, landed in Quebec and settled in Iowa City, October 31, 1854. He was married April 24, 1864, to Miss Mary Pohler, of Newport township. They have four children: George, Thomas, Theresa and Jennevie. The family are members of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City. He is a democrat in politics. His son Thomas is a child of remarkable size for his age, was born November 23, 1874, in Iowa City, weighs 120 pounds, 4 feet and 3½ inches high. He cannot speak, but is rather intelligent, and able to make all his wants known by certain signs and sounds.

WILLIAM EMONDS, the present Catholic Priest of St. Mary's Church of Iowa City. Was born June 13, 1830, in Bielefield, Prussia; is of French ancestry. He graduated a minister in 1849, and immigrated to America the same year and settled in Dubuque. In 1852 he was ordained a Catholic priest, and was the pastor for three years of the German congregation of Dubuque. Under the direction of the bishop he traveled in Iowa from 1855 until the fall of 1856, searching for Catholics and in the work of establishing new missions. Near the close of 1856 he took charge of St. Peter's Church in Keokuk. In 1857 he traveled extensively in Europe, and after he regained his health, he returned to America and settled in Iowa City, and took charge of the St. Mary's congregation. Under the head of churches, in this history, will be found a complete sketch of his life and service in connection with a church where vast accumulation of church property is the result of commendable zeal and sacrifice on the part of a faithful and devoted people.

LOUIS ENGLERT, a farmer and brewer, residing in East Lucas township, north of Iowa City about two miles, post-office, Iowa City; was born December 28, 1810, in Bavaria, on the Rhine; came to America in 1840; landed in New Orleans, and then went to Cincinnati, Ohio; lived there two years, and settled in Iowa City in May, 1842. He was married October, 1843, to Miss Clara Kempfar, of Iowa City; they have seven living children: Henry J., John J., Mary, wife of Frank Rittenmyer, Francis, George, Louis, and Frank. The family are members of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City. Mr. Englert is a democrat in politics. He was a soldier in the Union army, a private in Company D, 37th Regiment Iowa Infantry from Johnson county. He built the first brewery in Iowa City, now owned and occupied by his son John and son-in-law, Frank Rittenmyer, the size of the first building, of stone, was 20x36 feet, the old frame building was 30x40, a cellar under the entire stone building. He used a brass kettle and made from six to ten barrels per day, and ran this brewery until 1877, when he sold to his son and son-in-law for half price, $6,000, it was then worth $12,000. He gave $75 for the lot in 1842 and put up a building worth about $250.

GEORGE ENGLERT, a resident of Iowa City, son of Louis Englert; was born November 17, 1861, in Iowa City, in the room in the Englert & Rittenmyer brewery where the beer is "jerked" for the thirsty traveler, and George takes pleasure in "jerking it," and often says, "the bed I was born on stood right in this place where I am now drawing beer." He was accidentally shot April 13, 1879, while in a boat hunting ducks on the Iowa river above the Terrill dam. He was shot in the right hand and in the arm above the elbow. He is not a cripple in any way, but a bad scar is visible in the front of his arm above the elbow. He is a democrat in politics.

HENRY J. ENGLERT, a resident of Iowa City, doing business and living on Iowa Avenue, No. 113 and 115; was born April 8, 1846, in Iowa City. He was married February 7, 1872, to Miss Mary A. Riley. This union was blessed with two children: Joseph P. and Clara. His wife died March 23, 1882, and September 19, 1882, he was married to Lena Rink, of Coralville, Iowa. The family are members of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City. A democrat in politics; he has been a member of the fire department for many years, serving as assistant chief and other offices of company No. 1.

JOHN J. ENGLERT, a resident of Iowa City, and senior member of the firm of Englert & Rittenmyer, proprietors of the city brewery, on Market street; was born October 25, 1849, in Iowa City. He was married October 4, 1875, to Miss Mary Larsheck, of Iowa City. They have three children: Willie, Frank and Mary; his wife died in June, 1879. He is a member of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City. He is a democrat in politics. He is one of the young enterprising business men of Iowa City. The "city brewery" is well known for the excellence of its products, and the integrity and enterprise of its proprietors. Mr. Englert comes from an industrious and prosperous family, and is thoroughly posted in his business, and John and Frank are both affable and generally popular with their costumers; they have an excellent brewery and enjoy an extensive trade that is constantly increasing.

JACOB H. ERB, deceased; was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1824, where he spent his early life and learned the miller's trade. In 1850 he moved to Virginia, where he lived until 1855, when he emigrated to Iowa and lived in Linn county one year, then moved to North Bend, Johnson county, where he lived until 1860, when he moved to Fremont township, section 3, where he followed farming, owning 338 acres of fine improved land and good buildings at the time of his death, May 26, 1881. He was a speaker in the Dunkard Church for fifteen years. He was an upright, honest man in all his dealings and well beloved by all his neighbors. Mr. Erb was married, October 18, 1849, to Susannah Zug, a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; she is now living on the farm with her five children: Charles H., Mary A., John I., Joseph W. and Elizabeth E. The boys carry on the farm work under the charge of Charles, the oldest; they also pay considerable attention to stock-raising.

C. T. ESTABROOK, express and telegraph agent, Oxford; was born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1849, where he lived until his sixteenth year; he then went to Delaware, where he followed railroading and telegraphing, and in December, 1869, he came to Oxford and took charge of the railroad office, a position he has since held, and has the con-

fidence of his employers and their many patrons. He was married, September 21, 1875, to Miss Annie M. Watson, of this place, but a native of New York. They have three children: Virginia, Lillie C. and William T. Mr. and Mrs. Estabrook are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. E. is a member of Canopy Lodge, No. 290, A. F. and A. M., and of Iowa City Chapter, No. 2, and of Palestine Commandery, No. 2; also of the A. O. U. W. and U. O. H., of Oxford.

W. B. FACKLER, farmer, post-office, Ely, Linn county; was born in Pennsylvania, November 23, 1830. When three years of age his parents, Samuel and Eliza, moved to Richland county, Ohio, where they lived seven years, then moved to Wisconsin, where the subject of this sketch resided until 1863, when he came to Johnson county, and now owns 84 acres of land in Big Grove township. He was married, July 10, 1855, to Elizabeth Turnbull, a native of New York State. They have five sons: William H., Charles F., James T., Jerome U. and Elmer C. William H. was born June 12, 1856, and married December 25, 1877, to Florence S. Hahn, a native of Linn county. They have one son, Edgar C. He is the owner of 78 acres of land.

HON. SAMUEL H. FAIRALL, lawyer and politician, Iowa City; was born June 21, 1835, at Little Meadows, Alleghany county, Maryland. He graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1855, and October 1, of the same year, came to Iowa City and began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar July 22, 1856. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Ellen J. Workman. In 1861 he was elected to the house of representatives; in 1863 he was elected to the board of supervisors and served two years; was city and county attorney during this time; in 1867 he was elected to the State senate over E. Clark; in 1871 he was re-elected to the State senate over S. J. Kirkwood. He is a democrat in politics. In 1868 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention. He is the present county attorney, and one of Johnson county's pioneers, and takes an active part in public affairs.

ISAAC FAIRCHILD, farmer, post-office Shoo Fly; was born in Grant county, Dominion of Canada, July 24, 1833, where he spent his early life and attended the academy at Mt. Pleasant. At the age of nineteen he came to the United States, and to Johnson county in 1854, and has since made this his home. He now owns 160 acres of land, and has a pleasant home. He was married Sept. 30, 1862, to Martha A. Baker, a native of Virginia. They have four children: Clement W., Charles A., Lewella E. and Bertie H.

HON. HENRY FELKNER, a farmer, residing in Muscatine county, Iowa, post-office Downey; was born April 18, 1810, in Fairfield county, Ohio. He settled in Indiana in 1835, and in the spring of 1837, moved to and settled in Johnson county, Iowa, where he took up a claim of 960 acres

of land and built two saw mills, and was a member of '34 and '35 legislatures from Johnson county. He has held many offices of honor, profit and trust in Johnson county, and he says he still feels a deep interest in the history and welfare of the county. He was married Dec. 31, 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Lewis, of Muscatine county. Her parents settled in that county, near West Liberty, in 1841. They had thirteen children; five sons and five daughters survive the mother. Mr. F. is a democrat in politics. He has retired from an active life, and in his old days is greatly afflicted.

THOMAS FERN, a contractor in Iowa City; was born April 4, 1844, in Kings county, N. Y. Settled in Iowa City in September, 1859. He was married January 21, 1865, to Miss Julia Sanders, of Iowa City. They have three children: Cay, May and John. They are members of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City. Mr. F. is independent in politics.

CHARLES FERNSTROM, farmer and stock raiser, post-office Lone Tree; was born in Sweden, City of Skara, August 22, 1833, where he spent his early life and attended the university of his native city; also engaged in clerking in a book store for some time. He came to America alone in 1850, and lived in Minnesota three years; then went to California, where he followed mining and farming eleven years. He then returned to Johnson county, Iowa, and bought the farm he now lives on in 1865. He owns 310 acres of well improved land, and has a fine residence, good barn, etc., and pays special attention to raising stock. He was married January 4, 1870, to Miss Mabel Evans, a native of Madison county, New York, coming to this county in 1866. They have four children: Alice R., Charles J., Helen M. and George A. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Oxford, also of M. E. Church.

JOSEPH FIALA, grain buyer, post-office Solon; was born in Bohemia, January 19, 1833, and spent his early life in his native country until 1852, when he came to America with his father, and lived in Cleveland, Ohio, two years, then came to Solon and bought government land. He has since lived here, and in 1876, he commenced buying grain at the station and also buys some stock. He owns 160 acres of land in Cedar township, which is well improved. He was married in November, 1856, to Catherine Kolda, also a native of Bohemia. They have six children: Joseph, Annie, John, Josephine, Wesley and Stephen. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and one of the original members of the church three miles northeast of town.

SILAS M. FINCH, attorney at law, Iowa City; was born August 22, 1840, in McHenry county, Illinois. He was married June 17, 1868, to Miss Maria W. Stark, of Woodstock, Illinois; she died of consumption in December, 10 1881. Mr. F. was a faithful soldier during the late war;

enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry in 1861. He served under McClellan, Burnsides, Meade and Hooker, in all the important battles fought by them; was with Butler up the James river in 1864, and was discharged as a lieutenant in Texas, in 1866. He settled in Iowa City in 1869, and was admitted to the bar in Iowa City in 1870, and has practiced here ever since; is a republican in politics, and has always taken quite an active part in the actions of his party.

W. R. FISHER, telegraph operator, ticket, freight and express agent at Morse, for the B., C. R. & N. R. R.; was born in Vermont, in 1856; came to Iowa in 1861, and was married to Miss Artie Williams, of Independence, Iowa; came to Morse in June, 1877, and has been there since. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, chapter and commandery.

JOHN FISHER, harness maker, post-office, Oxford; was born in Bohemia, January 1, 1848, and at the age of fourteen came to America alone, and settled in Iowa City, where he learned his trade with Frank Quber, working three years; then he worked for different parties, and went to St. Joseph and Kansas City, Missouri, and worked in both places; then returned and worked in Iowa City several years, and in June, 1879, came to Oxford and started a shop, and now has the only shop in the town. He was married October 16, 1872, to Lizzie Chap, also a native of Bohemia. They have three children: John, Mary, and Charlie.

JACOB H. FISHER, merchant, post-office, Solon; was born in Rock Island county, Illinois, March 13, 1853. In 1856 his parents, James and Soloma Fisher, moved to Solon, where Mr. F. engaged in the dry goods trade, and afterwards in the drug business, and died November 31, 1871, leaving ten children: five boys and five girls. During early life the subject of this sketch was engaged as clerk in his father's store, and in 1878 he formed a partnership with C. H. Shircliff, who are still engaged in the dry goods and grocery business. In October, 1880, he formed a partnership with Jacob G. Beck and built a creamery, and are actively engaged in butter making, and doing a flourishing business. He was married December 24, 1878, to Miss Helena Beck, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This union has been blessed with one son, James Mott.

MORRIS FITZGERALD, farmer and stock raiser, residing on section five, Graham township, post-office, Morse; was born 1809, at county Kerry, Ireland. Came to Quebec, Canada, in 1835—May 4th—and lived in various places in Canada and the United States, traveled considerable in the Western States, and finally settled in Graham township, Johnson county, in the fall 1855, and there he has made his home since. He was married in 1854 to Miss Mary Martin, of Illinois. This union is blessed with five children: three boys and two girls. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. A democrat in politics.

MICHAEL FITZSIMMONS, a resident of Iowa City, doing business on Gilbert street, near the city mills, where he has recently erected a new cooper shop; was born in September, 1826, in Cavan county, Ireland. Came to America in 1848 and settled in Iowa City, in 1856; he is a cooper by trade, and has worked at that business since his residence in Iowa City. He was married in April, 1851, to Miss Catharine Morecroft, of Iowa City. This union is blessed with four children: Francis, wife of Martin Freeman, of Morse station; Henry A., Frederick and Charles. The family are member of the St. Patrick Roman Catholic Church. He is a democrat in politics.

GILMAN F. FLETCHER, the present efficient deputy sheriff of Johnson county; was born May 6, 1848, in Dorchester, New Hampshire. Came to Johnson county, Iowa, in April, 1857. He was married March 29, 1868, to Miss Martha S. Robinson, daughter of James T. Robinson, the present deputy auditor. They have four children: Edna G., Mary A., Paul and Susan. He is a democrat in politics, a member of the Legion of Honor, and of the V. A. S. societies of Iowa City. He has been deputy sheriff under John Coldren for five years, began January, 1878. And is a prominent candidate for sheriff in 1883. His large experience qualifies him for the duties of the office.

JACOB FLOERCHINGER, retired farmer, post-office, Oxford; was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 10, 1817, and spent his early life in his native country. He came to America in November, 1839, and went to Pennsylvania and worked on railroads, canals, and coal mines until the spring of 1842, when he returned to Germany and was put in the army and served two years and a half, when he bought a substitute, costing him 330 goulding. He came back to America in 1845, and lived in Wilkesbarre, Pa., and worked at the coal mines until September, 1855, he started west and landed in Iowa City, Oct. 4. He bought 160 acres of land in Oxford township, of John Cook, and has since been engaged in farming, and has by industry and economy added to his estate and now owns 360 acres of fine land, besides town property. He was married Feb. 12, 1846, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Margaret Scherrer, a native of Hamburg. They have four children: Frank J., John, Helena Agnes and Ann Elizabeth, and one, Mary Ann, deceased. All except Mrs. Floerchinger are Catholic in faith, she being a Presbyterian

GEORGE FLOERCHINGER, proprietor Oxford House. Was born in Germany, December, 1834, and came to America, January, 1869, to Johnson county, and followed farming until the fall of 1881, when he bought the Oxford House, the first building erected in the town, having been built by his brother F. A., in 1869. He also owns a farm of eighty acres. He was married January 4th, 1860, to Jennie Worf; she died in August, 1868. He was again married, December 13th, 1868, to Katie

Worf. There are four children by the first marriage, and five by the second. In 1879, he went back to Germany, but only remained about three months, not liking that country as well as this.

HON. GILMAN FOLSOM. The subject of this sketch, departed this life, and his noble soul winged its everlasting flight to the God who gave it at three o'clock, July 15th, 1872, at his residence near Iowa City. He was born at Dorchester, New Hampshire, April 7th, 1818. He read law in the office of the Hon. Josiah Quincy, a noted jurist of New Hampshire, and was admitted to practice law at Haverhill, 1841, at the early age of twenty-three years. He settled in the practice of law in Iowa City in 1841, and was recognized as a young man of great promise. He was married in 1843 to Miss Arthur. His widow and three children, Mary A., Arthur and George J., survived him and are still living at the family residence, a fine brick mansion on the Iowa river, situated on a bluff at the narrowest place on the river, commanding a beautiful view of Iowa City that lies on the opposite side of the river. Mr. Folsom was for two successive terms a member of the House of Representatives of Iowa. On the election of Frank Pierce to the Presidency in 1852, Mr. Folsom was appointed receiver of the land office in Iowa City; this service terminated his public career, and thenceforth he devoted himself to looking after and caring for his large estate. As a legislator he rose to the full height of statesmanship.

MICHAEL FORD, a farmer residing in Hardin township, post-office Windham. Was born in Connaught, Ireland, in 1844; came to America and landed at New York, April 18th, 1873, and settled in Iowa City the same spring. He was married in 1872 to Miss Mary Drunomy, of county Slige. This union was blessed with five children: Bridget, John, Ann, Katie and Michael.

THORNTON FORD, farmer, post-office, Oxford; was born in Taylor county, Virginia, October 22, 1830, where he spent his early life, and got a common school education. In the fall of 1849 he came to Johnson county, and settled in Big Grove township with his parents, Elisha and Nancy Ford. Here he followed farming, and August 26, 1860, was married to Miss Jena O'Brien, a native of Monroe county, Indiana, who came to this county in 1851. For several years Mr. Ford lived near Iowa City, in Newport township. He came to Oxford in 1874, and now has a nice house and owns 66 acres of land and keeps a dairy. They have three children: Alta M., now the wife of I. N. Devault, of Big Grove township; Zelena N., now teaching school, and Thornton P., and one deceased, Susan. Mr. Ford is a member of the A. O. U. W., and all the family are members of the Methodist Church.

W. E. C. FOSTER, was born May 15, 1851, in Iowa City; he is the senior member of the firm of Foster & Hess, livery, feed and sale stable,

on Washington street. He was married September 12, 1877, to Miss Libbie Miller, of Iowa City; they have two children: Mabel M., and Charles C. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 6, of Iowa City; is a republican in politics. The firm of Foster & Hess is recognized as the headquarters of the driving, feed and sale business of Iowa City. They have fine stock, good vehicles; their stalls are filled with the very best of driving and saddle horses. They do business in a two story frame building 40x150 feet. They have good, trusty "goers;" they own a fine bred stock horse, a noble animal, bearing marks of his Scotch ancestry, and they call him "Young Clyde," and he is neat and clean and appears and acts like a thoroughbred, and weighs 1500 pounds, the finest large horse in the county.

WILLIAM L. FOUNTAIN, farmer, post-office, Lone Tree; was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, and came to Johnson county in 1847, and settled in Pleasant Valley township, and has followed farming all his life. He now owns 96 acres of land. He was married in 1855 to Sarah Fountain, also of North Carolina. They have seven children: Alda, Luther, Emma, Hannah E., Henry, Samuel, acd Rhoda.

JOHN FOUNTAIN, farmer, post-office, River Junction; was born in North Carolina, June 13, 1841. At the age of six years he came to Iowa with his parents, John and Hannah, and settled in Pleasant Valley township, where the subject of this sketch has spent his life and followed the occupation of a farmer. He now owns 152 acres of land. He was married September 21, 1868, to Miss Addie J. Douley. They have six children; Marvin J. Walter, Minnie Nellie May, Bertha Elnora, Manley Raymond and Abbie.

ELI FOUNTAIN, grocer and justice of the peace, post-office, River Junction; was born in North Carolina, August 17, 1842, and came to Johnson county, Iowa, in 1854, and remained three years. He then returned to North Carolina, and in May, 1862, he enlisted in company K, 45th North Carolina Infantry, C. S. A. Was wounded three times; first at Gettysburg, and twice at Spottsylvania, quite severely, being shot in the shoulder. He served until July, '64. He then came back to this county, where he has since resided and followed farming most of the time. In October, 1881, he started in the grocery business at River Junction, and is now serving as justice of the peace. He was married, in 1872, to Miss Elizabeth Trout, a native of this county. They have four children: Harry L., Lawrence, Mary and an infant.

EDWARD G. FRACKER, secretary and manager of the New Method Heater Company of Iowa City; was born May 5, 1838, in Zanesville, Ohio. He was married, September 4, 1866, to Miss Mollie Cutler, of Iowa City; she died in April, 1871. Of this marriage there is one child living, George A. He married again, August 19, 1874, Miss Cora

V. Robbins, of Iowa City. They have one child, Howard R. He was a faithful soldier in the late civil war; he enlisted July 18, 1861, as musician; promoted to first sergeant July 18, 1862, and promoted to second lieutenant September 4, 1862, and was adjutant of the regiment. He resigned in 1864, on account of disability. He is a republican in politics; was a member of the city council in 1880, and city assessor in 1882. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., L. of H. and V. A. S. societies of Iowa City.

GEORGE FRACKER, was born in 1795, in Boston, Massachusetts, died in Iowa City, October 12, 1880. He was reared in the atmosphere of industry, frugality, and intelligence that characterized so many of the New England homes of nearly a hundred years ago. His father was a boat builder living at the "North End." The father's occupation brought the sons in contact with a sea-faring life, and George naturally determined to try the sea, at least long enough to enable him to see something of the world. When about twenty-one years old he sailed on board a vessel bound for a South American port. At Buenos Ayres, the vessel having changed her destination, he obtained his release, and shipped as second officer on the English ship Jane, bound for the Brazils. This vessel was wrecked a few weeks later at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, and all on board except Mr. Fracker perished. He, with a broken leg and many severe bruises and cuts, escaped to a desert shore to suffer for several days pains worse than death. His published account of his experiences and sufferings is one of absorbing interest. He recieved the kindest treatment from a Creole family, who discovered him wounded, naked, and helpless amid the debris of the wreck, ministered to him, protected him from the savages, and enabled him to communicate with Monteveido, whence assistance was sent. The very night after he left the ranche of his faithful friends, the Guachos, who are merciless savages of that section, attacked it, robbed him of everything, and killed the son who had first found him in his distress. After reaching Monteveido he was most kindly cared for by humane people of all nationalities. He reached Boston again in 1818, where he was soon offered a position as teacher in the public schools, which he accepted and held for eleven years. Soon after beginning teaching he was married, but his wife lived but a few years. By this marriage three children were born, one of them dying in infancy, and one of them in New Orleans at the age of twenty-two; another, Dudley S. Fracker, died in Ohio nine years ago. In 1828 he was married at Roxbury, Massachusetts, to Fanny L. Richardson, whom for years all our citizens have known. By this marriage there were eleven children, nine of whom still live. Mr. Fracker removed from Boston to Zanesville, Ohio, where he continued for a time to teach, and afterwards engaged in banking. He lived in Zanesville for nineteen years, and then removed to Washington in the same State, where he continued in a bank. In 1856

he moved to Iowa City, where, in active life or in the decrepitude of advancing age, he continued to live until his death.

JOSEPH FRAZEE, minister of the Gospel; was born in Herkimer county, New York, Jan. 10, 1816; is the son of William and Hannah Frazee. Was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1836 he was married to Miss Catharine Coleman of Chenango county, New York. To this union were born eight children, five living: Susan V., Joseph M., Louisa, Almond and Clarissa; this wife died in 1849, and he was again married in 1853, to Rosanna Campbell of this county. To this union was born five children, four living: Elroy, Frank, Bertha and Ward. His second wife died in May, 1862, and he was again married to Mrs. Sarah J. Largent on the 20th day of October, 1863. She was formerly from Ohio. In 1845, Mr. Frazee came to Iowa, and has lived in this county every since. Has followed farming and preaching, he being a local preacher of the U. B. Church for a number of years. Has also been engaged in the manufacture and sale of what is well and favorably known as the Frazee medicine. His health having failed, he is now unable to do any work, and lives in Shueyville.

REV. GEORGE P. FULSOM, the resident minister of the Presbyterian Church of Iowa City; was born Dec. 16, 1826, in Buffalo, New York. He graduated from Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1847, and received the degree of D. D. from the college in 1880. He graduated from the Theological Seminary at Auburn, New York, in 1852. His first charge was Attica, New York. He was married October 28, 1852, to Miss Lillie G. Fraser. By this union there is one son, a physician practicing medicine at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He took charge of the church in Iowa City in 1880. His church membership is 263; Sabbath school attendance, 200. The officers of his church are: Elders, D. F. Stone, S. Sharpless, Prof. T. H. McBride, Prof. N. R. Leonard, J. M. Smith, Virgil Hartsock, J. W. Lee and A. O. Price. Trustees are: L. H. Jackson, N. R. Leonard, S. I. Sanders, E. Shapard, W. H. Shipman. The services of this church are; preaching, 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. J. W. Lee, Sundayschool superintendent. The Rev. F. enjoys the confidence of his congregation.

T. M. GARVIN, a farmer, residing in section 36, Graham township, post-office, Oasis; was born in 1809, in Virginia, came to Johnson county, Iowa, in the spring of 1857. He lived in Ohio from 1831 to 1857. He was married in 1834 to Miss Elizabeth McCutchen, in Ohio. She died in 1878. They have four children living; his daughter Sarah graduated at the Iowa City Commercial College. He was elected justice of the peace in 1860, and served in that capacity for twenty years.

WILLIAM GAUNT, was born June 4, 1823, in Yorkshire, England, came to America in 1848, and settled finally in Iowa City in 1854, where

he lived twelve years, and then moved on a farm in Pleasant Valley township, where he has resided ever since. He was married in 1849, to Miss Anna Keckner, of Center county, Pennsylvania. They have three children: Samuel, Mary and Clara. A republican in politics, but growing more independent in his political views, and favors voting for the best men and measures. He was a freighter on the plains four years, from Ft. Dodge to Council Bluffs. Mr. Gaunt has a fine farm of 120 acres and one of 180 in sections 26 and 30, in Pleasant Valley township, under good cultivation, plenty of fruit of all kinds. He was unfortunate in 1867, he lost his right eye by an accident occassioned by cutting a limb from an apple tree in his orchard, the limb striking him in the right eye, from the effects of which he lost the sight of that eye. He was a faithful soldier, serving in Company I, 22d Regiment Iowa Vol. Infantry, until he was discharged for disability.

JAMES GEARY, farmer, Newport township, post-office, Iowa City; was born October 16, 1831, in Dearborn county, Indiana. Came to Iowa and settled in Johnson county in 1851. He was married, October 2, 1849, to Miss Nancy J. Chessman, of Dearborn county, Indiana. They have ten children, all living: Laura B., wife of James T. Woodling, Mary E., wife of George W. Hughes, Sarah T., Emma J., Elma Iowa, William R., Larkin H., Mattie T., Evaline, and Joseph H. They are members of the Christian Church. He is a democrat in politics; has filled several township offices. He is one of the successful farmers of Newport township, and makes a specialty of raising fine horses.

R. J. GEDDES, a resident of Penn township, post-office, North Liberty. Was born December 18, 1853, in Ashland county, Ohio, and came to Johnson county in the fall of 1855; went back in 1857, and finally settled in Penn township in 1868. He acquired his education in Iowa City, having completed a full course at the Iowa City Commercial College. Mr. Geddes is a republican in politics, and is the clerk of Penn township. He has been engaged in teaching shool. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Penn township.

JACOB A. GEORGE, farmer and surveyor, post-office, North Liberty; was born Oct. 2, 1848, in Johnson county. Was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. His father, Martin George, died June 17, 1872. After which Jacob rented the farm for a number of years when he purchased it, and where he how resides. Dec. 25, 1877, he was married to Miss Martha Zeller, daughter of N. Zeller, Sen. To them have been born two children: Cadence O. and Martha E. Mr. George and J. F. Price bought the steam saw mill of L. E. Chamberlin, (now known as the George & Andrle mill), moved it to North Liberty, where they run with the engine a saw mill, a cane mill and feed grinder. Mr. George owns 194 acres of well improved land, part of which he rents, the

remainder he farms himself; he is a democrat in politics, is not a member of any church, though his wife is a member of the Church of God.

MARTIN GEORGE, deceased; was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of January, 1811, and was raised and educated, and married there to Miss Nancy V. Bowman. They had eight children, four of them now dead, and four living: Jacob A., Nancy V., Martha E., and Emma M. In 1846 he came to Iowa, and first settled in Iowa City; afterwards purchased land in Penn township, section twenty. Went back to his native State, after six months he returned to Iowa, sold his land in section twenty to Samuel Miller, and purchased land in East Lucas, also the stone mill in Iowa City, which he operated for a time. He then sold out there, and purchased property in North Liberty, where he kept store. He then sold out there and purchased a farm in section seven, where he resided and followed farming to within a short time of his death which occurred June 17, 1872. Mr. George learned the trade of blacksmithing when a young man. His wife survived him until March 26, 1882, when she was laid by his side to wait the resurrection of the just. They were both consistent members of the Lutheran church.

B. GETSBERG, a resident of Iowa City, one of the firm of Sheets, Getsberg & Co., contractors; was born July 27, 1827, in Germany. Came to Johnson county in the fall of 1854. He was married in 1853, to Miss Henrietta Bloom. They have six children: Annie, Mary, John B., Emma E., Lucy C., and Hattie. The family are members of the German Methodist Church of Iowa City. He is a republican in politics.

OMER T. GILLETTE, assistant to the chair of surgery and secretary of the medical faculty, a resident of Iowa City; was born June 28, 1845, at Terre Haute, Indiana. He was a soldier in the late civil war, serving in company D, 132d Regiment Indiana Volunter Infantry. He graduated from the State University of Indiana, in 1866; he received the honor of his class; he attended lectures at the Medical College at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in the winter of 1867 and '68, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, March 1, 1869; he practiced his profession three years in Chicago, six years in La Salle, Illinois, and then settled in Iowa City in 1878, and was elected to his present position in the State University, in 1879, as secretary of the medical faculty. He was married September 26, 1871, to Miss Mary A. Brokenshire, of Boston, Massachusett. A republican in politics. He is a members of the M. E. Church, Beta Theta Pi, A. O. U. W. of Iowa City, and L. of H.

JULES E. GUILLETON, a resident of Iowa City, and the owner and proprietor of the barber shop and bath rooms, under the Iowa City National Bank in the Opera House; was born December 24, 1852, in Marseilles, France; came to America in 1874, landed in New York. He was married January 21, 1880, to Miss Jennie E. Smith, of Warren, Lee county, Iowa.

He came to Iowa City, November 2, 1880, and his shop is the only one keeping hot and cold water baths in Iowa City. A republican in politics.

T. G. GLOVER, a resident of Iowa City, and superintendent of the pork packing house; was born March 10, 1842, in Providence, Rhode Island. He came to Johnson county, Iowa, in 1881, and engaged in the pork pack business, and has been engaged in that business since he was thirteen years of age. He was four years in the Union army, three months in the Sprague battery, and he was three years in company C, Second Rhode Island cavalry, and then transferred to the Third Rhode Island cavalry; he was first lieutenant and was officer of the day about the closing of the war, and had a few men with him, and met some rebel cavalry and had a fight, and was thrown from his horse and had two ribs broken. He was married August 5, 1862, to Miss Emma A. Livingston, of the old Livingston family in New York State. They have one child: John S. Mr. G. is a republican in politics.

WENDEL GOETZ, farmer, post-office, Ely, Linn county; was born on the river Rhine, Germany, December 16, 1820; when about eighteen years of age, emigrated to America and landed in New Orleans; then went to Florida where he lived three years. He then came to Illinois, after remaining there six months, came to Iowa and settled in Johnson county in 1839, and took up 300 acres of land, and now owns 300 acres of well improved land and fine brick residence. He was married September 27, 1842, to Catharine Enzinzer, also a native of Germany; she dying February 27, 1864, leaving seven children, viz.: Mary, Joseph, Daniel, Emma, Matilda, Wendel and John, and eight deceased. He was again married June 12, 1868, to Mary Donahue, who is still living.

MAJOR WILLIAM H. GOODRELL, the present assistant postmaster of Iowa City; was born July 19, 1841, in Guernsey county, Ohio. He came to Iowa City, November 1, 1856. He enlisted as private in company B, 15th Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, January 31, 1862; he was promoted to lieutenant and served on the staff of Major-General W. W. Belknap, with the rank of major; he bears the honor of having taken the first rebel flag of South Carolina that ever floated as such in that State. February 17, 1865, Major G. with Lieutenat McArthur of the 15th Iowa infantry, both serving on General Belknap's staff, with a detachment of the 13th Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, 4th division, 17th army corps, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, crossed the river and entered Columbia, South Carolina, while a portion of the enemy were in the city marching through, and planted in advance of all others the regimental colors of the 13th Iowa, on both the old and new capitol buildings, and at the same time and from the old capitol building Major Goodrell captured the flag mentioned, and the same was sent to the State Historical Society of Iowa, and now on exhibition in the State Historical

rooms on Washington streets, Iowa City, with a certificate that it is the first secession flag of South Carolina that floated over Fort Sumter. He was wounded at the battle of Wilson Creek, August 10, 1861. Major G. is a republican in politics, and was chairman of the Johnson County Republican Central Committee in 1862. He was married July 5, 1865, to Miss Addie S. Way, of Iowa City. They have six children: Harry B., Lou., Clara W., Mary, George B., Adelaide. He was postal clerk on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. for five years, and member of the capitol police force for two years, 1878 to '80.

HUGH McGOVERN, the present efficient county treasurer; was born in Ireland, May 8, 1824. He came to America in 1849, and settled in Iowa City in 1856. He was married in August, 1855, to Miss Julia Deheney. They have four children: James, Hugh, Mary, and Margaret. He is a member of the St. Patrick Catholic Church of Iowa City. He is a democrat in politics, and was elected treasurer of Johnson county in 1881.

JAMES H. GOWER, was born October 22, 1806, in Abbott, Maine, died November 12, 1879. He came to Iowa and settled at Gower's Ferry on the Cedar river, November 5, 1840, and came to Iowa City in 1845. He was married in 1831 to Miss Borredell Greenwood, of Hebron, Maine. He represented Cedar county in the first constitutional convention of Iowa. He was a successful business man.

JACOB GRABER, a broom maker of Iowa City, a native of Germany. Was born January 8, 1811; came to America in 1844 and settled in Iowa City in 1845. First five years he farmed, and then sold his claim to Jacob Rizer for $30.00 and moved to the city, and began gardening and basket making; and by patient toil, economy and industry, he has amassed a neat little fortune. He was married in Germany in 1837, to Miss Katie Dozer; she died in February 1864. By this marriage they had nine children: Lizzie, Nicholas, Katie, George, Andrew, John, Mary, Rosa and Peter. His second marriage was August 4, 1871, to Miss Barbara Emamon. He is a democrat in politics, and voted against the prohibitory constitutional amendment. He is a member of the St. Marys Roman Catholic Church.

COL. HARVEY GRAHAM, a resident of Iowa City; was born February 18, 1828, in Elizabethtown, Alleghany county, Pennsylvania; came to Iowa City in 1856. He was married January 31, 1850, to Miss Caroline Funkhouser; they have eight children: Clara, wife of William F. Freeman, Henry P., Louis, Mollie E., Eva M., Harvey, Alfred L., and Katie. He is a member of the Masonic bodies of Iowa City. A republican in politics; he was U. S. storekeeper at the Iowa City alcohol works three years. He was a faithful soldier in the late civil war; was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863, and was paroled and had command of the paroled prisoners at Young's Point, from May 25, 1863,

to November, 1863. He entered the service early in the war, was first lieutenant company B, first regiment Iowa volunteer infantry; was wounded at the battle of Wilson Creek, August 10, 1861, in the left arm near the elbow. He was commissioned major of the Twenty-second regiment Iowa volunteer infantry, August 2, 1862, and promoted to lieutenent colonel, September 17, 1862, and to colonel, upon the resignation of Colonel Stone, May 6, 1864, and July 15, 1865, he was made brevet brigadier general by act of congress.

J. K. GRAHAM, a farmer, residing in Scott township, post-office Iowa City. Was born in Johnson county, March 16, 1859. He was married December 22, 1874, to Miss Hattie Wescott, daughter of Moses A. Wescott. This union was blessed with three children, Edith, Benjamin and Effie. He is a republican in politics. His father was one of the old settlers of Scott township; he died in 1882.

ALEXANDER H. GRAHAM, farmer and stock raiser, Graham township, section 25, post-office Oasis. Born in Muskinghum county, Ohio, in 1384; came to Iowa with his father, Andrew Graham (now deceased), in 1850, and settled in Graham township. Purchased of the Government 900 acres of land for $1.25 per acre. Was the first to settle in the prairie, there being a few settlers at that time in the timber along the creeks. There was only two settlements in the township at that time. Mr. Graham was married in 1854 to Miss Mary Dyarnett of Zanesville, Ohio, and has four children living: Hattie, who attended Mt. Vernon College for four years, was married soon after she finished her college course, and is now living with her husband, Mr. E. C. Shankland, in Lexington county, Missouri; oldest son, Andrew, who also attended Mt. Vernon College, now living at home with his parents; Miss Cora I., youngest daughter, graduated at Iowa City Academy, June, 1881, now attending State University at Iowa City; Eddie, youngest son, living with his parents. Mr. Graham owns 400 acres of the original 900 acres; has it well improved, and has a fine lot of stock.

CHRISTOPHER GREBIN, a farmer, residing in Madison township, post-office, Chase; was born May 15, 1833, in Hanover, Germany; came to America in October, 1857, landed in New York city and came direct to Iowa City and began farming. He has a fine farm of 155 acres and 45 acres of good timber. He was married in November, 1864, to Mrs. Susan Lemon, of Madison township. They have two little girls, Maude and Flora. His wife is a member of the United Brethren Church at the Cross Roads, in Madison township. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Hanover, Germrny, but has never united with a church since he came to America. He is a democrat in politics. He served in the German army in the fifth regiment, second company, in 1854; he was drafted when he was in his twenty-first year. He served two years in that regiment and hired a substitute.

BENJAMIN GRAHAM, was born March 4, 1816, in County Tyrone, Ireland, and died April 18, 1882. He came to Johnson county in 18—. He was married Nov. 14, 1844, to Miss Jane Love, of Coshocton county, Ohio. They had six children, two sons and four daughters: Robert B., Caroline S., wife of Abner Bradley; James K., Elizabeth, wife of Edward Long; Jennie, wife of Forman Hill; and Mollie, wife of Frank Long, of Iowa City. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a republican in politics.

THOMAS GRAHAM, a farmer, notary public and justice of the peace, resides in Jefferson township; was born Aug. 13, 1817, in Washington county, Maryland. Came to Johnson county in October, 1855, and settled in Jefferson township. He was married Oct. 10, 1844, to Miss Mary Troup, of Washington county, Maryland. They have seven children: James W., Mary I., wife of Chas. B. Kennedy of Cedar Rapids; Sarah E., wife of Thos. H. Smith of Albia, Iowa; Virginia, wife of Alvin W. Scott of Webster county, Iowa; Elizabeth F., wife of Martin Custer, of Republic county, Kansas; Charles C. and George. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1861, resigned that office and went into the army as a private in company F, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry; was taken prisoner at Shiloh; was paroled, and was sent to Huntsville, Alabama, and from there to St. Louis; was discharged for disability. Mr. G. is a republican in politics, was justice of the peace for fourteen years from 1864; secretary of the school board for fourteen years, which position he holds at present. He is the only notary public in Jefferson township. He has filled the office of township trustee several terms.

J. WARD GRAHAM, a farmer, residing in Jefferson township, post-office Shueyville; was born October 3, 1845, in Washington county, Maryland. He came to Johnson county in October, 1855, with his father's family. He was a soldier in the federal army, and served in the ninth cavalry, company B, in the seventh army corps, west of the Mississippi, and was in the battles of Clarinden and Arkansas Post. He was married March 2, 1871, to Miss Sarah E. Hall, of Jefferson township. They have five children: Laura R., Blanche V., Edith R., Jessie I., and Lillie G. He is a republican in politics, and is the present township clerk; has been trustee and assessor of Jefferson township. He was nominated in October, 1882, for recorder on the republican ticket.

VINCENT GRESSEL, a farmer and hotel keeper, residing in Iowa City; was born November 11, 1830, in Austria; settled in Johnson county, September 10, 1860. He was married January 2, 1850, to Miss Annie Kacerovsky, of Austria. They have eight children: John, Rudolph, Charlie, Joseph, Annie, Mary, Vincent, and George. Mr. Gressel is independent in politics; voted against the prohibitory amendment. He lives in block 14, on Dodge street; he keeps the Farmers' Home, and has a farm in the country.

CONRAD GRAF, a resident of Iowa City, and proprietor of the Union brewery on the corner of Linn and Market streets. This brewery was built by his father-in-law, S. Hotz, in 1868; main building 160 feet long by 50 feet wide, and a three story brick building with a celler under the entire building, with a brewing capacity of 50 barrels a day; property worth $50,000. Building heated by steam. He employs on an average ten men. Mr. Graf was born Oct. 9, 1849, in Bavaria, came to America in 1867, landed in New York City, came to Iowa City in 1874; being a brewer by trade began work at his trade. June 7, 1875, was married to Annie Hotz, a daughter of S. Hotz. They have three children: Simeon, Otto and Willie. The family are members of the St. Mary's Catholic Church of Iowa City. A democrat in politics. The brewer's business is in better shape since the amendment has been declared unconstitutional, and Mr. G. says his business is increasing.

GEORGE W. GREEN, farmer and proprietor of the Washington House in Iowa City; was born in Jefferson county, New York, October 27, 1833; settled in Iowa City, June 3, 1852: in 1853 he entered 200 acres of land in Iowa county, and is still the owner of the same and enough more to make 340 acres. He was married in Iowa county January 24, 1855, to Miss Amanda V. Roup. They have five children: Ellen M., wife of Mr. McKay; Emma V., now Mrs. Rhul; James H., George F., and Esta M. Mr. Green was a soldier in the late war, in company K, Twenty-second Iowa infantry; enlisted August 14, 1862.

HUMPHRY GRIFFITH, a farmer in Union township, post-office, Iowa City; was born April 31, 1815, in Wales. He was married in Wales, in 1843, to Miss Susan Jones. They have been blessed by the following children: Grace, born 1845, Joe H., born 1847, Willie, born 1849, Richard, born 1851; twins were born February, 1857, both girls, named Maggie and Annie; Jane, born 1861. They came to America in 1851, landed in New York and went from there to Vermont, lived there seven years, then to Wisconsin, lived there five years, then came to Iowa City and have lived in Johnson county ever since.

ABRAHAM GOSS, deceased, was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, on the 13th day of January, 1824; was the son of G. W. Goss; was raised on a farm, and educated in the common schools. June 20, 1850, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Crowell, of the same county and state he was from, daughter of Daniel Crowell. They have had five children, four of whom are living: Moses, born September 14, 1854; Carrie, born July 12, 1856; Elizabeth, born February 8, 1858; Aaron, born May 20, 1860. In 1857 he came with his family to Iowa, and first settled in section 16, where Mrs. Goss now resides with her two sons, Moses and Aaron, who are managing the farm. Mr. Goss was an industrious and prosperous man, dealt largely in cattle and hogs, and would feed from fifty to seventy-

five cattle a year, and often two hundred hogs. He died November 3, 1880, and was buried in the Potter cemetery, west of Shueyville. He was a member of A. F. and A. M. Moses, the eldest of his sons, followed railroading for some time, but since his father's death has been farming. They now own 200 acres of splendid land, with improvements second to none. Moses holds the office of school director in district No. 2.

ROBERT GRIMES, the subject of this sketch was born March 12, 1816, and his wife, Mary P. Butler, was born Aug. 31, 1817, in Knox county, Ohio. She was the daughter of Benjamin Butler, an early settler in Mt. Vernon, and a prominent citizen in political affairs in the democratic party in Knox county. He visited his relatives in Iowa, and made arrangements to settle in Johnson county, but the death of his daughter, Mrs. Grimes, caused him to change his mind and he returned to his old home in Knox county, Ohio, where he died in 1872. He was born April 18, 1779, of Irish parents. He was full of schemes and practical ideas as the early history of Knox county, Ohio, is full of his management of public affairs. He was a man of no ordinary ability. His grand-daughter Hattie, married Capt. Phillip E. Shaver, and the only son living by this union is Lincolin, residing in Washington township.

VINCENT GROSS, a farmer in Liberty township, post-office, Bon Accord; was born January 8, 1822, twelve miles from Belford, France. His father fought twelve years under Napoleon. He came to America in 1840, and settled in Ohio, and learned his trade with Henry Cook of Harrisburg, Stark county, and moved to Iowa City, Iowa, in 1842, and helped make the first plows made in that city. He laid out the village of South Liberty, called Bon Accord post-office. He was married March 4, 1846, to Miss Phœbe Marks of Liberty township. They have eight children, five boys and three girls: Mary C., wife of Jacob Hirt of Sharon township; Sarah E., wife of August Weide of Butler county, Nebraska; John W., is married and lives in Davis City, Butler county, Nebraska; Frank S., lives in Susanville, Honey Valley, California; Charles A., Frances C., Eva E., and Ida L. are at their home in South Liberty, on a fine farm of 240 acres, with one of the finest springs in the county. His family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a democrat in politics, and has held several township offices, trustee, member of the school board, president of the same, etc. He is one of Liberty township's well-to-do and influential farmers; he has a fine orchard of 140 trees and all kinds of small fruits in abundance; he has good, substantial farm buildings.

GREGORY GROSS, a farmer, residing in Liberty township, post-office, Bon Accord; was born February 7, 1819, within twelve miles of Belford, France; came to America in 1837, settled in Stark county, Ohio, and in October, 1844, came to Johnson county, Iowa, purchased

from Mr. Fowler the claim of 160 acres of land upon which he has resided ever since. Mr. Gross was married March, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth Shcunblin, of Stark county, Ohio; they had two children: Gregory and Vincent. His wife died in Iowa, March, 1846, and in February, 1852, he married Miss Katharine Rummelhart, of Liberty township; they have by this marriage two girls, Matilda, wife of Dr. Isaac W. Wright, who practices his profession in Liberty township, a graduate of the medical college of Iowa City, of the class of March, '82; and Levina, wife of N. Gross, of Chippeway Falls, Wisconsin. He is a member of the Catholic church of Liberty township. He was the first justice of the peace of Liberty township and has held that office continuously ever since. The people of Liberty township are peaceable and law-abiding, and Mr. Gross has always advised compromises and settlements among his neighbors when difficulties have arisen among them. His advice is most always respected and acted upon.

PROF. ALFRED A. GUTHRIE, A. M., B. D., the superintendent of the public schools in Iowa City, and secretary of the school board; was born at Troy, Davis county, Iowa, Sept. 20, 1850. He attended school at Grinnell in 1869-70. The years 1871-72 he taught school in Missouri; in 1873 he came to Iowa City and attended the State University of Iowa, and graduated from the classical course in June, 1875. In June, 1877, he received the degree of B. D., and in June, 1881, the degree of A. M. After he graduated in 1875, he was elected by the Iowa City board of education, superintendent of the city schools, which position he has filled with great credit to himself ever since. He was married Dec. 25, 1877, to Miss Ella Osmond, and after four months' suffering, on March 2, 1879, she passed from this life to her reward in the other world, on whose shore the weary and suffering kiss with joy the spirit that gives them rest eternal. Prof. Guthrie has placed the public schools in Iowa City on a solid basis by completely rearranging them; he has brought excellent order out of confusion. The school board have most certainly shown their good judgment by retaining him in this position so long. The books kept in his office are a perfect model of convenience and public utility, and just what should be required by law to be kept in every high school in the cities. The school system of America needs a few practical changes to be more efficient, and such men as the professor will aid materially in making these changes.

HON. WILLIAM J. HADDOCK, a resident of Iowa City, and engaged in the practice of law, was born February 28, 1835, near Belfast, county Antrim, Ireland; came to America in 1849; landed at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was married August 2, 1865, to Miss Emma Humphrey, of Tipton, Iowa, a graduate of the State University. She was the first woman admitted to practice law by the U. S. Court. Mr. Haddock was admitted to the bar in 1862, and entered the law office of Hon. Rush

Clark as a partner February 8, 1867, and remained such until his death. He graduated from the normal department of the State University in June, 1862. He was appointed September 23, 1872, judge of the eighth judicial circuit court of Iowa, and served the unexpired term. He was appointed secretary of the board of regents of the State University June 28, 1864, and has served in that capacity continuously since. He was appointed by the secretary of the interior of the United States on a committee to investigate charges of fraud against the Indian agent of the Pawnee tribe. A republican in politics, and is an active and earnest worker in all matters pertaining to his party.

CAPTAIN GEORGE R. HALL, a farmer residing in Sharon township, post-office, Iowa City; was born January 7, 1840, in Washington county, New York. He was a soldier in company E, one hundred and twenty-third New York regiment; went in as a first lieutenant and came out a captain; he is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Iowa City. He was married November 25, 1868, to Miss Mary R. Guffin of Sharon township. They have four children: Modena J., Ernest H., Clarence W., and Ruth E. Is a republican in politics, and the present township clerk; has been assessor, and he took the federal census of Sharon township in 1880; he is also president of the Butter and Cheese Association. He is one of Sharon township's successful business men.

THOMAS R. HALL (deceased), was born on the 15th day of December, 1819, in Albermarle county, Virginia; was the son of Richie and Sarah Hall; was raised on a farm; learned the carpenter trade. August 10, 1843, he was married to Miss Nancy M. Martin of Augusta county, Virginia. They have six children: John W., Elizabeth E., wife of J. W. Graham; Robert C., Eliza C., Cinderella C., and Cora A. In January, 1855, he came to Iowa, and settled in Johnson county; first in Shueyville, where he followed his trade. He purchased 240 acres of land in section 9, and moved there, where he farmed and worked at his trade up to the time of his death, which occurred Novembrr 22, 1871. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and held the office of justice of the peace and trustee of his township. He was a good citizen, a faithful husband, and a kind father.

JONATHAN HAM, a resident of Scott township, post-office, Iowa City, and by occupation a farmer; was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in 1830; settled in Johnson county in the fall of 1855; and bought his present farm in 1864. He was united in marriage in 1852, to Miss Annie Coffman, a native of the same county and place of Mr. Ham. They had twelve children, eight are living: Emerson E., Sallie C., Lucy A., Lillie M., Carrie, Jennie, Jessie J., and John; and those dead are Jared, Ella, and two infants. The family of Mr. Ham are members of the Lutheran Church. When he came to this county he was without means; his

only capital was his labor, and by economy and industry has secured a a splendid home.

EMERSON M. HAM, post-office, Iowa City; was born in Pennsylvania, May 13, 1855. At the age of six months his parents moved to this county. Here he has spent his youth and early manhood, receiving a common school education. He was married here December 21, 1877, to Eveline Oathout, a native of New York. They have two boys: Roy E., Walter G. He was the owner of eighty acres of well improved land in section 31, Scott township; he was a member of the Lutheran Church in this city.

HEZEKIAH HAMILTON, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office, Tiffin; was born in Butler county, Ohio, March 26, 1829, and at the age of nine came to Iowa with his parents, and settled in what is now Johnson county; they first lived three miles below where Iowa City now is on the west side of the river, one-half mile west of the old Indian fort built by an Indian trader, named Gilbert. His father's name was Yale Hamilton, and when they came here there were only about twelve or thirteen families in what is now Johnson county. After a few years they moved to Iowa City, where Hezekiah attended school, and in 1848 came to where he now lives, in section 25, Oxford township, and where he owns 397 acres of fine land, also 243 acres in Shelby county, and has one of the finest home residences in the county. He was married September, 1849, to Mary E. Douglass, a daughter of Ebenezer Douglass, who came here from Richland county, Ohio, April 10, 1839. They have five children, viz.: Josephine, now Mrs. Dr. Wilcox; Nettie, now Mrs. Burge, in Shelby county; George, married and living at home; Ebenezer, at home, and Ella, now Mrs. Rev. Swartz, in Cedar Rapids. Mr. Hamilton and family are members of the Christian Church, at Tiffin.

MRS. MARY A. HAMILTON, a resident of Clear Creek township, post-office, Tiffin; was born June 20, 1838, in Worthington, Franklin county, Ohio; came to Muscatine, (then Bloomington) Iowa, in 1840. She had but few school privileges, yet under her mother's instruction was able to teach at twelve years of age in payment for tuition in higher branches than she could persue at home. At fifteen years of age she passed her first examination by a school board, and for five years taught continuously, with no vacation. In 1860 she entered the Normal school at Iowa City; attended school in Iowa City two years. She was married March 2, 1862, to J. C. Hamilton, of Clear creek, and has resided on the farm near Tiffin ever since. This union is blessed with the following named children: Lyman P. (dead), Arthur C., Frank A., Walter C., Irving L., Helen A. (dead), Alice E. and Bessie Belle; her husband had by his first wife two children: Charlie W., and Emma. At the age of fifteen she began writing for the press, usually poetry, though a series of character sketches

attracted much attention, which proved that prose was her field. She wrote under the signature of "Kitty Carroll" for numerous leading papers in Iowa—among them the Muscatine *Journal*, Dubuque *Herald*, Burlington *Hawkeye*, Keokuk *Post*, and Tipton *Advertiser*. About ten years ago at the request of Capt. S. D. Pryce, then editor of the *Republican*, she commenced a series of local letters from Tiffin which is said to be the genesis of "country correspondence" in the State, which she has kept up more or less irregularlly since in the *Republican*, *Iowa City Journal*, *Investigator*, *Oxford Journal* and *State Press*, which latter have controlled her exclusive labors in that respect for a year and a half, paying a liberal rate for the same.

EZRA HAMILTON, farmer, residing in Sharon township, on section 19; was born March 28, 1840, in Morgan county, Ohio; came to Iowa with his parents, and settled in Big Grove township, near Solon, in 1843, and in 1845 settled in Washington township. He was married March 28, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth Kessler. This union is blessed with three children: Annie, Wayne, and Elmer. He is one of Sharon township's successful farmers; has a fine farm with good buildings, and plenty of good stock. A republican in politics; has filled the office of township trustee.

BARTLETT HANLEY, a resident of Iowa City and proprietor of the Mansion House, on the corner of Maiden Lane and Lafayette street. Was born in May, 1838, in Ireland; came to America in 1848; landed in New York; came to Iowa City in 1856. He was married February 12th, 1861, to Miss Julia E. Carney of Iowa City. This union is blessed with five living children: Anthony, George, Mary, Midgie and Johnnie. He is a democrat in politics and always takes a lively interest in the question of his party ticket. The family are members of the St. Patrick Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City. He built the Mansion House in 1879, a frame building two and one-half stories high with sixteen rooms.

GEORGE HARTSOCK, a farmer, residing in Sharon township, post-office Iowa City. Was born February 6, 1830, in Pennsylvania; went with his parents to Belmont county, O., and lived there twelve years, and finally in 1847 moved with his farther, John Hartsock, and settled in Sharon township, Johnson county, Iowa. He was married January 1st, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth C. Huff; she died August 19th, 1865. This union is blessed with following named children: Marietta, wife of Emory Ives, Eva M., wife of C. J. Nagy, Jennie S., wife of Edwin Hummer, Jessie A. and Jacob M. June 16, 1866, he married Mattie E. Hay; by this union they had two children: Homer E. and George L. After the death of this wife he married Mary A. Evans, October 1, 1874; by this union came one child, Stella. This wife died January 31, 1880. He is a republican in politics. He is one Sharon township's successful farmers, and is comfortably situated on 220 acres of good land.

REV. OSSIAN HARTMAN, a resident of Iowa City, and pastor of the German Lutheran Zion Church; was born Sept. 27, 1853, in Bavaria. Came to America in October, 1872, and finally settled in Iowa City in 1879. He was married May 22, 1877, to Miss Sophia Lenwigh, of Denmark. They have three children: Bertha, Carl and Elizabeth. He was educated and graduated from Nuremberg, Bavaria, College in 1869, and also a graduate from the Iowa Lutheran Theological Seminary of Saint Sebald, Clayton county, Iowa. He had charge of the congregation of the same faith at Solon, Iowa.

JAMES RUSH HARDSOCK, a resident of Iowa City and secretary of the Ark of Safety; was born May 15, 1818, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Came to Iowa, May 5, 1838, and finally settled in Iowa City, in December, 1842. He settled upon a land claim in Sharon township, in Johnson county. He was married Feb. 10, 1863, to Miss Jesse Henry, only daughter of David and Mary Henry, from near Iverness, Scotland, and old settlers of Iowa City. They have three children: George L., Josephine and James Oliver. April, 1861, Abraham Lincoln appointed him postmaster of Iowa City. He filled the office for six years and when he refused to follow "Andy Johnson's policy," he was requested to hand over the office to the Hon. E. W. Lucas, a democrat, but as soon as the victorious General U. S. Grant was made the president he re-appointed Mr. H. as postmaster. Owing to some dissatisfaction Mr. H., always for peace, entered into a written agreement to submit the question to a vote of the patrons of the office, a spirited election was had and Mr. H. was elected by several hundred majority, and held the office until June, 1872, in all, nine years. Is a republican in politics. He was a candidate on that ticket in 1868, for mayor, the city was largely democratic and his opponent, the Hon. George W. McCleary, only succeeded by a majority of *one vote*. He is now engaged in a history of the work and progress of Masonry in Iowa. from 1840 to 1881, entitled "Forty Years of Masonry in Iowa."

JONAS HARTMAN, farmer, Liberty township, post office, Bon Accord; was born January 8, 1817, in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. Settled in Johnson county, Iowa, April 11, 1839. He was married, November 19, 1843, to Miss Sarah Kepler, daughter of Jacob Kepler, an old citizen of Sharon township. They are the parents of the following named children: Joshua K., George W., Ann Eliza, wife of David Smith, living in Ringgold county, Iowa; Albert, Alveretta, wife of Samuel McGlaughlin, living in Liberty township, and John E. He bought his claim in 1840, being 80 acres, and now owns 193½ acres, with good buildings, a fine orchard, and plenty of fruit, situated on the west side of Old Man's creek. The family are members of the Universalist Church, in Iowa City. He is a democrat in politics, and has held the office of township trustee for many years. His wife did the first weaving in Liberty

township; her father built the loom for her, and she wove linen, linsey, carpet and sacking.

JONATHAN HAWK, deceased. The subject of this sketch was born on the 17th day of February, 1796, in Lancaster county, Pa., where his early life was spent on a farm. He embraced religion early, and heeded to the call of his Master to preach the gospel. On the 25th day of January, 1820, he was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Mash, who was born in York county, Pennsylvania. They had eleven children; six are now living: Elias, Elizabeth, Catharine, Martha, Susanna and Christian D. In 1847 he came with his family to Iowa (having come here previous to that time to look at the country), and settled in this county on section 36, where he followed farming and preaching until a short time before his death, when Christian D., his son, took charge of the farm. On the 28th day of October, 1875, Elder Hawk died, aged 79 years, 8 months and 11 days. His wife survived him until August 16, 1880, when she died; both leaving behind them a record without the least stain, and in every respect worthy of imitation. Christian D. is still a resident of this county, where he was born on the 18th day of August, 1849. He was the main prop of his aged parents up to their death. On the 24th day of June, 1880, he was married to Miss Julia A. White, daughter of Mrs. Rebecca White, of North Liberty. David, as he is commonly called, owns a farm in Madison township, where he now resides.

JOHN HEID, farmer, Cedar township, post-office, Solon; was born in Florida, July 5, 1839, and when about two years of age emigrated to Tuscararas county, Ohio, where they lived until 1854, when they came to Iowa and settled in Big Grove township, where he has since resided and followed farming. Mr. Heid, Sr., died in 1870. He owns 184 acres of fine land. He was married, in August, 1868, to Mary M. Snabelea, a native of Iowa. They have eight children: Mary M., John A., Otto, Francis A., Annie, Louisa, Emma and Leo. Mr. Heid and family are members of the Catholic Church.

HENRY M. HEINRICKS, farmer, post-office Solon. Was born in Germany, December 1st, 1821, and there learned the miller's trade, and emigrated to America in 1848, and landed in New Orleans; then lived in La Salle county, Illinois, about three years. He then came to Johnson county and settled in section 29, Big Grove township, and built a mill in 1856, which he ran about fourteen years. He enlisted in company F, 22d Iowa, August 19, 1862, and was injured at the blowing up of the fort at Vicksburg and now draws a pension. He was married in November 29, 1852, to Saloma Eberhardt, a native of France, by whom there is two children: Caroline, now Mrs. Moadsley, and Mary, now Mrs. Lenock. He was again married January 1st, 1869, to Mrs. Anna Lenock, who died January 6, 1878.

PATRICK HENNESSEY, a farmer and stock raiser, residing on section 5, in Graham township, post-office Morse. Was born 1830 in Kilkenny, Ireland; came to America in 1852, and lived in New York State until he settled in Graham township, in 1857. He was married in 1857 to Miss Ellen Lovett, of Ireland. This union is blessed with five children, one boy and four girls. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. A democrat in politics.

JOHN HENRY, farmer and postmaster, Shoo Fly. Was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1822; when one year of age his father moved to Ohio, afterwards to Indiana, and finally to Lee county, Iowa, in 1846, and the subject of this sketch came to Johnson county in 1851, and settled in what is now Fremont township, where he has since resided. He now owns 130 acres of land, and for several years kept the post-office of "Shoo Fly." He was married October, 1856, to Mrs. Sarah Wheeler, formlery Miss Wonders, a native of Iowa. They have no children; Mrs. Henry having two by her first husband, viz: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Joseph Draubaugh, and Mary A., now Mrs. Newell.

J. K. HEMPHILL, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office, Iowa City; was born November 16, 1823, in Oneida county, New York; came to Iowa July 12, 1845; worked by the day and month until 1850; then went to California; remained there about two years. From there he went to New York; visited his parents two months. He then came to Iowa and purchased 160 acres of land in Johnson county, in sections 31 and 32, where he now resides. August 14, 1853, he was married to Miss M. E. Ward, daughter of Chancy R. Ward, of Belle Plaine, Iowa. They have seven children: Lucy J., Frank H., M. E., Addie M., J. B., Archie W., and Ray C. Mr. Hemphill now owns 327 acres of land, 60 head of cattle, and 85 hogs; is a republican in politics; has served several terms as township trustee.

HENRY HERTZ, farmer, post-office, Solon; was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, January 9, 1824, and when three years of age his parents, Daniel and Christiana Hertz, emigrated to America, and settled in Easton, Pennsylvania, where the subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days. At the age of eighteeen he went to Philadelphia and served an apprenticeship of two years at coach blacksmithing, and worked there fifteen years afterward. He then, in the spring of 1857, emigrated to Iowa, and settled on the farm he now lives on, where he owns 150 acres of land, all well improved. He has served in many township offices. He was married twice, first to Anna Tilton, and the second time to Florentine Bropst. By the first marriage there are three children: Albert F., Harry S., and Cordelia, now married to G. Blessin, a Lutheran minister, and by the second marriage there are seven living and four dead. Those living are as follows: Cilena, now married to C. Mardor, a Lutheran minister;

William, Jacob, Mary, George, Gustave, and Sarah. Mr. Hertz is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and one of the first members of that organization in Solon.

JOHN R. HESS, wagon maker, Solon; was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Aug. 25, 1837, where he spent the first twenty-eight years of his life, and learned the wagon-maker's trade. In 1865 he emigrated to Iowa and settled in Iowa City, where he worked, and came to Solon in 1869. Was in partnership with G. R. Williams, for a few years, and since 1879 has been carrying on the business alone, and doing a flourishing business. He was married Dec. 2, 1874, to Laura Warren, a native of Ohio. They have three children, viz: Warren C., Frank F., and Ralph R. Mr. Hess is a Master Mason.

GEORGE P. HESS, was born July 27, 1839, at Steuben county, N. Y. In Sept., 1854, he came to Rock Island by railroad, and then by stage to Iowa City, in company with his uncle, George Powell, of Iowa City. His mother died when he was quite young. She was a sister of John and George Powell of Iowa City. He was a member of the Episcopal Church of Iowa City, also a member of the A. O. U. W. and the Legion of Honor of the same place. He was married Nov. 27, 1863, to Miss Ella L. Murry, of Iowa City. They had three children: Johnnie, Sadie and Margrette. Johnie was drowned in the Iowa river while bathing Aug. 2, 1882, and his father after a few weeks' sickness, on the 19th day of August, 1882, was called from earth to meet his reward and join his son he loved so dearly.

SAMUEL S. HESS, a citizen of Iowa City; was born April 17, 1835, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Johnson county, Iowa, in 1869, and engaged in the mercantile business in Iowa City. He was married in March, 1859, to Miss Margaret Bellass, of Philadelphia. This union is blessed by three children: Florence M., a graduate of the State University, N. Elizabeth, and Harry B. The family belongs to the Episcopal Church of Iowa City. He is a member of the Masonic bodies of Iowa City, and is a democrat in politics.

SAMUEL J. HESS, a resident of Iowa City; was born October 23, 1824, at Aaronburg, Center county, Pennsylvania; came to Iowa City in 1846. He was married September 21, 1852, to Miss Margaret A. W. Snyder, of Iowa City. This union is blessed with five living children: Carrie I., George W., Lincoln H., Millard W., and Kittie. He made an overland trip to California in 1850, and returned in 1852. A republican in politics; was elected clerk of county court in 1854, defeating S. B. Gardner, and was re-elected, defeating Henry Felkner. He was a member of the county board of supervisor from 1865 to 1871, and a member of the city council in 1858, and from 1871 to 1875. In all the positions of public trust he proved faithful in every respect. He began the hardware

business in 1866, doing business on Washington street, and the firm of Hess & Co. is recognized as a substantial business house.

HARMON H. HIATT, A. M., B. D., junior proprietor and principal of the Iowa City Academy; was born August 16, 1846, in Highland county, Ohio. He came to Iowa City and entered the State University in 1869, and graduated with the class of 1875; he was principal of the public schools in Carroll City 1873–74, also of the Springdale public schools from 1875 to '78, and resigned and took his present position in the Iowa City Academy. He was married in February, 1876, to Miss Edith Brown, of Iowa City.

AMOS HIATT, A. M., the senior proprietor and principal of Hiatt Bros. Academy; was born November 23, 1843, in Highland county, Ohio; came to Iowa in the fall of 1857. He was a faithful soldier in the Federal army in company D, 33d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war; he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in 1864, and during that year had command of the company; (he enlisted in Oskaloosa, hence his military record does not appear in the Johnson county roll of honor.) He came to Iowa City in 1866, entered the State University shortly after, and graduated in 1870; he was principal of the public schools of Brooklyn, in Poweshiek county, Iowa, in 1872–73; superintendent of the public schools of Johnson county, 1874–75, and superintendent of the public schools of Anamosa, Jones county, in 1876–77; he taught mathematics two terms in the State University after graduating. He was married August 18, 1870, to Miss Elma A. Sanders, of Iowa City. He was formerly a member of the Quaker church, and joined the M. E. Church in Iowa City, in 1870.

O. HIGBEE, a resident of Scott township, post-office, Iowa City, and a farmer and stock-raiser; was born in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, in 1818, owns 320 acres of land in section 31; the first claim he made in Johnson county in 1854. He was married in 1841, January 14, to Elizabeth Riggs, of Pennsylvania. They have five children: four of whom are living: Daniel W., is practicing law in Creston, Iowa; Sarah, wife of N. Snyder; Obediah F., who graduated at the Iowa City Academy, 1882; Elizabeth, and Caroline, the wife of Ira J. Barnes. He is a member of the Christian Church, and has always been active and firm on the church and school question of Scott township. He has held the office of school director the most of the time since his residence in Scott township.

M. R. HILL, dry goods and groceries, post-office, Lone Tree; was born in Green county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1838, where he spent his early life. He attended the Waynesburg College after going through the common schools; he followed farming as his principal occupation, and came to Iowa in the spring of 1867; lived in Muscatine county four years, then came to Johnson county and lived in Lincoln township, where he followed farming and buying and feeding stock. In January, 1882, he

bought out the store of G. W. Olds, at Lone Tree, and has added more stock, and now carries a fine stock of goods of over $4,000. He was married November 15, 1860, to Miss Ary V. Allison, a native of Pennsylvania; this marriage has been blessed with four children, viz.: Harry B., Maggie D., Mary E. and Frank G. Mr. Hill and wife, are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; he is also a member of the Knights of Honor, at Lone Tree.

REV. JOHN HINDMAN was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1817. By occupation he was a farmer and minister; he was the owner of 160 acres of land, all under cultivation. At the age of eleven years his parents, Samuel and Sarah moved to Trumbull county, Ohio, where he has reared to manhood, and remained until coming to Linn county, Iowa, in 1844, and made his home in that and Cedar county until coming to this county in 1864, and has made this his home, except two years and a half that he spent in California and Oregon. He has been twice married, first in 1846 to Miss Emily Weeks, a native of Ohio. They had nine children, seven of whom are living: William B., Wilber F., Lorenzo S., Lizzie A., Emma O., Asa W., Jesse L., Frank P., and James. His first wife died May 25, 1862, at Linn county, Iowa. He was again married April 23, 1863, to Mrs. Aris McKinsey, the widow of Wm. McKinsey, a native of Vermont. They had one child. Mr. Hindman's father died in 1831 at the age of fifty-five, and his mother died in Illinois, in 1881, at the advanced age of ninety-three. Mr. Hindman has been a minister of the Methodist Church for thirty-eight years; for the last twenty years, owing to failing health, has not been on a circuit. Mr. Hindman is a self-made and self-educated man and has never depended on the ministry for a livelihood. In 1872 he was chosen a member of the Fifteenth General Assembly of Iowa. His third son was a member of the Upper Iowa Conference.

H. L. HINKLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office, Lone Tree; is a son of Luther and Eunice Hinkley, and was born in Madison county, New York, March 25, 1823, where he spent his early life, and got a good common school education, and followed farming. In December, 1855, he came to Johnson county, and bought the farm he now lives on in Fremont township, section 5, and owns 170 acres of finely improved land, and has fine buildings; he follows farming and raising stock. He was married September 27, 1855, to Hannah Collins, daughter of Hoxie and Deborah Collins, also of Madison county, New York. They had eight children, seven now living, viz: H. Durvane, H. Delos, Ellen H., Jennie H., L. Harley, Minnie D., Howard C., and H. Eugene, deceased.

JOSEPH HIRT, a store keeper in South Liberty, Liberty township, and the present postmaster of Bon Accord. Was born April 27th, 1836, near Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio; came to Johnson county in 1854, settled

in Sharon county, and afterwards moved into Liberty township. Has been postmaster ten years; Charles Wrede was the first postmaster. Mr. H. was married January 27th, 1862, to Miss Mary A. Stroebel. They have eight children, four boys and four girls: William J., Emma E., Chas E., Frank E., Joseph T., Rosa J., Mary C. and Julia M. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church of Liberty township. Mr. H. is a democrat in politics.

WILLIAM P. HOHENSCHUH, a resident of Iowa City, and one of the proprietors of the Furniture Palace, and senior member of the firm of Hohenschuh, Cree & Lee, doing business, on College street, furniture dealers and undertakers. He was born November 10, 1858, in Iowa City; he succeeded his father in business in 1876, and formed the present parnership in 1881. He was married February 4, 1880, to Miss Nena Crawford, of Morris, Illinois. He is a member of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, of Iowa City. He is a democrat in politics and was elected by his party coroner of Johnson county, in 1882. The gentlemen composing this firm have had much experience in their business, and their work ornaments many of the houses in Iowa City. As *director general* of a first-class funeral, we can safely say, that *Will.* has no superior, and but few equals.

DENNIS HOGAN, a farmer residing in Clear Creek township. Was born May 4, 1820, in County Clare, Ireland. He came to America in 1847, landed in St. Johns, New Brunswick, and thence to Boston, Mass., and finally settled in Johnson county, Iowa, in 1853. He moved out on a farm in 1861, where he has resided since. He was married in April, 1854, to Miss Sarah J. Shelleday; she died of cholera in August, 1855, also her father and mother died of the same disease in Iowa City, the same month and year. He married Mary Boylen in February, 1856, and she died in August 1866. By this union they had six children: Dennis Thomas, Katie, Maggie, John and William. He was married in June 1867, to Miss Anna Clark, of Iowa City; and by this union they have four children: James, Albert, Anna aud Richard. The family are members of the St. Patrick's Church of Iowa City. He is greenbacker; was formerly a democrat; he has held the office of township trustee of Clear Creek township for several terms.

BEAUMONT S. HOLMES, a resident of Iowa City, engaged in the marble business on the corner of Court and Clinton streets; was born March 19, 1816, in Oneida county, New York; came to Johnson county in March, 1841, and went back to his native state in the fall of that year, and was married April 27, 1842, to Miss Rachel W. Lathrop, of Oneida county, New York. They have six children: Dewitt C., Tryphena, wife of Charles Golden, of Newton, Iowa; Makins B., Eva V., Ella V., a graduate of the State University, and Carrie, wife of Louis Johnson, of Decorah, Iowa. Mr. Holmes is a member of the Congregational Church

of Iowa City. A republican in politics, and served one term on the Iowa City school board. He started the first business in Iowa of cutting tombstones in 1843.

JACOB HOFER, farmer, Cedar township, post-office, Solon; was born in Switzerland, August 12, 1829, and came to America in 1849, and went to Michigan, where he lived until 1856, when he came to Iowa and settled where he now resides; he now owns 270 acres of fine land. He was married May, 1853, to Elizabeth Meyer, a native of Germany; they have five children: Mary, Emil, Clara, Andrew and Flora.

MAHLON HOLLINGSWORTH, a farmer, residing in Scott township, in section 36, post-office, Downey, Muscatine county; was born February 24, 1822. His father was a millwright. Mr, Hollingsworth is a prominent member in the Highland Quaker church in Scott township; he settled in Johnson county in 1854. He was married March 2, 1843, to Miss Mary P. Whitacre. They have six children: Edward W., James M., Rachel A., wife of A. Mead, Charles M., Aquilla W., and Esther, wife of Joshua Secrest, living; Rebecca and Harriet are dead. He is a republican in politics; was formerly a whig; he has a fine farm with good buildings, amply supplied with water, and upon which he raises fine crops and plenty of all kinds of fruits.

JOHN J. HOLMES, the present popular and efficient mayor of Iowa City; was born Dec. 28, 1833, in Leesburg, Carrol county, Ohio. He was married Oct. 30, 1858, to Miss Sarah Bodley, of Newton, Iowa. They have three children: Maggie, Charles and Bertie. He settled in Iowa City in June, 1863. He is engaged in the marble business at No. 116, East College street. Junior member of the firm of J. W. Sterling & Co., a republican in politics, was alderman of the city for three years, and was elected mayor in April, 1882, a member of the A. O. U. W. of Iowa City and of the L. of H. of Iowa City, also of the American L. of H. He was living in Hannibal, Mo., when the war broke out and was a member of a company of Independent Scouts, and served under General Hulburt, on special service at Lexington, Mo., during which service he lost his health and was not able to continue in the service of his country. He settled in Iowa City in June, 1863, and has been prosperous in business and has grown popular with the people, as is evidenced by the fact that he was elected mayor on the republican ticket in April, 1882, over one of Iowa City's most successful and popular democrat mayors, and the people will not be inclined to "swap horses in the middle of the stream," but elect Mayor Holmes to a second term.

W. F. HONBERGER, farmer and stock raiser, post-office Morse; born in Indiana in 1858. At two years of age, moved with his parents to Marshall county, Iowa, and lived there until 1870, when he went to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and attended school there about four years; he then went to

O'Brien county, Iowa, and remained there until 1876, when he came to Graham township. January 1, 1880, he was married to Miss Eva C. Morse.

JACOB HORN, post-office, Western, farmer and stock-raiser; was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, Sept. 29, 1823. Son of John and Catharine Horn. Was raised on a farm until he was fifteen years old, when his parents died, after which he served an apprenticeship to the wagon and buggy making trade, with Samuel Otto, in Bedford. After working four years with him, he then worked for a time in Cumberland City, Maryland. March 13, 1845, he was married to Miss Mary E. Smith, daughter of Frederick and Mary Smith of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. To them were born nine children, seven are living: Joseph, W. S., in millinery business at Iowa City; Reuben S., Frederick F., William H., Stewart, Emma L., married to W. H. Cattrell, and Alice M. From 1845 to 1865 he followed his trade. In the spring of 1865 he came to Iowa and staid in Cedar County until the fall; he then came to this county and purchased 133 acres of land in section five, where he now resides. He afterwards bought of William Hall eighty acres in Linn county. Mr. Horn has followed farming ever since he has been in the State, until a few years ago, when the boys began to farm. He now superintends the farm and raises stock. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. His wife was born Nov. 29, 1826.

SAMUEL G. HANKE, a farmer, residing in West Lucas township; was born February 17, 1821, near Berlin, Prussia; came to America and landed in New York city, July 4, 1850; came to Iowa in 1855, and to Johnson county in 1867. He was married July 14, 1852, to Miss Fredickie Key; they have one son, William. They are members of the German Luthern Church of Iowa City. Democratic in politics; his son William is one of the trustees of Lucas township. They make a specialty of raising fine cattle; they have sold all their fine stock of Holstein cattle, and William contemplates a trip to Europe to secure and import the finest stock of cattle he can find.

JOSEPH H. HORRELL, farmer, post-office, Lone Tree; was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1837; at the age of ten he moved to Fayette county, Pa., where he remained until 1864, when he emigrated to Johnson county, Iowa, and settled in Fremont township, where he now owns 160 acres of land, a part of which he improved from raw prairie. He has held the office of township assessor, and now gives his attention to farming and raising stock. He was married November 24, 1861, to Miss Sarah A. Wood, a native of Fayette county, Pa. They have had eight children, five of whom are now living, viz: William E., Isaac N., James C., Anna L., and Walter W.; those dead are Phebe E., Mary F. and Joseph H. Mr. Horrell is a member of the A. O. U. W.,

of Riverside, also a member of the Christian Church. Politically he is democratic and an advocate of the temperance cause.

FRANK J. HORAK, a resident of Iowa City, and engaged in the practice of the law, with an office on the east side of Dubuque street; was born April 21, 1844, in Bohemia, Austria. Graduated from the law department of the State University, June 23, 1879. He was a faithful soldier in the Union army, enlisting in Company E, 46th Iowa Infantry, in May, 1864, and remained until the close of the war. He settled in Iowa City in October, 1880, having practiced law in Benton county one year, and it can be truthfully said that he is the only Bohemian attorney in Johnson county. He was married May 2, 1870, to Miss Katie Mosnat, of Belle Plaine, Iowa. They are blessed with three bright little children: Bertha Maude, Frank E., and Hugo Claude. Is a democrat in politics, and enjoys the confidence of his people. He is a member of the Legion of Honor in Iowa City. He was postmaster at Shueyville in 1865, to fill a vacancy. He came to America in August, 1854, landing in New York City. He came to Rock Island by railroad and then to Iowa City in a wagon. He accidently shot himself in his right elbow in October, 1870, while in the act of taking a gun out of the wagon, on his return from a hunting expedition.

SIMEON HOTZ, was born February 18, 1819, in Fuetzen, Baden, died in Iowa City Nov. 6, 1881. He came to America in the spring of 1850, and finally settled in Iowa City in 1857. He was married Dec. 26, 1852, to Miss Barbara Williams. They had seven children, five of whom are living: Mesdames Hugel, Staub, Graf and Misses Ella and Julia. He was a member of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City, as well as a member of the St. Joseph Society. He was a shoemaker by trade, and worked at his trade until he went in partnership with Louis Englert in the city brewery. In 1857 he began brewing on his own account, and finally built the Union brewery in 1868, and opened up that brewery in 1869, in partnership with his son-in-law, Mr. Geiger. In 1877 he was a victim of the railroad accident at Little Four Mile, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R., and was the last man rescued from the wreck after a confinement of seven hours. He was a soldier in Brentano's Army in the revolution of 1848 and he grounded arms in the platz of Carlsruhe in May, 1849, when Duke Leopold retreated and left his duchy to Brentano, and the national committee. Leopold returned in August of the same year in the van of the Prussian army, and the young patriot could no longer have a home in his native mountain land, and being exiled never more to return, he set his face toward the great liberty loving republic of America.

JACOB J. HOTZ, a resident of Iowa City; was born July 3, 1853, in New York City. Contractor and member of the firm of Shinn & Hotz; carpenters and builders of Iowa City. Their shop is on North Gilbert

street opposite 119; residence on North Gilbert street, No. 384. He was married Sept. 5, 1875, in Chicago, to Miss Delia Crawford, of that city. They have three children: Charles C., Frank W. and Guy J. He is a member of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City. He is a democrat in politics, and Sept. 30, 1882 received the democratic nomination for recorder of Johnson county. He has the contract for building the buildings for the Iowa City water works.

BENJAMIN M. HORNER, was born June 27, 1818, in Harrison county, Virginia; he moved to Ohio in the spring of 1837, and from there to Iowa in 1839. He engaged in farming for six years and then opened a wagon and carriage shop. He taught school during the winters of 1841 and 1842 in Madison township on the north bend; had about 20 scholars. He married Feb. 16, 1841, Miss Annie Wheatly, of Iowa City township. They had two children: Marcellus, killed during the war at Sabine Cross Roads, Louisiana, in company C, 28th Iowa Infantry; Carrie, the wife of Richard Wales, of Harveysburgh, Warren county, Ohio. His wife died January 21, 1846. He was married March 7, 1853, to Eliza Steele, of Iowa City, and she died Aug. 19, 1880. He was active in forming the first temperance organization called the Washingtonian, and delivered the first temperance lecture in Johnson county, at the residence of Dr. Jesse Bowsen, in the winter of 1840. He is a devoted member of the M. E. Church of Iowa City, and was the leader of the first M. E. Church class in Johnson county, at the Parrott Church in Scott township. He was formerly a whig, but now a republican in politics.

J. F. HOUSER, M. D., a resident of Iowa City, in the practice of medicine and surgery, office on the corner of Dubuque and Washington streets; was born February 2, 1837, in Switzerland; came to America in 1847, landed in New York. He served four years in the army; enlisted as a private in the First Wisconsin Battery, and was afterwards contract surgeon with the State of Wisconsin, and then became assistant surgeon United States Volunteers, and assigned to the First Wisconsin Battery; his vast experience in the army as surgeon qualifies him for the duties of that part of his profession much better than a limited experience over a disecting table in a medical college; he graduated from the Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, March, 1882. He was married in 1858 to Miss Rosa Smith, and this union is blessed with one daughter: Carrie E.; his wife died in 1860, and June 30, 1865, he was married to Miss Delia Carpenter, of Iowa, and this union is blessed with one daughter: Lillian A. He is a democrat in politics; a member of the Masonic society at West Branch, Iowa, also a member of the A. O. U. W., Legion of Honor, and United Order of Honor of Iowa City.

HON. THOMAS HUGHES. The subject of this sketch was born September 22, 1814, at Catawissa, Pennsylvania; died March 11, 1881, in

Iowa City. He came to Iowa in 1838 and to Iowa City in 1841, and was engaged in the printing business with General Van Amptworth; he was State Senator from Johnson county from 1846 to 1849; he was treasurer of Johnson county from 1855 to 1859. He was married September 15, 1841, to Miss Louisa King, of Dubuque, Iowa. They had four children: Delia, wife of James Gow, of Greenfield, Adair county, Iowa; Ellis G., living at Portland, Oregon; Annie G., living in Iowa City, with her mother, and Louisa E., principal of the Iowa City high school. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Iowa City; he was a member of I. O. O. F. societies of Iowa City. He was a soldier in the late civil war, as quartermaster of the 28th Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, commissioned August 15, 1862; was taken prisoner on the Red River expedition, and who held as such fourteen months at Fort Tyler, Texas. He was a republican in politics since 1856; he was city clerk of Iowa City for the year 1869–70–71–72–78–79–80, and was clerk when he died. His health was broken down and he was partially blind in one eye from suffering in a rebel prison. He received a paralytic stroke in 1865 and recovered from it, and had second a stroke in September, 1880, and partially recovered, and finally died of paralysis of the lungs. Mrs. Hughes fell and hurt herself Thanksgiving day, 1881, and is probably a cripple for life; she was born August 23, 1823, in the city of Baltimore, and came to Dubuque Iowa, in 1839.

WM. HUNT, a resident of Iowa City, and the owner and proprietor of Hunt's Hotel, on College street, south side numbers 18, 20, 22 and 24, near the Opera House; was born July 21, 1839, in Tipperary county, Ireland; came to America in 1854, and landed in New Orleans; came to and settled in Iowa City the same year. He is a butcher by trade. He was married August 19, 1866, to Miss Annie Boylan, of Iowa City. This union is blessed with four children: Mary J. B., John W. M., Maggie E., and Nettie C. The family are members of the St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City, A democrat in politics, and has been honored, with an office at the hands of his party; he served in the city council from the 3d ward in 1878–79. His hotel is well and favorably known, and the accommodations are good in every particular.

ADAM HUNTER (deceased), was born in 1796, in Ireland; came to America in 1815. He was married in 1823 to Miss Elizabeth Morrison, at Little York, Pennsylvania. He went into the mercantile business in 1823 in Baltimore, Maryland, and in 1827 moved to Youngstown, Ohio, where he lived until 1850, when he settled in Scott township, Johnson county, Iowa, where he lived twenty-six years, and whence he was buried in 1876. He had seven stalwart sons and four daughters. Andrew fell bravely defending his train and sleeps on a wild mountain side in Idaho. William died of wounds received during a federal cavalry charge in the late civil war. They have all grown to manhood and womanhood

excepting one child dying in infancy, completing the patriarchal family of twelve sons born to the union of Adam Hunter and Elizabeth Morrison. He fell asleep at the ripe age of eighty years, after leading a wise life, leaving an example reaching far into the acts of those who knew him.

POLLY HUDSON was born in Greenbriar county, Virginia, December 22, 1812. Her parents moved to Indiana, and from there to Illinois, in 1829, where she was married June 27th to Joseph Hudson. They had three children, two now living: Jane E., wife of Jacob S. Bowersox, and James R.; both reside in Shueyville. In 1851 they came to Iowa, and settled in this county, where Mr. Hudson died September 27, 1855. Mrs. Hudson survives him, and lives with her daughter in Shueyville. She did the first weaving of cloth and carpet in this township. From her was obtained some of the early history.

CHARLES HUBNER, blacksmith, residing at Tiffin; was born April 26, 1850, in Prussia; came to America, and settled in Iowa City in 1855, being only five years of age. He was married January 5, 1874, to Miss Katie Strub of Iowa City. They have two children, Fred and Lewis. He is independent in politics, and is a member of the Masonic society, and the I.O. O. F., Iowa City. He learned his trade with G. Kettlewell of Iowa City, and his business and work show that he learned it well. He does all kinds of job work, wagon and carriage work and repairs all kinds of agricultural implements. His shop is near the C., R. I. & P. railroad depot.

ROBERT HUTCHENSON. The subject of this sketch is the oldest resident citizen in Iowa City. Was born September 16th, 1814, at West Newton, eight miles west of Boston, in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. He settled in Iowa City July 17, 1839; he is a carpenter and joiner by trade; built the first Presbyterian Church in Iowa City, that contained the celebrated "Hummer Bell." He helped erect the first log house that was built in Iowa City. He went to California in the fall of 1849, and came back in 1852, about as rich as he went. He was married October 19, 1843, in Iowa City, to Miss Julia Maria Whetstone, of Cincinnati, Ohio. This union has been blessed with nine children living and three dead, those living are: Zelah W., married and living in Muscatine; Julia E., wife of P. M. Musser, a prominent attorney and banker at Muscatine; Charles J., a railroad engineer; Sophia W., Hannah J., Carrie W., S. Delia, Ada F. and Franklin Pierce. Those dead are: Laura C., wife of Jas. Clark of Des Moines; Willie and Robert. He is a member of the Masonic lodge of Iowa City. Is a republican in politics, and was the first marshal of Iowa City; held the office two years. He had the small-pox in February, 1864, and when he recovered from it, the sight of his left eye was affected, and in a few years he lost his sight in that eye, and then his right eye began growing dim, and finally lost his sight entirely.

GEORGE HUMMER, a resident of Iowa City, engaged in the wholesale grocery business. Was born May 5th, 1841, in Burlington, Iowa. He was married August 12, 1878, to Miss Helen Rider, of Iowa City. They were blessed with five children, four of them living: Mary L., Joseph E., George A., (dead), William J. and Leo. F. Mr. H. was formerly in the dry goods business in Iowa City until 1872, when he established the wholesale grocery house of Geo. Hummer & Co., Nos. 328, 330, 332, corner of Washington and Linn streets, main building 49x100 feet, built in 1880, at a cost of $75,000; it is one of the fine business houses in Iowa City, a two story brick with basement; and their business is increasing every year. Andrew Hummer, his father, built the first brewery in Iowa, and brewed the first beer in Burlington, in 1837; got his supplies from Cincinnati by boat. His father died in 1849, and his mother died in 1848. Mr. Hummer is a democrat in politics, and a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Iowa City; he is one of the Iowa City leading business men, and is building up a large wholesale business by his own exertions and energy. His father-in-law, Mr. Rider, is a partner in the firm.

MARTIN HUCEK, a farmer in Lincoln township, post-office, Lone Tree. Was born in 1843, in Austria; came to America in 1855, and went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and lived there one year, and then moved to Iowa City. He was married in 1860 to Miss Mary Groff. This union was blessed with the following children: John, born in 1861; Francis, born in 1863; Joseph, born in 1865; Mary, born 1867; Annie, born 1869, Frank, born 1871. He is a democrat in politics and voted against the prohibitory amendment; he was drafted in 1862 and sent a substitute.

HON. JOHN P. IRISH. Mr. Irish is an editor of wonderful ability, a politician with few superiors and a citizen worthy of all the warm friends that he can count by the thousands. His political life is a history of itself. He became editor of the Iowa City *State Press* in December, 1864, and continued owner and editor of the same until Sept. 6, 1882. A democrat in politics, always true to his party in season and out. He has held several offices of honor, profit and trust; was a member of the Iowa House of Representatives and was one of its efficient workers. If he had been a republican he would have occupied a prominent place in the history of the nation. He has the ability, the tact and energy to work himself to national fame. His many friends here in Johnson county picture for him a brilliant future and a lofty position in the history of the nation. He was married Nov. 3, 1875, to Miss Anna Fletcher. They have two bright little children. In 1882 he moved to California, and the evening before his departure the citizens of Iowa City gave him a public reception at the St. James Hotel, where he was presented with a fine gold watch and chain, and his wife with a fine clock, as a testimonial of the esteem in

which he was held by his many warm friends in Iowa City, both democratic and republican joining in making these presents.

AUGUST ISENSE, a resident of Iowa City, a merchant on Washington street and senior member of the firm of Isense & Cerny, clothiers; was born in March, 1819, in the Province of Brunswick. Came to America in 1846, landed in New Orleans; came to Iowa City in 1847. He worked on the State House in 1847 and 1848, then engaged as clerk in a grocery store and bought the store in 1860, and opened a clothing and gents' furnishing goods store in 1865. He was married in August, 1846, to Miss Dora Bethon of Brunswick. They have one child: Mary, the wife of Fred Rothweiler. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church of Iowa City. He is a democrat in politics, was township trustee in 1869, '80–'81, member of Tutonia, German Lodge, No. 129, I. O. O. F.

PETER JACOBS, a farmer residing in Sharon township, post-office, Bon Accord; was born July 4, 1828. He was married in October, 1869, to Miss Susan W. Blitz. He settled in Johnson county in 1866. He is independent in politics, never held any office, and is liberal in his religious views. He was a soldier in the late civil war, and served his country in company D, Ninth Wisconsin Volunteers for three years, and lost his health in the army.

JOHN W. JAYNE, farmer and fine stock raiser, post-office, Lone Tree; was born in Broom county, New York, October 28, 1819, and spent the first thirty-five years of his life in the north-east corner township of Pennsylvania, and followed farming and lumbering. In 1854 he moved to Iowa and settled in Muscatine county, near the Scott county line, and resided in that county until the spring of 1870. In 1861 he and his son Whittaker enlisted in Company B, 8th Iowa Regiment, and at the battle of Shiloh he was taken prisoner and was in the Tuscaloosa prison two months, where he lost his health; he was discharged July 1, 1862. The following fall he was elected clerk of the District Court for Johnson county, and held that office three terms, (six years), and was the first county officer ever elected the third term in that county. In the spring 1870 he moved to Fremont township, this county, where he owned a large tract of land, over 1200 acres, and in 1872, he laid out the town of Lone Tree. He is now a member of the board of supervisors of this county; he is a self and thoroughly educated man, and taught school two and a half years in Lone Tree, and owns a fine library of over 800 volumns, principally scientific works. He now owns 220 acres of land and is engaged, with his sons David and Henry, in breeding and raising thoroughbred Short-horns, and owns some of the finest blooded stock west of the Mississippi river. He was married September 25, 1841, to Miss Deborah Early; she dying August 25, 1842, leaving one boy, Whit-

taker. He was again married September, 1842, to Miss Catherine Gilliland, a native of New York. They have had five children, viz: David, Henry, William and Deborah, both deceased, and Sarah, married to Rev. A. C. Kelley. Mr. Jayne and family are members of the Baptist Church, and he is an active temperance worker.

JOHN E. JAYNE, born December 15, 1838; came to Johnson county, 1840; he is a bridge contractor and builder. His father entered 1,000 acres of land in Graham township. He was married July 3, 1866, to Miss Laura O. Bird, of Woodstock, Ills. They have three children: Howard W., Ella, Eben and Hayes. Republican in politics: member city council from fourth ward, 1878 and 1879; was in the army, Company D, 24th Iowa Regiment; member of the Congregational Church; member of the Legion of Honor of Iowa City. He is one of the enterprising citizens of Iowa City. He is the builder of the Jayne patent combination truss arch bridge. His shop is on Gilbert street. His bridges are being built in many counties in Iowa.

SYLVANUS JOHNSON, a farmer, residing in Lucas township, post-office, Iowa City; was born November 12, 1813, in New Haven county, Conn. Came to Iowa in 1837, and to Johnson county in the fall of 1839. He opened the first brick-yard and moulded the first brick in Iowa City, April 15, 1840, burned the first kiln in May, 1840, and the first brick building was a two-story brick, now occupied by O'Hanlan & Sons, boots and shoes. He was married, April 15, 1845, to Miss Emily Bradley, of New Haven, Conn. They have six children: Lawrence B., Theodore, Ella and Ellsworth, twins, Leora and Homer. He is a member of the Baptist Church of Iowa City. A democrat in politics; was vice-president of the national democratic convention, at Louisville, Kentucky, that nominated O'Conner and Black, in 1872. He was a member of the city council in 1855, and was justice of the peace of Lucas township one term. He met with an accident when but sixteen years of age that has crippled him for life, the result of a dislocation of the right hip-joint, followed by white swelling. He is a man of strong political convictions, and always free to express them. He was bitterly opposed to Greely's nomination, and could not see how any democrat with honest political convictions could vote for Horace Greely.

ROLLA JOHNSON, fruit-grower, Clear Creek township, post-office, Tiffin; was born in the town of Lenox, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, June 3, 1815; is the son of Ira and Cyntha Johnson. His parents moved to Oswego county, New York, when he was but three years old, where he was raised on a farm until eighteen years of age, when he went to Newark, Huron county, Ohio, and clerked in the store of Mr. Kimball for three years; he then went into partnership with S. Patrick, and continued until 1841; then went to Tiffin, Ohio, where he kept a store of his

own until 1849, when he came to Iowa, having come previously to look at the country. He first settled in Iowa City, though he bought land in Iowa county. In 1855 he sold his land to the Amana society, purchased property in Davenport, lived there one winter, and then purchased land in this county, where he now resides, on section 28, where he owns 140 acres of splendid land. In January, 1843, he was married to Miss Helen E. Morse, of Huron county, Ohio. Of this union there are four children living: Charles M., Ira, Frank W. and Emma V. His wife died January 26, 1869, and on the 10th of October, 1871, he was married to Miss Sarah S. Youman. Mr. Johnson is now engaged in fruit growing and bee culture. He is a member of the Baptist Church, a republican, and a temperance man in every sense of the term.

LAWRENCE B. JOHNSON, a resident of Iowa City, and engaged in the flour and feed business, on Dubuque street: was born July 19, 1847. He was married January 14, 1880, to Miss Flora Schaedler, of Iowa City. They have one child, a little boy. He was deputy sheriff of Johnson county under John Coldren. He is a member of the Legion of Honor, a member of the Baptist Church, and is a democrat in politics. He was a prominent candidate for sheriff in 1881; by force of circumstances over which he had no control the democratic leaders thought they would elect Mr. Coldren a third term, and that left Mr. Johnson free to engage in other business.

CHARLES JONES (deceased). The subject of this sketch was born in Ireland in 1800; came to America and settled in Iowa City in 1840, and worked on the capitol building. In 1843 he made a claim on section 2, township 78, near Edward R. Ricord's. He made the overland journey to California in 1850 with a team of oxen, and returned home by the Panama route in 1858, and remained four years, then returned to California, and lived there until 1864. He died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Furlong, in 1870, on Old Man's creek in York township. He was universally respected by all who knew him. Mr. Jones established a law of borrowing, and it was approved by Thomas Hansen, May 7, 1845. It was this: all property in their neighborhood should be considered public property, and people in their settlement must loan anything they had, and never carry back anything you borrow. A part of this settlement in which this law prevailed was on Old Man's creek in Washington township in Johnson county.

WILLIAM JAYNE, was born January 26, 1802 in Sussex county, New Jersey; died March 30, 1880. He came to Johnson county, Iowa, in 1840, and settled in Graham township, and secured 1100 acres of land. He was married September 4, 1824, to Miss Maria Perry. They have nine children, three sons and six daughters. Mr. Jayne's father was the Rev. Ebenezer Jayne, a Baptist clergyman and a lieutenant in the revo-

lutionary war. He was quite an able writer on religious topics, and some of his works are still preserved in the family. His father was William Jayne, also a Baptist clergyman, and was born in Bristol, England, in 1622, and fled from religious persecution to this country and settled in Long Island, New York, in 1682. There wer fourteen children in Ebenezer Jayne's family. William was the eleventh and the next younger than the late Dr. D. Jayne, of Philadelphia. Early in life William learned the trade of carpenter, and took several contracts on public works. He assisted in building the second railroad in the United States. He removed to the west in 1836, and had a contract in the construction of the Illinois Southern railroad. From Illinois he came to this county in 1840, settling on a farm near where he continued to live for twenty-five years, since which time he has lived in this city up to the day of his death. Mr. Jayne was a man of strong and sterling character, and of large intelligence. He was a great reader, a thorough student of history, and well informed on all general topics. In early days he was a whig, and immediately on its organization joined the free-soil party, and was one of the first organizers of that liberty-loving old party in this county.

JOSEPH KARBULKA, a farmer, residing in Monroe township, post-office Danforth; was born January 8, 1822, in Austria; came to America in 1864, landed in New York City, and the same year settled upon the farm upon which he now resides. He was married July 18, 1844, to Miss Theresa Novtuy. They have three children: John, Josephine and Anna. The family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a democrat in politics, and voted against the prohibitory constitutional amendment. He is a quiet, hard working, honest man, a trait characteristic of the Bohemian people.

JACOB KEIM, a resident of Iowa City, and the proprietor of the new Boston bakery, on Dubuque street; came to America in 1857, and to Iowa City in 1869. He was married in March, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Fisher, of Germany. They have five children: Jacob, Mary F., Frederick W., Peter and Margaret. He is a democrat in politics.

MICHAEL KELLEY, a farmer and resident of West Lucas township; post-office Iowa City; was born August 29, 1825, in Kings county, Ireland; came to America and landed in New York, April 1, 1852, and settled in Iowa, Aug. 17, 1856, and engaged in farming. He was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 15, 1856, to Miss Helen Maloy. They have no children.

AMOS KEELER, farmer, post-office Lone Tree; was born in Summerset county, Pa., June 10, 1840. When ten years of age he went to Ohio with his father, where he spent his early life until he was twenty-two years of age. He then emigrated to Johnson county, Iowa, in 1862,

where he has since resided, and now owns 120 acres of fine land, which he has improved from wild prairie. He was married Dec. 15, 1863, to Mrs. Catharine Henry, formerly Miss Swink. They have four children, viz: Mary J., Theodore, Amos, and Benjamin. Mr. Keeler and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

REV. FERGUS L. KENYON, the present minister of the Congregational Church of Iowa City; was born December 4, 1835, in the parish of Sobly, Wigton Shire, Scotland. He graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1859, and was tutor of Greek in that college for two and one-half years; studied theology at Princeton Seminary, and graduated in 1864. He was married in April, 1865, to Miss Hattie A. Squire, of Graften, Ohio. He had charge of a congregation in East Orange, New Jersey, and then in Elyria, Ohio, and labored in St. Joseph, Missouri, and in September, 1878, took charge of the Congregational Church in Iowa City.

FRANK S. KESSLER, farmer, post-office, Solon; was born in Muskinghum county, Ohio, March 3, 1846, and came to Iowa with his father, Fidel, in 1852; he has followed farming, and now owns 133 acres of well improved land. He was married September 14, 1872, to Mrs. Mary A. Stiles, nee Hoffman, a native of Germany. This union has been blessed with three children: Mary E., Harvey and Rolland R. Sabinas Stiles, Mrs. Kessler's first husband, was born in New York State, and was a son of Warner Stiles, who came to Johnson county in 1839, and married Mary A. Hoffman, November 23, 1854; he dying April 15, 1868, leaving five children: Laura A., now Mrs. Taylor; Sarah E., now Mrs. Corrigan; George L., Emma A., and Cora I.

FIDEL KESSLER, farmer, post-office, Solon; was born in Germany, March 26, 1818, and there learned the cabinet-maker trade, and emigrated to America in September, 1834, and lived in Muskinghum county, Ohio, until the fall of 1850, when he came to Iowa and settled in Big Grove township, where he has improved a farm of 125 acres. He was married February 25, 1845, to Mary Corus, a native of Ohio. This union has been blessed with eleven children: Frances and Nicholas F., (twins) Louisa C., William, Mary J., Edwin, Alice, Caroline, Mary, Charlie and Maggie, also twins. Mr. Kessler is a member of the Catholic Church.

GEORGE W. KETTLEWELL, a resident of Iowa City, a blacksmith doing business on East Washington street. Was born December 30, 1821, in Washington county, Pennsylvania; came to Iowa City September 5, 1856, and has been engaged at his trade since. He was married January 23, 1852, to Miss Hannah Jackson, of Warren, Ohio; she was born in Yorkshire, England. This union is blessed with six children: William A., Alice, Charles, George W., Eva., Eda, and an adopted daughter, Ida K. Haines, a sister's child, is a member of his family. He is a member of the M. E. Church of Iowa City; a member of the I. O. O.

F. societies of Iowa City, and among the oldest members of that order. He is a democrat in politics, and has held several offices of honor, profit and trust at the hands of his party; he has served as member of the school board of Iowa City, and in the city council, in 1863, as a member from the third ward.

PETER KETTLES, farmer, Washington township, post-office Frank Pierce. Was born in Germany, April 29, 1839; came to America in May, 1858; landed in New York City. Settled in Johnson county, Iowa, in June, 1858, and worked in Sharon township. He enlisted in the First Wisconsin Infantry for three months, April 16, 1861; and August 23, 1861, enlisted in the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and was discharged in November, 1865. He enlisted as a private, and was promoted from private along the grades of office from corporal to first lieutenant, in June 1863, holding all the non-commission officers' ranks. He was married March 19, 1867, to Miss Rebecca Oldacker. They have one child, Fredrick, born April 20th, 1868. Mr. Kettles is a republican in politics; has held the office of township clerk for two years, and has been re-elected.

ADAM KNIESE, a well-to-do farmer, residing in Scott county, post-office West Branch. Was born October 30, 1830, at Knehrohesser, Germany. He came to America in 1853; settled in Johnson county in 1868. He came here a poor man, and by economy and industry now owns 212 acres of land and is worth $10,000, and enjoys life. He is one of Scott township's successful farmers. He was married March 5, 1855, to Miss Katharine Hecke, of Germany. He is a democrat in politics, and voted against the prohibitory constitutional amendment; he is a member of the German Reformed Church.

JACOB KOENIG, a farmer residing in Liberty township, post-office, Bon Accord. Was born in Germany, August 24, 1834; came to America in 1855, and settled in Iowa City in 1858, and bought the farm upon which he now resides in 1862. He was married July 4, 1862, to Miss Mary Fisher, of Iowa City. They have seven children: Gotlieb, Fritz, John, George, Frank, Mary and Louisa. He is a democrat in politics, and voted against the amendment.

J. F. KOLER, publisher *Reaper*, Solon: was born in Austria, Nov. 7, 1856, and emigrated to America with his parents in 1862, and settled in Iowa City and commenced the printers trade in August, 1874, on the Iowa City *Republican;* in 1878 he went to Marengo for a period of two years, then to Council Bluffs. In April, 1880, he was married to Miss Hattie LeGrange, of Pleasant Valley township, Scott county, at Davenport; lived in Council Bluffs a short time, then went over to Omaha and worked in the *Herald* job rooms; in June, 1881, went to Des Moines and engaged with the *State Journal* Printing Company, from there to Reinbeck and dited t he Reinbeck *Times* in company with another man; as he did not

like the partnership, only remained there a few months. He then came to Solon and engaged in the publication of the Solon *Reaper*. The first number made its appearance July 28, 1882, just when there was a great demand for *Reapers*. The farmers now all have the *Reaper* once a week, sunshine or rain, cold or warm, throughout the year. The *Reaper* is well patronized and is a staying stone for the future in Solon.

PAUL A. KORAB, farmer and teacher, Jefferson towuship, post-office, Shueyville; was born on the 30th day of July, 1857, in Linn county, Iowa; is the son of Paul and Catharine Korab, who were born in Bohemia. In 1854 they left the old country for America, and landed in Iowa on the 10th day of August, and settled in Linn county, where they purchased land and resided until 1866, when he sold his land there and purchased 140 acres in this county in sections 9 and 16, where he lived up to his death, which occurred on February 3, 1879. He had two children: Josephine, married to Wesley Yanish, February 21, 1882, and Paul A., the subject of this sketch, who was raised on his father's farm, and now resides with his mother on the home place. He received his education at Western College, having attended four terms, aside from common schools; has taught five terms of school in his township, and is one of the present trustees. He is quite a young man, and has a promising future before him. There is at present an old gentleman living with him named Joseph Jacobetz, 82 years old, said to be the oldest man in the township.

ALEXANDER KOSER, farmer and stock dealer; is a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he was born Sept. 27, 1820, where he lived until 1848, he then went to Harrisburg, where he followed butchering and buying and selling stock until 1870, he then emigrated to Johnson county, and settled at Coralville, and now owns 470 acres of land and deals in stock. He has been married twice; first February 2, 1841, to Miss Hettie A. Atchley, she dying April 24, 1865; and the second time, June 15, 1869, to Mrs. Caroline Hart, her maiden name being Gould. There were seven children by the first marriage, viz: Mary, Elizabeth, Susan, Agnes, John, Charlie, and Dolly; and by the last marriage there are, Edward, Alexander, Carrie, Iowa, Minnie, Hayes, Filey and Manley. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and also of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN KRAUS, a resident of Iowa City; born May 7, 1829, in Williamsburg, New York; settled in Iowa City in 1865. He lived in Wilksbarre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, before he came to Johnson county, was engaged in farming, and farmed a while in this county, and now keeps the Sunny Side barber shop, on Iowa avenue, east of the post-office. He is a democrat in politics, and voted against the prohibitory constitutional amendment.

JACOB KRAMER, of Iowa City, in the boot and shoe business, No. 24, Dubuque street; was born Sept. 4, 1833, in Bavaria. Came to

America in 1852, landed in New York and settled in Iowa City in June, 1856. He learned the shoe maker's trade in Germany and has worked at his trade thirty-six years. He was married March 20, 1858, to Miss Scheilling of Iowa City. They have six children: Wilhelmina, wife of William Kue; John C., Emma E., wife of William Hauke; Christopher G., William F. and Jacob S. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. A member of the German Lodge No. 185, A. O. U. W.

EDWARD LANNING, a farmer residing in Lucas township, post-office, Iowa City; was born May 7, 1815, at Johnsonsburg, New Jersey, left there in 1835 and finally settled in Johnson county, in 1840. He was married January 14, 1844, to Miss Mary Johnson. They have had the following named children: Zoe, born 1847; Mollie Jane, born 1848, wife of Charles Fairall; Edward, born 1852; Harry, born 1854; Samuel, born 1856; Elizabeth, born, 1860; Orinda, born 1844, and died in 1860; John, born 1845, and died, James born in 1858, and died in 1861. He was one of the first aldermen of Iowa City.

F. H. LANE, farmer and grain buyer, post-office, Lone Tree; was born in Cedar county, Iowa, September 1, 1857, and is a son of William Lane, of West Liberty. He attended the Eastern Iowa College, and commenced teaching school in 1878, and taught three terms. In 1878 he in partnership with his brother, H. C. Lane, under the firm name of Lane Brothers, commenced buying and shipping grain and stock at Lone Tree, which they still follow and are doing a flourishing business, running the elevator there and buying all the grain at that point. He was married February 22, 1882, to Miss Sadie Jean, a native of Muscatine county.

H. C. LANE, live stock and grain dealer, post-office, Lone Tree; was born in Cedar county, Iowa, July 18, 1854, and is a son of W. S. Lane, of West Liberty. He attended the high school at West Liberty, also the Eastern Iowa Normal at Grandview and taught school six terms, teaching the high school of Nichols in the winter of 1877–78. In April, 1878, he came to Lone Tree and commenced the business he is now engaged in, in partnership with his brother, F. H. Lane, under the firm name of Lane Bros. They also own a farm of 160 acres near town; they are doing a flourishing business, and enjoy the respect of all who have had dealings with them; they also deal in farm machinery. H. C. was married May 18, 1881, to Miss Mary Tantlinger, a native of this county. They have one daughter: Bertha Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Lane are numbers of the M. E. Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

D. M. LANGDON, farmer, post-office, Solon; was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, March 21, 1844, and emigrated to Iowa with his parents, Luther and Sally Langdon, in February, 1855, and settled in Big Grove township, Johnson county. Here the subject of this sketch has since resided, and followed the occupation of a farmer and stock-raiser, and owns

188 acres of land. He was married January 28, 1868, to Miss M. A. Stream, a native of Licking county, Ohio, and came to this county in 1855. She is a daughter of Elias Stream, who died February 18, 1863. They have no children.

H. W. LATHROP, a farmer, fruit grower and stock raiser of Lucas township, post-office Iowa City; was born Oct. 28, 1819, in Hawley, Mass. His parents moved to and settled in New York State in 1821, and he settled in Iowa City, Johnson county, in May, 1847. Has held several offices of honor, profit and trust; has been a member of the city council, mayor of the city, county superintendent of public schools, a member of the board of regents and treasurer of the State University. He was married April, 1847, to Miss Mary Welton. They have had five children, three of whom are still living: Willard A., George Fred, Zeph Welton (deceased), Maggie A., wife of Frank F. Luse, married in December, 1879, and died of consumption four months after marriage, and Minnie E. Mr Lathrop was editor and one of the publishers of the Iowa City *Republican* during the years 1854 and 1855, and editor during a portion of the year 1858. He was for two years president of the State Horticultural Society, and is now one of its directors; he is now, and has been for several years, secretary of the Eastern Iowa Horticultural Society. In fruit growing, he makes a specialty of grapes and apples, and in stock raising of Short-horn cattle. Imp. Grand Duke of Kirklevington 2d, and Peri Sharon, are the bulls in use at the head of his herd.

HERMAN LAUFER, a resident of Iowa City, and doing business on College street; was born Sept. 12, 1839, at Hersfeld, Hesse Cassel, Germany. Came to America in October 1853, and landed in New York City, and came to Iowa in 1857, and finally settled in Iowa City in 1871, and opened a saddle and harness shop. He was married Nov. 26, 1871, to Miss Matilda Feasler, of Iowa City. They have two children, Frank and Olive. He is a republican in politics.

J. WALTER LEE, a resident of Iowa City, and junior partner in the firm of Hohenschup, Cree & Lee; was born January 29, 1842, in Green county, Ills. Came to Iowa City in 1844. He was married January 1, 1868, to Miss May Parvin, daughter of Prof. T. S. Parvin. They have four children: Roy P., Arthur P., died in September, 1878, Leslie P. and Walter P. He was a faithful soldier in company F., 22d regiment Iowa volunteer infantry, enlisted Aug. 26, 1862; promoted to quartermaster sergeant, Oct. 1, 1862, and served to the close of the war. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Iowa City, also a member of the Masonic bodies, A. O. U. W. and L. of H. of Iowa City. A republican in politics. He served in the city council two years, elected in 1876.

A. W. LEONARD, grocer and railroad agent, post-office, Lone Tree; was born in Mahoming county, Ohio, July 14, 1834, where he spent his

early life and got a common school education. At the age of sixteen he went to learn the carpenter and joiner trade, and worked for one man seven years, and in 1856 came to Fremont township, Johnson county, and bought forty acres of land and improved it, and afterward bought eighty acres more; this, at that time was Pleasant Valley township; he has since lived here, with the exception of three years he lived at West Liberty, from 1869 to '72, where he followed contracting. He then returned to this place, and in the fall of 1872 he commenced in the lumber and grocery business, and afterward added dry goods to his grocery stock, and in May, 1874, he began work for the B., C. R. & N. R. R., as their agent, at Lone Tree, which position he has since held; he also is express agent and buys grain and sells coal, and has been postmaster since the fall of 1876, and is now serving his third year as notary public. He was married March 12, 1857, to Miss Louisa A. Hazen; she dying August 20, 1874, he was again married May 6, 1875, to Miss Sarah F. Nelson, a native of Iowa. There were no children by first marriage, but three by the last, viz: Louisa May, born April 13, 1877; Jane Alma, born June 26, 1879, and Nona Belle, born May 21, 1881. Mr. Leonard and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

VICTOR BARTA LETOVSKY, a farmer and brewer, residing in Jefferson township, post-office, Shueyville; was born September 1, 1824, in Moravia, Europe; came to America January 1, 1854, and settled in Johnson county the same year, traveling from Racine, Wisconsin, to Jefferson township by wagon and team. He built the brewery where he now resides, on section 13 in Jefferson township, in 1862; he quit brewing when the revenue laws went into effect, and then he rented the brewery, and finally the business suspended in 1874. He was married in February, 1865, to Miss Josephine Makovsky; by this wife he had one child, now sixteen years of age, a boy; his wife died in October, 1874, and he was married again Jan. 24, 1875, to Miss Katharine Trunech. This union is blessed with three children: Bohumil, Victor B. and Justia. He is a democrat in politics, and voted against the prohibitory amendment. The capacity of his brewery is about eight barrels per day; things are out of repair and he never expects to start up the brewery again. He has a stone quarry on his land that has been open about twenty years; it is on a small stream that has its source in Shueyville, and it is commonly called "Skunk's Run." There are two fine springs near the brewery. He burned lime on his place in 1864; it is limestone rock, and evidences of coal are found in several places.

CHAS. LEWIS, a grain dealer in Iowa City, on Capitol street. Was born November 25, 1832, in Oneida county, New York; settled in Iowa in 1862. He engaged in the grain business in 1872; prior to that time was in the grocery with the firm of Lewis Bros.; he buys all kind of grain and seeds. He was married October 25, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth

Griffith, of Racine, Wisconsin. They have five children: Lillie E., Lydia H., Kittie M., Minnie and Roscoe E. He has held several public offices; was member of city council, member of school board, three terms of three years each; trustee of the township for five years. He is a republican in politics. In 1879 he shipped 98,541 bushels of grain; in 1880, 98,000 bushels; in 1881, 99,820 bushels; in 1882, 70,000 bushels. The crops of Johnson county were short in 1881 and 1882.

JOHN B. LETOVSKY, a resident of Iowa City, and one of the proprietors of the Bohemian paper, *Slovan Americky*. Was born December 26, 1821, in Moravia. He was married February 4, 1845, to Miss Jenny Mrakota, of Moravia. This union is blessed with seven living children: John B., Stojslav, Libby, Jenny, Bohumil, Miroslav and Stanislav. He came to America and landed in Boston, January 4, 1854, being eighty days at sea, most of the time in a storm. He went to Racine, Wisconsin, that winter, and in the spring took his family in an ox team and moved to Iowa; was fourteen days on the way to Cedar Rapids. He settled in Jefferson township in the fall of 1854, and farmed until 1859, when he went to Racine, Wisconsin, and started the *Slovan Amerikansky*, and edited and published that paper until 1861, when he was sent by the Russian government to Amour, where he was gone eighteen months, and returned in 1862; his mission being to make a report on the feasibility of settling the province with his nationality for agricultural purposes. He came to Iowa City in 1869, and in company with J. P. Pisha started the *Slovan Americky*, the only Bohemian paper published in Iowa. Three of his sons, J. M. B., B. B. and S. B., bought out Mr. Pisha's interest, and the paper is owned and published by John B. Letovsky & Sons, with John M. B. Letovsky as editor. Mr. B. is quite a good writer, and the paper is highly esteemed by the Bohemian people.

J. M. B. LETOVSKY, a resident of Iowa City, an editor and one of the proprietors of the *Slovan Americky*, a Bohemian paper, published in Iowa City, in the Bohemian language. Was born December 15, 1845, in Moravia; came to America with his parents and landed in Boston, January 1, 1853, thence to Racine, Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1853 came with his parents to Jefferson township, Johnson county, Iowa; and in 1859 went to Racine, and in 1869 he came to Iowa City, and worked upon the Bohemian paper started by his father and Joseph P. Pisha, and finally bought an interest in the paper that he had successfully edited. He was married August 30, 1869, to Miss Mary Lenoch, of Monroe twp. This union is blessed with one child living, John B. Mr. L. is a democrat in politics, and has always taken an active part in the welfare of his party, especially among his nationality. He has held several offices in the city; at present a member of the Iowa City school board, and a member of the city council for six years. His paper is one of the official organs of Johnson county, and the only Bohemian paper in the State of Iowa.

M. LEVY, a resident of Iowa City, and proprietor of the St. James restaurant; was born September 19, 1837, in Strausburg Alsace, France. He was married November 15, 1863, to Miss Pauline Jonas of Peufelt, Alsace, France. They have one child, Ferdinand, now a young man of promise. Mr. Levy came to America in 1871, was one of the unfortunate victims of the Chicago fire. He came to Iowa City after the fire and by the assistance of the Hon. M. Bloom, whose hand is always open as a melting day with charity, and a heart as warm as a mother's love with sympathy for suffering and afflicted humanity, he soon found employment and support for himself and family. He is a member of the German lodge of the I. O. O. F. of Iowa City, and of the German lodge A. O. U. W. of Iowa City. He has secured a host of good friends by his gentlemanly and courteous treatment of his patrons, and a better place for refreshments cannot be found in Iowa City.

AUGUST LENZ, a resident of Iowa City, a stone and brick mason; was born in Germany in 1824. He served six years in the German army, and then came to America, and settled in Johnson county, in Iowa City, in 1857, having lived five years in New Jersey and two years in Philadelphia. He was married in 1853 to Miss Caroline Haganbucker, a native of Baden, Germany. They have six children: Annie, Daniel, Sophia, August, Lizzie, and Carrie. He is a member of the German lodge No. 129, I. O. O. F., Iowa City; has been a member since 1853 in good standing. He speaks the English, German, and Bohemian languages. He has the contract for putting in the foundation for the stand pipe and reservoir for the water-works of Iowa City.

JOHN LENZ, a farmer and stock-raiser, Lincoln township, post-office, Lone Tree; was born in Germany May 24, 1844; came to America in 1857; landed in New York City; settled in Iowa in 1862. He was married in February, 1870, to Miss Katharine Frank of Muscatine county, Iowa. They have four boys and two girls: George, Peter, Fred Bernhardt, Mary, and Katharine. Mr. Lenz is a democrat in politics, and with his family attends the Lutheran Church at Lone Tree. He voted against the prohibitory constitutional amendment. He has held the office of road supervisor for a number of years.

ANTONE LINDER. The subject of this sketch was born Aug. 12, 1823, in Prussia; came to America, Oct. 14, 1849. Settled in Iowa City in 1852. He was married in 1852, in Iowa City, to Miss Catharine Hieder They have a family of the following children: Carl, born Sept. 21, 1855; Bertha, born Oct. 12, 1857; Mary, born Sept. 21, 1859; Willie, born Oct. 12, 1861; Albert, born Oct. 3, 1865; Katie, born Nov. 15, 1867; Emma, born April 27, 1869; Leo, born June 11, 1877, and died Feb. 29, 1882.

JOEL LIGHTNER, a resident of Iowa City and a dry goods merchant doing business on the corner of Clinton and Washington streets, first door

south of the Johnson County Savings Bank; was born Feb. 8, 1840, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He came to Iowa and settled in Iowa City, in 1866. His business house is one of the best in Iowa City for dry goods, notions, carpets, etc. He was married Oct. 12, 1869, to Miss Emma E. Johnson, daughter of Rolla Johnson of Tiffin, Iowa. They have one child, Maud. He was a soldier in the Federal army serving in a Pennsylvania regiment at the time when the Confederates attempted to live off of Pennsylvania. He is an independent in politics. A member of the Masonic fraternity and the A. O. U. W., of Iowa City. He is secretary of the Johnson County Agricultural Society, a member of the Board of Trade of Iowa City and a member of the Episcopal Church of Iowa City.

JACOB LININGER, minister of the Church of God. The subject of this sketch was born on the 26th day of February, 1817, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. His father, Conrad Lininger, died when Jacob was only three years old. At the age of fifteen he worked for his board and went to school three months, which was all the schooling he ever had. He then worked by the day and month until 1833, went to Mechanicsburg to learn blacksmithing; the smoke of the coal so affected him that he quit. Then went to his brother's and remained with him until the 28th day of March, 1835, when he was married to Miss Elizabeth Monismith of Cumberland county. To them were born eleven children, nine are still living: John, Sarah, Jacob, David, Samuel, Rebecca, Henry, Joseph and Martin. In 1840 he went to Blair county, and from then until 1849 he preached in that county, Huntington and Bedford. From there he came to Iowa and settled in Johnson county. When he arrived here he had thirty dollars all told, entered a piece of land, paid that much on it. That winter he made twelve thousand fence rails and stakes to pay balance. In 1853 he moved to his land. He was then given by the eldership of the Church of God, charge of seven counties, preaching eighteen times in three weeks. Followed his calling for a few years. And then went to farming and preaching as a local preacher. On the 11th day of May, 1879, his wife died. On the 26th day of February, 1880, he was again married to Mrs. Elizabeth Doner. After his marriage he sold his land to Jacob, Jr., and Joseph his sons. And he now resides in Penn township.

MARTIN E. LININGER, farmer, post-office, North Liberty; was born in this county July 17, 1855; is the son of Elder Jacob Lininger, and was raised on a farm. On the 11th day of October, 1877, he was married to Miss Susan J. Anderson, daughter of John A. Anderson, deceased, of this county. They have one child, Orville P., born October 25, 1881. He owns 120 acres of well improved land in section 15, and 18 acres of timber; he follows farming and stock-raising. Mr. Lininger is a member of the Church of God; is a republican in politics and voted for the amendment, and is a member of White Marble Lodge, No. 238, A. F. and A. M.

J. W. LOAN, farmer, living in Pleasant Valley, post-office, Iowa City; was born February 25, 1852, in the state of Michigan; came to Iowa City in 1855, and engaged in farming and has followed that occupation since. He was married September 22, 1872, to Miss Susie Brown, of Iowa City. They have three children: Berthie W., Lewie W., and Delia. Mr. Loan is a republican in politics and is a quiet and industrious citizen, highly respected by all who know him.

CHARLES M. LODGE, a resident of Iowa City; was born January 24, 1847, in New Lisbon, Ohio; came to Iowa in October, 1856, enlisted in May, 1862, in company K, 22d regiment Iowa volunteer infantry, as a drummer boy, and served during the war, was with his regiment in every engagement. He was married May 5, 1878, to Miss Angie V. Hill, of Iowa City; they have two children: Olive E. and Roland C. A republican in politics, was the republican candidate for county clerk in 1876 and 1878, but unsuccessful. He is now in the U. S. railway mail service.

PETER LONG, a farmer, residing in Penn township, post-office, North Liberty; was born January 15, 1820, in Blair county, Pennsylvania; settled in Johnson county in October, 1850, and bought the farm upon which he now resides. He was married in February 1845, to Miss Sarah Hopkins, of Blair county, Pennsylvania. They have five children: Margaret Jane, Mary Ann, Luther, Joseph, Emma F. Is a republican in politics; has held the offices of township trustee and member school board. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

SAMUEL LORD, a resident of Scott township, in section 17; post-office Iowa City; was born in Hancock county, Maine, September 1, 1826, and is by occupation a farmer and stock raiser. He went to California in 1850, and remained there about two years; he then returned to his native state, and engaged in the lumber business. In 1857 he went to the Province of New Brunswick, and was there engaged in the lumber business until 1860, when he returned to his native state and resided until he settled in this county in 1870; since that time he has been engaged in farming and stock raising. He was married in 1855 to Miss Emma Smith, of Maine. They have two children: Annie and Frank, the daughter graduated at the high school at Iowa City 1880.

CHAUNCEY F. LOVELACE, architect and builder, Iowa City; was born June 23, 1828, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He is of Welch origin; his ancesters immigrated to America early in the last century. At sixteen years of age he was apprenticed to Andrew Clyde a draughtsman and house builder of Cincinnati, and after three years, faithful serving, he immigrated to Iowa City and engaged at his trade. He has drawn the plans for many public buildings, including the New State University building; the Johnson county court house, the college for the blind at Vinton, etc. He was married in 1851, to Miss Sarah L. Clark of New Jersey. He is a

republican in politics. In 1862 he enlisted in the 22d Iowa Infantry and was made 1st lieutenant and assistent quartermaster, in which capacity he served until the fall of Vicksburg, when he resigned on account of sickness in his family. He re-enlisted in 1864, and was made commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain in the army of the Cumberland, head quarters at Nashville; he served until January, 1866, then returned to Iowa City. He is one of the stockholders and directors of the Johnson county Savings Bank.

ALEXANDER LOVE, farmer, post-office Iowa City; was born in Coshockton county, Ohio, July 8, 1848. Settled in Iowa City in June, 1854. Was married April 20, 1875, to Miss Mary Jane O'Neil. She was born in Providence, R. I., May 2, 1851, and came to Johnson county with her parents when about six years of age. They have two children, Annie Maud, born February 4, 1876, and Mabel, born December 16, 1878. Mr. Love lives on section 27. In politics he is a republican.

CHAS. A. LUCAS, a farmer and stock raiser, residing on section 33 Graham township; post-office address Oasis; was born in 1836, in Belgium, a son of John B. and Mary Lucas, of Lucas township. Came to America in July, 1859, and settled in Graham township. He was married in 1867, to Miss Mary Bowyer, daughter of Chas. and Mary Bowyer, of Loraine, France. They have four children, two boys and two girls. He was a faithful soldier in the late civil war, enlisting Aug. 16, 1862, and served until the close of the war. Dec. 16, 1862, he was commissioned 2d lieutenant company D, 24th regiment Iowa volunteer infantry; Sept. 5, 1864, promoted to 1st lieutenant, and Nov. 2, 1864, was made captain. He was not without experience in the military line. He served five years in the Belgiam army as sergeant major.

EDWARD K. LUCAS, a resident of Iowa City; was born Aug. 14, 1855, in Iowa City, son of the Hon. E. W. Lucas. He graduated from the law department of the State University of Iowa in the class of 1877, and began the practice of law in Iowa City in partnership with his brother Robert. He was secretary of the Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical Society in 1880 and 1881. He is a democrat in politics, and always takes an active part in the interests of the party. He is spoken of as a candidate for mayor of Iowa City for 1883, on the democratic ticket.

HON. E. W. LUCAS, a farmer and the present representative in the Iowa Legislature from Johnson county, and a son of Governor Lucas, first territorial Governor of Iowa; was born September 13, 1825, in Pike county, Ohio. He first came to Johnson county in 1840; he was married September 29, 1852, to Miss Phœbe A. Clark, at Des Moines, Iowa, a sister of the Hon. E. Clark, of Iowa City. This union is blessed with three children, living: Robert, Edward K., and Clark S. He was a soldier in the late civil war as Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment Iowa

Volunteer Infantry, commissioned October 30, 1861, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6, 1862, and was paroled from Libby prison, October 13, 1862; he entered the service again after he was exchanged, and resigned in 1863 to organize a cavalry regiment, but Iowa's quote of cavalry was full. He was postmaster of Iowa City for twenty-five months; appointed under Johnson administration in April, 1867, and was removed by U. S. Grant in May, 1869. A democrat in politics, and was elected a member of the legislature of Iowa from Johnson county, and served in the General Assembly of 1881–82. He was one of the original members of the first agricultural society of Johnson county, and was its president at one time; he takes a great deal of interest in fine stock; has now fifteen head of fine horses, forty-five or fifty head of fine Short-horn cattle. He has a fine orchard of about four hundred trees and all kinds of small fruits. He is a member of the Iowa State Improved Stock Breeders Association; he is a member of the Masonic bodies of Iowa City.

JUDGE Z. C. LUSE, of the Iowa City 'Bus Line; was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1826. A republican in politics. He was married March 9, 1852, to Miss Jane A. Henry, of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. He came to Iowa City in 1855, where he has made his home continually; he was appointed county judge in 1864, by a democratic board of supervisors to fill the vacancy occasioned by Judge Williams' resignation, to enter the army during the time he was county judge; the county recorder, who was also county treasurer, died, and the judge attended to the duties of both those office for quite a while, until his health failed; the judge enjoyed quite an extensive law practice; he was city solicitor during the same time he was county judge; he refused a nomination for judge from the hands of the Republican party, because of extensive office business. He became a Mason in 1858, and is a member of all the Masonic bodies in Iowa City in 1858 was elected Grand Junior Warden, was Grand Treasurer in 1864 of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and was elected Grand Master in 1877; he is Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Iowa, and the owner of a choice Masonic library of many years accumulation. In 1869 he made a trip to the Pacific coast; he returned much improved in health, and in 1873 he, and his son Frank engaged in raising fine stock; he was president of Iowa Improved Stock Breeders Association in 1881.

M. R. LUSE; was born November 8, 1835, in West Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania; settled in Johnson county, August 26, 1858, and engaged in the auction and commission business in Iowa City the same year. He was married May 29, 1861, to Miss Sada V. Mahana; they had two children: Miller M. and Ida, both dead; his wife is a daughter of Capt. B. Mahana, who raised the first company of infantry, called the Washington Guards, and tendered the service of his company to Gov.

Kirkwood. Mr. Luse was first lieutenant of that company; they did service at Fort Randall, Dakota territory; they left Iowa City November 1, 1861, and marched to Fort Randall. In 1862 he came to Iowa City, got his family and spent the summer at Fort Randall; the winter of 1863–64. Captain B. Mahana commanded Fort Peri with sixty-five men, and first Lieutenant M. R. Luse commanded Fort LeCrombie, with thirty-six men; he was mustered out of service November 30, 1864; he was in the Sully expedition to the Yellowstone. Mr. and Mrs. Luse are members of the M. E. Church of Iowa City, and is a member of the Masonic Lodges of Iowa City, the A. O. U. W., Iowa City Lodge, No. 4, and the Legion of Honor, and is a republican in politics.

STEPHEN LUSE, farmer, post-office, Oxford; was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1823, and remained there until 1851, and was engaged in farming. He then came to Iowa and staid a few months; then went to California, and lived on the Pacific coast twelve years, and was engaged in mining. He then returned to Oxford and purchased land and has since paid his attention to farming and raising stock, and now owns 600 acres of land. He was married November 7, 1878, to Margaret E. Kepford, a native of Pennsylvania, but came to Iowa when young. She is a daughter of John Kepford of North Bend. They have two children, viz: Ralph K. and Clara V.

CHRISTOPHER LUTHER, blacksmith, Oxford, Iowa; was born in Germany, October 5, 1849; at the age of seven came to America with his parents, Christopher, Sr., and Frances, and settled in Iowa City, where they remained sixteen years. At the age of fifteen he commenced the blacksmith trade, which he has since followed, and worked in Iowa City until 1872, when he came to Oxford and started a shop, and is doing a good business; has about $1,600 invested. He was elected member of the town council in the spring of 1881, and re-elected in 1882, also member of school board. He was married October 4, 1873, to Ellen Curtis, a native of New York, and have three children living.

J. H. LUTZ, farmer, post-office, Lone Tree; was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1828. He spent his early life in Pennsylvania, and in 1855 emigrated to Illinois with his father, and lived near Galesburg, until 1859, when he came to Johnson county and settled in section 22, Fremont township, where he now lives, this then being a wild prairie. He improved his farm, and now owns 285 acres of fine land and has good buildings and a very pleasant home. He was married May 27, 1848, to Miss Martha J. Latta, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania. They had eleven children, ten still living, viz: Allien, now Mrs. Benjamin F. Owen; Mary A., Joseph J., Kate, James H., Cora, Rachel, Charles, Frank, and Ella Belle; and John H., deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lutz are members of the Reform Church. Mr. Lutz commenced poor,

and has by industry and economy accumulated quite a handsome estate and has a very pleasant family.

CAPTAIN BRADLEY MAHANA, was born March 1, 1806, in Hopwood, Fayette county, Pennsylvania; died September 11, 1874, in Iowa City. He was married September 1, 1827, to Miss Catharine Seals, of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. This union was blessed with the following named children: Amanda M., wife of John D. Patterson of Greene county, Pennsylvania; John O., a dry goods merchant, and President Western Mutual Aid Association at Des Moines, Iowa; James S., a merchant in Iowa City; Harriet, a young lady who died at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania; Sada V., wife of M. R. Luse, boot and shoe merchant of Iowa City; Richard, who lives in Beatrice, Nebraska; William D., who lives in Davenport, Iowa, an express messenger on the C. R. I. & P. R. R.; Bradley B., a merchant, living in Iowa City, and partner with James in the paint store; Frank, a painter living in Iowa City; Kittie, age fifteen, who died in Iowa City. Captain M. resided in Waynsburg, Pennsylvania, from 1827 to 1855, and settled in Iowa City in April, 1855. He was a democrat in politics. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Iowa City; he was fond of military life; he was commissioned Captain of the Washington Blues, and attached to the Highland Brigade of Pennsylvania, by Gov. D. R. Porter in 1842. He was again commissioned in 1849, by Gov. W. F. Johnson, and again by Gov. Bigelow, in 1854. He was brigade inspector of the State of Pennsylyvania fourteen yerrs. His long military service under the militia organization of Pensylvania, qualified him with the tact, skill and military experience needed in his duties in the late civil war. When the war for the preservation of the Union was necessary, he was among the first to offer his sword and service in defence of the Federal union and the stars and stripes. He was Captain of a volunteer company in Iowa City. His services were accepted by the Governor and he marched to the front under the 75,000 call, and was in company B, first regiment of Iowa volunteer infantry. At the expiration of that enlistment, he came back to Iowa City and raised another company, and was elected its captain; and was assigned to company B, fourteenth regiment Iowa volunteer infantry; then became company B, forty-first infantry; and May 14, 1863, was transferred to and became company L, seventh regiment Iowa volunteer cavalry; and was discharged Nov. 30, 1864. He enjoyed the confidence of his men and was highly respected by his brother officers. He was a Mason for thirty-five years and held many offices of honor, profit and trust in the order, and his funeral was conducted by that benevolent body with the usual ceremony in a very satisfactory manner, characteristic of that brotherhood. His last sickness began Aug. 31, 1874, and his last words were, "All is well." And so it was with the brave old soldier who had lived an exemplary chris-

tian life, full of good deeds woven with acts of sympathetic kindness, in all parts he played on the stage of human action.

MATHEW MAHER, a resident of Iowa City, doing business at No. 12 North Clinton street, of plumbing, gas and steam fitting; was born Feb. 14, 1827, in Tipperary, Ireland. Came to Americain April, 1849, and to Iowa City in 1865. He was married Feb. 14, 1849, to Miss Anna Phillipp, of Sheffield, England. They have seven children, five of whom are living: Mary, wife of Henry Sullivan; Sarah A., wife of William Murphy of Iowa City; Joseph, Mathew and Margaret. The family are members of the St. Patrick Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City. He is a republican in politics.

DENNIS MAHONEY, farmer section fourteen, post-office Oxford; was born in Ireland, March 12, 1848, and came to America when two years of age with his parents, John and Margaret Mahoney, and came to Johnson county in 1859. He owns 120 acres of land, pays his attention to farming and raising stock. He was married March 10, 1870, to Mary Berry, a native of New York; they have five children: Nellie, Joseph, Dennis, James and Margaret. Mr. Mahoney is at present one of the township trustees and in faith is a Catholic.

THOMAS H. MADISON, a resident of Iowa City, was born December 3, 1858, in Kane county, Illinois; came to Iowa City in 1880, and was clerk at the Palace Hotel until June 1, 1882, when he opened up business for himself at the Central House, near the depot of the C., R., I. & P. R. R., where he keeps constantly on hand refreshments of the best grade. He is a member of the U. O. of H. of Iowa City. He is independent in politics.

SAMUEL W. MAGILL, a resident of Iowa City, on Dubuque street; was born March 25, 1805, in Baltimore, Maryland. He came to Iowa City in 1847 and engaged in the merchant tailoring business. He was married February 23, 1826, to Miss Percilla Beall, of Cumberland, Maryland. They have four living children: William C., born October 18, 1832, married and living in Cedar Rapids; John S., born March 15, 1837; Marion M., born March 10, 1840; Samuel T., born September 3, 1842; Mary L., wife of Wesley Morsman, born March 30, 1845, and living at Clarinda, Iowa. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Iowa City, and his wife is a member of the same church, with which they have been connected as devout and faithful members for sixty years. They have lived together fifty-six years in peaceful wedded bliss. He is a member of No. 6, I. O. O. F., Iowa City. A greenbacker in politics, formerly a democrat, but always in favor of the Federal union, a democratic form of government, and a full republican representation on the part of the people. He is a poet of no ordinary ability and very sarcastic in his burlesque powers. His poem on the origin and growth of Oddfel-

lowship is worthy of notice. He has filled the offices of township trustee and clerk, and was a member of the city council and served on the school board in 1854.

JAMES MALLOY, a farmer, resides in Hardin township, section 35; was born in November, 1830, in Ireland; came to America in 1853, and to Johnson county in 1856; settled in Hardin township in 1858. He was married in July, 1860, to Miss Mary Rooney, of Hardin township. They have five children: Fannie, James, Maggie, Mary S. and Katie. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church at Windham. Is democratic in politics. He has a well stocked farm of 331 acres; well improved; hogs and corn are his specialties.

WILLIAM E. MARVIN, farmer, Oxford; was born in this township December 2, 1840, and was the first white child born in what is now Oxford township, his parents, Charles and Eliza Marvin coming here April 10, 1830, from Richland county, Ohio, and staked out their claim in section 24. Here the subject of our sketch was raised, and endured all the hardships of pioneer life, and consequently had not the advantages of a good school. He was married March 25, 1862, to Caroline C. Saxton, daughter of John Saxton, who came to Johnson county, in 1853. He followed farming until 1867, when he sold dry-goods and groceries where he now lives, and the following year opened up a general stock of dry-goods and groceries in Oxford in partnership with Joseph Douglass, being the first store in Oxford. He continued in business until 1876. He then sold out to Mr. Miffet, but still continued as postmaster until January, 1880. Since then he has paid his attention to farming, and now owns 368 acres of land and has a fine farm residence. They have seven children, viz: Joel B., Theodore C., Josie L., William E., Cora M., Clark W., and Daniel He is a member of Canopy Lodge, No. 290, A. F. & A. M. at Oxford.

GEORGE L. MASTON, a farmer residing in Oxford township, post-office, Oxford; was born June 15, 1853, at Saratoga Springs, New York. Came to Iowa City, 1856, remained there four months and then moved to Coralville, where he lived five years; after a short time he settled in Oxford township, where he has made his home ever since. His father is living, aged sixty-four, and his mother aged forty-five, both residing in Oxford township. He has a brother named Charles, aged twenty-four; a sister Marguretta C. that died July 20, 1880, age three years and four months; and Elizabeth V. died in 1881, age eighteen years and nine months.

GEORGE. D. MATHEWSON, creamery and egg shipping establishment at Morse; was born in Berlin, Connecticut, in 1853. He left there when two years old with his parents and went to Oxford, Henry county, Illinois, and remained there seven years, when they moved to Winnebago county, Illinois. Remained there until 1870, when he came to Central

City, Linn county, Iowa, and in 1874 entered Western College and graduated there in 1881. Prior to his graduation he was elected principal of Coal Valley graded school—this was in 1879. He was principal one year and then went to Moline, Illinois, where he studied law with Messrs Browning & Entrikin. He was admitted to the barin Davenport in Feb., 1881, and in March, 1881, came to Morse, Graham township, and started with his brother in the creamery business. He is a member of the United Brethren Church.

L. A. McCONNELL, a resident of Iowa City and a son of Joseph McConnell, deceased. His father came to Iowa City, in 1856, is of Irish Quaker ancestry, who founded a home in old Virginia and afterwards in Ohio, and then back to Pennsylvania, where Joseph was born and learned the trade of miller. He was married in 1844 to Miss Edith Rogers, of Chester county, Pennsylvania. They have five children, three were taken away in close succession by scarlet fever and the family was narrowed to a widow and two stout sons to bear the sorrow that came to the household by the death of Joseph McConnell. The shadows of sorrow was borne with patience and faith, peculiar to the good old Quaker blood. Joseph McConnell was active in his business and was always found identified with all public improvements and enterprises, a faithful christian, an honest and upright citizen, was respected by all who knew him. He was an unwavering friend, a wise father and a kind husband. The widow and two sons entered the heritage of a good name and a blameless life upon the death of Mr. McC. L. A. McConnell has for a long time been connected with the B. C. R. & N. R. R., and has secured many warm friends by his gentlemanly conduct in all business transactions.

JEREMIAH McCARTHY, farmer, post-office, Lone Tree: was born in County Cork, Ireland, July 21, 1829, and in 1848 came to America, and lived in New York State a few years, and came to Johnson county the spring of 1856, and lived in Iowa City for a number of years, and in 1874 bought 170 acres of land in Fremont township, where he now lives. He was married May, 1852, to Mary McNamara, also a native of Ireland, county Clare; she dying April 7, 1872, leaving nine children: Jeremiah, now in Dakota; Katherine, Charles, Mary A., Dennis, John, Margaret E., Daniel and Hannora.

D. E. McCLELLAN, merchant and postmaster, at Oasis; born in Niagara county, New York; went to Michigan in 1836, and was married in 1859 to Miss Cornelia P. Hannon, of Michigan; while living there had one daughter; came from there to Johnson county, Iowa, in 1865, and settled in Scott township; moved to West Branch and lived there until 1878, when he moved to Oasis and started in the general mercantile business; he was appointed postmaster at Oasis in 1878, by President Hayes.

H. B. McCULLOUGH, railroad agent, River Junction; was born in Tuscararas county, Ohio, August 29, 1837, and when he was five years of agehis parents, Samuel and Sarah, emigrated to Iowa City, where he spent his early life and attended the State University, the first term. In 1859 he went to Buchanan county, where he lived thirteen years, with the exception of 1864, he spent in Colorado; he then went to Ohio and was timekeeper in the railroad shops at Dennison, and in 1873 he came to River Junction and took the position of railroad agent, where he still remains. He owns a farm of 160 acres in Adams county, this State; after coming to the Junction he owned a store, which was burned in 1874, losing about $1,500 thereby. He was married November 28, 1862, to Miss Rose McElwain, a native of this county, daughter of A. T. McElwain, one of the early settlers, having come to this county in 1838. This union has been blessed with four children: Willie, Aggie T., Ora Belle, and Jessie V. Mr. McCnllough is a member of the A. F. and A. M., at River Side, No. 259; also of the A. O. U. W. 105, at same place.

CHARLES W. McCUNE, farmer and stock raiser, post-office Solon; was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1824, and in 1833 removed to Summit county, Ohio, and to Iowa in 1841, and settled in Big Grove township, where he took a claim and has since resided. In 1850 he went to California, and returned in 1851. He then commenced buying and shipping stock and was the largest shipper in the county for some years. In 1876 he bought some fine imported Short-horns, and since then has been breeding and raising fine stock. In 1876 he was elected to the legislature, and served one term. In January, 1882, he was appointed agent of the land department by Secretary Kirkwood, and assigned to Minnesota and remained there four months, when he resigned. He was married July 5, 1846, to Miss Phœbe L. Sutliff, of Trumbull county, Ohio. They have nine children, viz: Austin S., Helen, now Mrs. M. S. Shircliff, Emily, now Mrs. Hickox, Harvey S., Ann, now Mrs. Coats, Mamie, William, Charles and Leonard.

JOHN P. McCUNE, farmer and stock breeder, Cedar township, post-office Solon; was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1819, and spent his boyhood there until he was seventeen, when he emigrated to Ohio with his parents, William and Sally McCune, both natives of Vermont, and settled in Summit county. There the subject of our sketch lived until 1839, when he took a trip down the Mississippi river, and finally came to Iowa, and settled in Johnson county in March, 1840, and took a claim in Big Grove township, and moved to Cedar township in 1851, where he now owns 765 acres of fine land. He has a fine stone residence and pays considerable attention to breeding and raising fine stock. He was married Nov. 28, 1844, to Electa R. Sutliff, a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, and a daughter of Allen C. and Nancy Sutliff, who came to Cedar township in December, 1838. They have twelve children, seven

now living, viz: Harriet, now married to L. Clark, Tully S., Dora, now married to Geo. Hagea, William J., Edith B., now Mrs. M. Umdenstock, Helen E. and Nancy M.

HUGH McCREERY, lumber dealer, Oxford, Iowa; was born in Ireland, June 4, 1831. At the age of eighteen he came to America and first settled in Muskingham county, Ohio, where he lived about two years, and came to Johnson county in 1852, and engaged in farming. He moved to Oxford in 1876, and engaged with J. W. Wilson in the lumber trade; Wilson selling out the spring of 1881, the business is now conducted by McCreery & O'Brien. He was married April 29, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth E. O'Brien, a native of Monroe county, Indiana. They have six children living, viz: James P., John R., Martha I., Elmira R., Robert G. and David B.; and three dead. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the M. E. Church.

E. McDONNELL, farmer and stock-raiser, Solon; was born in Ireland, March 31, 1824, and emigrated to America in 1845, and settled on the farm he now lives on, and where he owns 160 acres, all well improved, which he has made himself; he now raises considerable stock. He was married October 28, 1860, to Martha Moran, a native of Lorain county, Ohio; she dying May 20, 1875, leaving six children: Mary M., Helen E., Willie R., Amelia, Cecelia A. and Augusta J., now deceased. Mr. McDonnell was one of the original members of the Catholic Church in Solon, and one of the building committee in erecting the new brick church, and also treasurer of the building fund.

MICHAEL McINNERY, a merchant doing business on Washington street, in Iowa City; was born February 29, 1824; came to America and landed in Boston in 1845. He was married in 1857 to Miss Mary Dohney of Iowa City; settled in Iowa City in 1854, and engaged in mercantile business. His family consists of the following children: Eliza, Frank J., Thomas J., George and Ella, living; John and Mary A., are dead; his wife died September 10, 1882, of consumption. He was a soldier in the Federal army in the Mexican war in the ordnance department, and was wounded at the battle of Chepultepec and Mexico. He enlisted in Augusta, Maine, and served five years. He is a member of the St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, and is independent in politics.

JAMES MAGRUDER, farmer, post-office, River Junction. Our work would be incomplete without the sketch of James Magruder, the oldest settler now living in Fremont township. He was born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, April 19, 1818, where he spent his boyhood days, and at the age of eighteen he went to St. Joseph county, Indiana, where he spent nearly three years, and worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1838 he came to Johnson county and settled in what is now Fremont township, with David Sweet and William Kelso. He was married November 15, 1839, to Ruth

Stover, a native of Wayne county, Indiana, and daughter of Joseph and Easter Stover; since their marriage they have lived on the land Mr. Magruder first entered from the government, and now owns 160 acres of land; he has always raised considerable stock, and has taken many first premiums at our fairs on horses and other stock. He has been a member of the county agricultural society for years, and has never missed an election except the one of June 27th, when he was sick. He has four children living, viz.: John W., George M., James M. and Martha J., now Mrs. Nelson. He still holds his membership with the Universalist Church.

GEORGE MAGRUDER, farmer, post-office, River Junction; was born in this township, June 5, 1845, and is a son of James and Ruth Magruder who came here the spring of 1839. The subject of our sketch has always lived and followed the occupation of a farmer, getting only a common school education. He now owns 140 acres of land. He was married Jan. 2, 1872, to Miss Annie Shepherd, a native of Indiana. They have three children, only one now living: Elma, born Nov. 30, 1873.

ARTHUR MEDOWELL, the present competent, efficient and honest republican auditor of Johnson county, Iowa; was born July 10, 1842, in Ashland county, Ohio, settled in Johnson county, in October, 1842. He was married Nov. 27, 1878, to Miss Mollie A. Hall of Johnson county, Iowa. They have one child named Harry, born June 25, 1880, a dear little fellow, the mirth and joy of their domestic circle. He was educated in Iowa City, and took a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's College in Chicago, Illinois; graduated in the spring of 1862. He fought and bled for his country in company D, forty-fourth Iowa regiment. The republican party placed him upon their ticket and he was elected for auditor by the good round majority of 192. At that election 5,040 votes were cast, 2,616 for Medowell and 2,424 for Carl Vogt. He was elected in 1881 by forty-three majority over George Koonts; the vote was much less this year than in 1879—the vote in 1881, being for governor, 4,337, for auditor, 4,336; the republican governor got 1,918 votes, while Mr. Medowell, the republican candidate for county auditor, got 2,121, being 291 votes ahead of his ticket. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows societies of Iowa City. He is the only republican that ever carried Big Grove and Cedar township, for a county office. His father beat him in Cedar only, taken all the votes in 1847, while Arthur was content with a good round majority when he ran for office. Previous to his election as auditor of Johnson county, was engaged in the drug business at Solon.

HENRY MEDOWELL, a citizen and resident of Iowa City, and the father of Arthur Medowell, the present auditor of Johnson county; was born June 7, 1811, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; moved to Ash-

land county, Ohio, in 1820. He was married June 15, 1837, to Miss Margaret Hayden, of Ashland county, Ohio; he came to Johnson county, Iowa, and settled in what is now called Big Grove township, October, 1842, on section 26. They were blessed with two chilldren: Sarah E., born February 28, 1839, and was married to Charles A. Myers; they were blessed with two children: Mabel and Grace; she died in March, 1878. Arthur Medowell was born July 10, 1842, in Ashland county, Ohio. Mr. Medowell's wife died in the spring of 1882, and he makes his home with his only son. He was elected member of the county board of commissioner in August, 1847, and served three years; he was the only man that ever carried Big Grove and Cedar townships, as a candidate in opposition to the regular democratic candidate; he got every vote (seventeen in number) cast in Cedar township as against his opponent, Abner Arrow Smith; he was a candidate against Gilman Fulsom for the Legislature the first time Fulsom ran, and was defeated as a republican. He is still an ardent republican; he held the office of township clerk and trustee alternately for sixteen years.

FRANCIS X. MELLECKER, post-office, Oxford, was born in Ross county, Ohio, June 7, 1846. When he was quite young his parents moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where they lived ten years, when they moved to Johnson county, where the subject of our sketch has since resided, and has lived in Oxford five years. He was married November 3, 1875, to Lillie Adelsiam, a native of this State and county. They have three children.

MATTHIAS MEYER, farmer, post-office, Solon; was born in Bavaria October 16, 1819, and lived there until 1853, when he came to America, and in the fall of 1854 came to Iowa City, where he worked several months; he then came to Big Grove township, and worked for the farmers, and in 1865 he bought 200 acres of land, where he now resides. He made the most of the brick for the Catholic Church in Solon; he has made all the improvements on his farm, buying it when raw prairie. He was married March 7, 1845, to Catherine Baker, also of Bavaria. This union has been blessed with seven children, viz: John, Joseph, Elizabeth, Jacob, Annie, Katie and Rosa. Mr. Meyer and family are devout Catholics.

ANTONE MERLINE, a resident of Iowa City; born February 15, 1831, in Germany; came to America in 1849; lived in Steuben county, New York, six years, then came and settled in Iowa City in 1855. He was married in New York State in 1854 to Lousia Coblen. They have been blessed with three children: Vincent, Frank and Louisa. Mr. Merline has been on the detective force for sixteen years. In 1864, while he was working in Lewis' building on Washington street, the scoffold broke and threw him with three others to the ground, a distance of thirty-two feet, and by this accident he was so badly injured that he did no work for two years.

JOSEPH MICHAEL, a farmer and stock raiser, residing in Newport township, post-office address, Iowa City; was born September 29, 1825, in Bavaria; came to America in 1858; landed in New York City, and came direct to Johnson county. He has lived twenty years on section 12, in Newport township. He was married in 1859 to Miss Margaret Doll, of Bavaria. They have eleven children: Nicholas Nathan, Frank Joseph, Flora S., Charlotte, Henry Carl, Peter, Margaret, John W, Henry Otto, Joseph, and Frederick. They are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a democrat in politics. He has a fine farm and orchard.

VALENTINE MILLER, proprietor of Coral Mills, Coralville; is a native of Bavaria, where he was born July 12, 1836, and emigrated to America in 1855; stopped a few months in Rochester, New York, and came to Iowa City in August of same year, and worked for Clarke & Kirkwood nine years. He then went to Marshalltown and bought a mill, which he run six years. He then sold out and returned to Coralville, and bought the old mill, which was burned in 1872. He then, in company with William Kirkwood, built the Coral Mills, of which he is now the owner of a three-fourths interest. He was married July 27, 1863, to Minna Zeisler, a native of Germany. They have six children: William, Ida, Laura, Jennie, Freddie, and May. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the I. O. O. F.

A. J. MILLER, hardware merchant, Oxford, Iowa; was born in West moreland county, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1830, where he spent his early life. He attended Mt. Pleasant College, where he graduated in 1849. He then resided at home until 1854, when he came to Iowa City, and engaged in the real-estate and stock business with good success, until July 8, 1861, when he enlisted as first lieutenant of company G, Sixth Iowa Infantry, and served in the 15th corps until October 26, 1864. From the capture of Vicksburg he served as captain until he was mustered out He then went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania one year, then returned to this county and farmed until the fall of 1875, when he came to Oxford, and engaged in the hardware and agricultural business. He was a charter member of White Marble lodge, No. 238, A. F. & A. M., and at present treasurer of Canopy Lodge, No. 290, at Oxford, also a leading member of Palestine Commandery, No. 2, at Iowa City, and has filled several township offices, and is one of Oxford's best and most social citizens. He was married August 23, 1865, to Miss Louisa McColin of Baltimore, Maryland, and have four children living. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are both consistent members of the Methodist Church.

AARON P. MILLER, farmer, Monroe township, post-office, Western Linn county, Iowa; was born in Stark county, Illinois, August 8, 1846. Is the son of John and Mary A. Miller; his father is eighty-two years old. When Aaron was seven years old, his parents came to Iowa, and first set-

tled near Iowa City; they sold their farm of 160 acres there and went to Buchanan county, lived there seventeen years; in 1869 they purchased 190 acres of land in this county in section 12, where Aaron now resides. About this time he went to Colorado, and there on the 13th of February. he was married to Miss Nellie Foote. To them were born two children: Mary C. and John P. He then returned to Iowa on account of wife's health, where she died on the 8th of October, 1880. He went again to Colorado, and married Miss Florence Kershner, formerly of Buchanan county, Iowa, July 22, 1881; he then returned to Iowa, and since that time has followed farming and stock-raising. Mr. Miller is a member of the I. O. O. F.; has filled the office of clerk, assessor and justice of the peace, and is now the nominee for justice of the peace. He attended Western College and taught three terms of school in his district.

JOHN B. MILLER, a resident of Iowa City, a tinsmith by trade; was born April 22, 1839, in Bavaria, Germany; came to America in 1839, landed in Baltimore, Maryland, and settled in Iowa City in July, 1855. He was married November 9, 1857, to Miss Josephine Rabas, of Iowa City. This union is blessed with three children: John W., William H., and Lotta. Member of the Masonic societies of Iowa City, and the Legion of Honor. He has served ten years in the fire department, and is on the rolls as a life member. Retired from business in 1872. A democrat in politics.

JOSEPH P. MILLER, a resident of Sharon township, post-office, Iowa City; was born March 22, 1824, in Summerset county, Pennsylvania. He was married December 17, 1843, to Miss Sarah Stutzman, of Fairfield county, Ohio. This union is blessed with five living children: Samuel J., Barbara J., Lucy A., wife of Jonas M. Miller; Catherine J., Nancy J. He came to Iowa and settled in Sharon township, Johnson county, in 1856. A republican in politics. Was a member of the board of supervisor from Sharon township under the law electing a member from each township; he has filled the offices of township trustee and treasurer of the school board for a great many years. He is a member of the Amish society of Sharon township—the society of Sharon township is divided into two districts of about forty families in each district. They have no church; they hold their meetings at the dwelling house of the members as convenience and the circumstance may justify, when they fix the time for religious services.

ARNOLD C. MOON, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Iowa City; was born March 22, 1817, in Stephenton, Renssellaer county, New York. He graduated from the Medical College at Albany, New York, in March, 1840. He was married in 1844. Manly B. Moon, M. D., of Iowa City, his son, was born May 24, 1851, in Knoxville, Ohio, and came to Iowa City with his parents in 1856. He graduated from the Medical Department of State University, March 4, 1874, and began practice in Iowa City immediately. He was county physician for three years

and one of the attending surgeon at Mercy Hospital. Milton Moon, engaged in selling drugs and medicines at No. 25 Washington street, is another son. They reside southwest corner of Church and Dubuque streets. They have a well stocked and finely arranged drug store. The doctors have their office over the drug store and are enjoying a profitable practice in Iowa City and Johnson county. Dr. A. C. Moon is the oldest resident physician in the city, and by twenty-six years of faithful service to his patrons is enabled in his declining years to have all the patients possible for him to successfully treat.

ALEXANDER L. MORELAND, farmer, post-office, North Liberty; was born Feb. 20, 1842, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. His parents came to Iowa in 1844, where he was raised on a farm and received his education in the common schools. On the 13th of August, 1863, he enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Iowa, Company E, under Captain David Stewart. He was discharged at Savannah, July 29, 1865. Was engaged in twelve battles: Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Cane River, Red River campaign, Winchester and others. At Winchester he was wounded in the knee, which rendered him unfit for service for five months. On the 16th of September, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary Zeller, daughter of N. Zeller, Sen. To them have been born four children, three are living: Mamie C., Cora E. and Florence. Mr. Moreland owns 160 acres of prairie land in section twelve, well improved, and seventy acres of timber, follows farming and stock raising. He belongs to no church, but holds to the principles of morality and is right strictly honest in all his dealings. His wife is a member of the Church of God.

JOHN L. MORELAND, (deceased). The subject of this sketch was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1807; is the son of Captain David Moreland, a native of Ireland, who was a soldier in the war of 1812. John L. was raised on a farm; he learned the trade of fuller and worked at that for a time. On the 28th day of March, 1833, he was married to Miss Catharine Hetrick, of the same county and State he was from; and his family consisted of six children, three are still living: Alex. L., William S. and Sarah E. In 1843 he moved to Illinois, lived there until the spring of 1845, when he came to Iowa and settled in this county on section 12, where he farmed for a number of years; he then built himself a comfortable home on the place, W. S. and A. L. taking charge of the farm. Mr. Moreland worked hard, gained a good competency. He was not a member of any church, but held to the general principles of religion, and believed more in works than in blind unreasoning faith. He died July 3, 1878. It may be truly said of him, though dead, yet speaketh. His widow survives him and still lives on the old homestead.

AUTON MOROVORK, a resident of Madison township, post-office Shueyville; was born in January, 1834, at Richnow, Bohemia. He was married September 15, 1854, to Miss Anna Krislik, of Bohemia; his second

marriage was May 18, 1875, to Miss Josephine Klima. This union is blessed with four children: Frank, Anna, Mary and Anton. He came to America in 1876, and settled in Johnson county on the Iowa river, near Robert's Ferry, in 1881. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and a democrat in politics.

FRED MOESSNER, a butcher, residing in Iowa City; was born May 13, 1839, in Wurtemberg, Germany. Came to America in July, 1854, landing in Baltimore, Md., and finally settled in Iowa City, Johnson county, Iowa, in 1856, and began work at his trade, and has carried on that business in Iowa City most of the time since. He served three months in the Union army, under Col. Frank P. Blair, in the first Missouri regiment, and was wounded in the left jaw and the right knee at the battle of Wilson Creek, Missouri. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, a democrat in politics, and a good citizen, a member of the German Lodge No. 129, I. O. O. F., and of the A. O. U. W.; also the German sporting society of Iowa City. He made a visit to his native land in 1882, and returned well pleased with the visit, but contented with America, Johnson county and especially Iowa City.

MRS. MARY A. MORSE, the widow of E. K. Morse, residing on the old homestead near Morse station; was born in 1819 in Miami county, Ohio; left there at the age of nine years, and made her home at St. Joe, Indiania, until she was nineteen years of age; her maiden name was Mary A. Coe; she moved with her parents to Johnson county, Iowa, and resided in Iowa City four years, and then moved to Cedar county and lived there four years, and finally settled in Graham township. She married E. K. Morse in 1840, and has resided on the same farm since. This union is blessed with seven children: one son and six daughters.

A. D. MORDOFF, a resident of Iowa City, a notary public, collection and insurance business on Washington street; was born April 2, 1820, in Monroe county, New York. He was married May 13, 1845, to Miss Louisa E. Carpenter, of Wyoming county, N. Y. They have five children: Frank, who died June, 1879, Adelle, Louisa E., teacher in the Iowa City Academy, Lela, wife of E. C. Clapp of Shelby, Iowa, and Carrie E. The family are members of the Baptist Church of Iowa City. He is a republican in politics; has held the office of justice of the peace three times.

MOSES J. MORSEMAN, M. D., a retired physician of Iowa City; was born May 20, 1812, in Jefferson county, New York. Came to Iowa City in 1846, and engaged in the practice of medicine. He was married to Miss Mary M. Hubbard, of Castalia, Ohio. She was born June 2, 1819, in Oswego, N. Y., and died in Iowa City June 4, 1880. They have eight children living: Melvina A., Edgar M., Louisa A., Wesley W., Haley E., Albert, Herman A. and Dorman J. The Dr. is one of the physicians that passed through the cholera season of 1855 in Iowa City.

WILLIAM MULLEN, the present efficient superintendent of the poor farm of Johnson county, located in Union township, post-office, Iowa City; was born in Queen's county, Ireland, August 2, 1841; left there December 14, 1863, and landed in New York City December 28; moved to Rockford, Illinois, January, 1864, and lived there until he settled in Iowa City April 18, 1868. He was with the Iowa City Gas Company eleven years and six months. He is a democrat in politics and voted against the prohibitory constitutional amendment. In March, 1880, he was appointed superintendent of the poor farm by the board of supervisors of this county. He was married December 28, 1862, to Miss Katharine Whalen of Ireland. They have seven children: Johh P., Annie S., Joseph, James, Mary, Katie and Francis.

R. T. MULOCK, farmer, post-office Solon; was born in Ireland, May 8, 1826, but is of English descent. In 1834, his parents moved to Canada and settled near Toronto, where the subject of our sketch lived until 1849. He then came to the United States and went to the copper mines of northern Michigan, where he lived until 1876, and had charge of the erecting of machinery at the mines for a number of years, but the last few years was superintendent of "Porter Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal", and lived in Houghton county. He then in 1876 came to Solon and settled on his farm of 93 acres, one mile southwest, and has one of the finest locations in the county, and a fine residence. He has been twice married, first Oct. 26, 1852, to Mary A. Conklin, of Canada; she dying April 14, 1870, leaving seven children, viz: William P., Vans L., Henry R., Sarah J., Mary E., Homer J. and Ella E. He was again married Oct. 6, 1872, to Rachel A. Payn, daughter of Joseph Payn, of Solon. They have two children living, viz: Josephine R. and Edwin H. Mr. Mulock is a Master Mason, also a member of the Methodist Church, but was brought up in the Episcopal faith.

VALENTINE MYERS, farmer, Madison township, post-office, North Liberty; was born February 16, 1828, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; is the son of Peter and Margaret Myers. His mother died in 1881; his father is living in Pennsylvania, and is 82 years old. Valentine has followed farming all his life, with the exception of two terms of school which he taught since he came to Iowa. In the spring of 1845 he came to Iowa and settled in Johnson county; first in section 36; he sold that, and purchased in Madison township, in section 11, where he now resides on 200 acres of well-improved land. On the 25th day of November, 1851, he was married to Mrs. Mary Stover, widow of Moses Stover, and daughter of the venerable David Green. They have six children; five are yet living: John W., Frank D., Emma, Samuel A., and Martha P. (twins). Mr. Myers follows farming and stock-raising; is a republican in politics, and voted for the amendment; is also a member of the Church of God; as also are his wife and children, save one.

DANIEL MYERS, farmer, section 12, post-office, Oxford; was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1837, and is of German extraction. He spent his early life in his native county on a farm, until he was seventeen; he then worked at the carpenter trade two years; then farmed until 1865, when he came to Iowa and settled in Johnson county; he now owns 240 acres of fine land, and has it well improved, and devotes his time to farming and raising stock. He was married May 13, 1856, to Susannah Acker, of Blair county, Pennsylvania, and have nine children living, and six dead. Those living are: John A., Adam, Elizabeth, Jacob, Dewald, Abraham, Sarah, Susan, and David S. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has served as township trustee several terms; also, other township offices.

MORANT MEYER, farmer, post-office, Bon Accord; was born in Germany, March 17, 1844; came to Iowa and to Johnson county, in June of 1872. Mr. Meyer was married June 21, 1875, to Mrs. Barbara Schraeder, widow of John Schraeder. She was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1838; came to Johnson county in 1842 with her father's family, and located in Big Grove township. Of her first marriage Mrs. Meyer has five children, as follows: Mary, Joseph, John, Katie and Annie. Of the second union there are three children: Morant J., Susanna B. and Louisa M. Mr. Meyer is a member of the Catholic Church. Politics, democratic.

ISAAC MYERS, a resident and farmer in Penn township, post-office North Liberty; was born Sept. 18, 1841. Settled in Penn township in 1859. He was married Feb. 20, 1868, to Miss Sarah E. Moreland, of Penn township. They have five children: Mary E., Annie E., Iowa E., John and Isaac. He was a soldier in the war in the 2d Iowa Cavalry, was wounded at Franklin, Tenn. He is the owner of 315 acres of fine land under a high state of cultivation, 60 acres of timber land. He is a republican in politics, and voted for the prohibitory constitutional amendment. He held several township offices: clerk, trustee and secretary of school board. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at North Liberty. He has had rather an eventful life; had his right arm broken when eight years of age, by falling off a barn, had the same arm broken two weeks afterward by falling down, and in 1868 his team ran away with him near Iowa City, and crushed his ankle; one horse was injured so badly it had to be killed. In 1868 he was burned out, lost his home and family clothing, and everything in the house, caused by a defective flue; and in 1875, was burned out again. His brother Samuel, had his leg torn off by a circular saw in 1875, at a mill on his farm.

L. D. MYERS, a blacksmith at South Liberty, post-office Bon Accord; was born June 5, 1835, in Germany. Came to America in 1861, and settled in Johnson county, March, 1880. Learned his trade in Germany.

He began work and settled his family in South Liberty, March, 1882. He was married May 10, 1864, to Miss Minnie Baughman, of Rock Island, Ill. They have a family of six children: Annie W., Fannie, Minnie, Charles, Emma and Ida. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church of Iowa City.

ELI MYERS. The subject of this sketch was born Sept. 20, 1813, in Preble county, Ohio. Died Oct. 23, 1850, in Sacramento City, California. He came to Johnson county and secured a claim in Pleasant Valley in 1836. He was married Dec. 31, 1840, to Miss Sarah A. Kidder, of Seneca county, N. Y. They have three children: Lydia, wife of J. B. Edmonds, of Washington D. C., Mary, wife of Prof. Gilbert L. Pinkham, of Hampton, Franklin county, Iowa, and Ionia A., living at home with her mother on the corner of Court and Clinton streets. The family are members of the Unitarian Church of Iowa City. Mr. Myers was a member of the Universalist Church of Iowa City, and was an honest, upright christian gentleman.

THOMAS NOLAN, a farmer and stock raiser, residing on section one, in Graham township, post-office address, Morse; was born in 1828, in Tipperary county, Ireland. Came to America in 1835, landed in New York and settled in New Jersy, and lived there five years, then settled in Graham township, in 1840. He is a son of James and Bridget Nolan, deceased. He was married in 1850, to Miss Margaret Fitzpatrick of Cedar county, Iowa. They have two boys. The family are members of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Chnrch at Cedar county, called the Nolan Church, in the Nolan settlement. A democrat in politics.

JAMES NOLAN, a farmer residing in Union township on section sixteen, post-office address, Iowa City; was born Jan. 25, 1822, in Tipperary county, Ireland, came to America in 1834, landed in Jersey City. He came to and settled in Johnson county, Iowa, in 1853. He made the overland trip to California from Missouri, in 1850, from April 10, to Aug. 28. He was married in May, 1842 to Miss Susan Connolly; she died in 1872. They had five children; Thomas, John, James, Jerry and Rose. He was married in 1874, to Miss Annie Welch. The family are members of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City. He is a democrat in politics, he never held an office of any kind and would not have one of any kind. He is a true genuine Irishman, fond of his nationality and would not change his sweet Irish accent for any cultivated English accent known to man. A good citizen, respected by all who knew him as an honest and truthful citizen.

FRANK NOVAK, a resident of Iowa City, a carpenetr by trade; was born Dec. 10, 1843, in Bohemia. Came to America when four years of age, landed in New York City and lived there until he was sixteen years of age. Settled in Iowa City in 1861. He was a faithful soldier in the

Union army, enlisting in Company B, Twenty-second Iowa Infantry in 1862. Came home in August, 1865, and began work at his trade, which he has followed ever since, establishing for himself a good business. He was married July 27, 1867, to Miss Barbara Loder, of Linn county, Iowa A democrat in politics. His place of business is on Jefferson street between Linn and Gilbert streets, where he has a nice carpenter shop and always plenty to do.

FRANK NOVAK, a farmer residing in Monroe township, on section 16, post-office address, Danforth; was born August 16, 1835, in Austria; came to America, and landed in Quebec, Canada, the 4th day of July, 1855, and he came to Solon, Johnson county, the same year, and finally bought the farm upon which he now resides January 16, 1861. He was married February 16, 1861, to Miss Barbara Hajek, of Monroe township. They have nine healthy children, all living, five boys and four girls: Joseph J. Frank, Matilda, Barbara, Wesley, Eddie, Emma, John, and Allie. The family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a democrat in politics; has held the office of township trustee for nine years. He voted against the prohibitory constitutional amendment. He is the owner of 941 acres of land. He is one of the most extensive farmers in Johnson county. In 1876 the hog-cholera broke out, and he lost 600 head of hogs, 400 were fat, and 200 pigs, worth $6,000. He sold $2,100 worth of hogs in the June market, 1876, to the packing-house in Cedar Rapids. His crops for 1881: 275 acres of corn, 55 acres of wheat, got 600 bushels; 85 acres of oats, 2,500 bushels; 45 acres of rye, 614½ bushels. His average crop of barley for ten years has been 700 bushels per year. In the year 1873 he raised 1,200 bushels of barley. In 1882 he only raised 200 bushels; has always sold to the breweries. His farms are well watered and well timbered.

J. D. MUSSER, farmer and merchant, post-office, River Junction; was born in York county, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1842, and came to Johnson county in fall of 1856. He first lived in Iowa City; then came to Fremont township three years after, where he has since lived, and followed farming, and now owns 140 acres of land. In 1875 he put in a stock of dry-goods and groceries at River Junction, and now carries a fine stock of goods, and is also postmaster of that place. He was married November 24, 1863, to Elizabeth Rayner, a daughter of Joseph Rayner, who came to this county in 1853. They have six children, viz: Francis, Sarah G., Jane E., Mary R., Joseph R., and J. D., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Nusser are members of the Church of God.

JOHN P. OAKS, farmer and stock-dealer, section 9, Oxford, Iowa; was born in Windom county, Vermont, June 4, 1835, where he spent his boyhood days, until he was eighteen years of age, when he came to Moline, Illinois, where he staid about one year and a half. He then went

to Minnesota, where he remained some four years, and gained a good property by speculating. In 1859 he started for Pike's Peak, but did not go farther than Nebraska; then came back to Council Bluffs, and bought some stock, and then came to Johnson county, and has since been engaged in farming, raising stock, and speculating, and now owns 400 acres of fine land, and has it well improved, and one of the finest country residences in the county, and is one of the most enterprising farmers in the county. He was married October 11, 1865 to Mary I. Wray, a native of Madison township, this county, and a daughter of Carson Wray. She departed this life December 17, 1875, and was buried at the Ault burying-ground in Madison township. He was again married November 25, 1879, to Joana Walker, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of William Walker of this township. There is one boy, Albert C., by the first marriage, and one, John W., by the second.

CHARLES C. OAKS, farmer and stock raiser, section 11, Oxford, Iowa; was born in Windham county, Vermont, June 9, 1833, where he spent his early life until he was twenty-two years old; he then came west and bought land in Mower county, Minnesota, and taught school; after about a year and a half he started for Pike's Peak with his brother, but did not go farther than Nebraska; he then went back to Vermont and lived there several years and taught school, and enlisted in the spring of 1861 in the three month's service; after that, went to Connecticut and remained there some four years, working at the carpenter and painter's trade; then went to Conway, Massachusetts, and lived there four years, and came to Johnson county, Iowa, in January, 1869, and is now one of the most successful farmers in the county, and owns 610 acres of fine land, and pays considerable attention to raising stock. He was married June 18, 1862, to Caroline Pease, a native of Conway, Franklin county, Massachusetts; born December 19, 1834. They have four children, viz.: Miriam P., born June 1, 1865; Loville D., born October 7, 1866; Lovel N., born April 1, 1875, and Charles E., born November 19, 1876. Mrs. Oaks is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ALVA OATHOUT. The subject of this sketch is a farmer, residing in Lincoln township; was born 1833, in Montgomery county, New York, on a farm; settled in Johnson county, in 1857. He was married in 1862 to Miss Sophia Wonser, of Iowa City, lived in Iowa City six months, and moved to Graham township and lived there ten years; after which time settled on the farm on which he now resides. They have a family of four childern: Ida, born March, 1863; Anna, born 1865; Rosanna, born 1869; Burt, born 1877. Mr. Oathout is a republican in politics, and was elected township trustee in the fall of 1876, and has held that office ever since.

JUSTUS OATHOUT, a resident of Iowa City, and proprietor of the brush and broom factory, on Gilbert street; was born February 25, 1828,

in Fulton county, New York; came to Johnson county, Iowa, in March, 1857. He was married September 26, 1852, to Miss Jane Bulman, of New York State. This union is blessed with five children: Eveline, wife of Milton Ham, of Scott township; Emma, Justus E., Katie and Hattie. He is a republican in politics.

REV. KARL F. OBERMAN, post-office Nichols, Muscatine county; was born in Germany May 9, 1825, where he attended the university at Geisen, Hesse Darmstadt, and passed examination and was admitted to preach for the Evangelical denomination in 1846. He also accepted the professorship of a college in Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he remained until 1850, when he immigrated to the United States, on account of his taking an active part in the revolution in 1848, he belonging to the side which was striving for a republican government; the opposite party confiscated his property, which he inherited from his father's estate. He had letters of recommendation to August Belmont, in New York, from noted parties in Frankfort, with whom Belmont had dealings, but he being Austrian consul did not help him any. He then went to Cincinnati, where he established an educational institute of which he had charge two years, and also edited the "German Agriculturalist." In 1854 he came to Iowa and followed his calling as minister of the gospel in Germantown, Jefferson county two years, then went to Muscatine, where he preached until 1874. In 1864 he was a member of the national convention held in Baltimore, when Lincoln was nominated the second time, and 1867 was examiner in the State University. He also conducted a school in Muscatine fourteen years. In 1874 he moved on a farm in Fremont township, this county, and now owns 500 acres of fine land, and where he now lives and raises fine stock, and also preaches at Nichols station. He has been a member of several Republican State and Congressional Conventions, and takes an active part in political affairs. He was married Dec. 6, 1851, to Miss Mary Krehe, a native of Bavaria, and have had eleven children, seven now living: Emma, now Mrs. Weinrich, Adolph, now a druggist in Chicago, Louisa, Amalie, Bertha, Mathilda and Marie. Mr. Oberman is a member of the A. F. and A. M. at Muscatine, and is corresponding member of the historical society of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

JOSEPH W. O'BRIEN, lumber dealer, Oxford, Iowa; was born in Monroe county, Indiana, November 3, 1829, where he lived until he was twenty-one years of age. He then came to Iowa City and engaged in brick making. In 1854 he returned to Indiana and went to railroading, and followed that three years. He then went into the photographing business, and followed that until he went into the army; Oct. 6, 1862, he enlisted in company H, 40th Indiana as first sergeant, and was discharged by reason of promotion Aug. 31, 1864, and mustered as first lieutenant of company C, and July 1, 1865, was commissioned captain of company C, and was finally discharged January 23, 1866. He then engaged in farm-

ing in Montgomery county, Indiana, until the fall of 1868, he came to Johnson county and is now engaged with Hugh McCreery, in the lumber trade. He is a member of Canopy Lodge No. 290, A. F. & A. M., also of Iowa City Chapter, No. 2, also of Palestine Commandery, No. 2, and of the M. E. Church. He was married Dec. 8, 1858, to Hester A. Logan, a native of Indiana, and they have two children living, viz: Margaret A. and George A., and one, Robert P., deceased.

M. A. O'HAIR, a resident of Iowa City, engaged in the practice of law; was born May 14, 1844, County Clare, Ireland. Came to America and landed in New York City July 4, 1840. Settled in Iowa in 1866. He attended the State University of Iowa, law department, six months, and was admitted to practice law at Muscatine, Iowa, June 6, 1878, and began the practice of the law in Iowa City that year, in partnership with W. F. Conklin. He was married Feb. 19, 1873, to Miss Mary Beatty, of Hillsdale, Ill. They have one child named Grace. He is a member of Social Lodge, No. 231, A. F. A. M., Millersburg, Iowa County, Iowa. He is a democrat in politics.

JAMES O'HANLON, a contractor and builder in Iowa City, and the senior member of the firm of O'Hanlon & Sons, in the boot and shoe trade on Iowa avenue, near the post-office; was born Jan. 15, 1827, in Peterboro, Canada. He was married Jan. 24, 1848. He settled in Iowa City, Aug. 14, 1867. Has built sixteen bridges for the C. R. I. & P. R. R.; about twenty-one for the C. B. & Q. R. R.; nine large county bridges throughout the State and a great many small ones. Is a democrat in politics and a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City.

WILLIAM O'HANLAN, boot and shoe merchant, of the firm of O'Hanlan & Son, of Iowa City, doing business on Capital Avenue. He was born April 12th, 1859, in Erie county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Iowa City in March, 1867. He is a young man of good business qualifications and of study habits. He is a member of the St. Mary Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City, and a member of the Iowa City Base Ball club. He is a democrat in politics.

M. C. OGLEVEE, shoemaker, Lone Tree; was born in Harrison county, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1854, and is a son of Dr. John Oglevee, who came to this county in 1856. He attended the State University, and in 1873 he commenced the shoemakers trade in Lone Tree, where he has since carried on that business. He was married May 14, 1879, to Louisa Pabst, a native of Germany, and came to America in 1871.

JOHN OGLEVEE, physician, Lone Tree; was born in Harrison county, Ohio, Aug. 28, 1825, where he spent his early life. He attended Franklin College, and commenced the study of medicinc in 1844; he graduated at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1848, he then practiced in Ohio and came to

Iowa City in 1855, and practiced there seven years, then went to Palestine, Fremont township, where he lived until 1876, when he came to Lone Tree, and now enjoys a good practice. He was married in 1850, to Tabitha McCollough, also a native of Ohio, she dying March, 1880. They have three children, viz: McCollough, Lucy and Ella.

WILLIAM V. ORR, post-office address, Iowa City; was born in Kentucky, Nov. 15, 1813, and his occupation is that of a farmer and stock raiser and is the owner of 225 acres of good land. When he was a child his parents moved to Fayette county, Ohio, where he lived until he was twenty years of age; he then went to Elkhart, Indiana, and from there to Summerset county, Pennsylvania, and from there came to Iowa City, April 16, 1859, and the July following moved to his present farm. The year 1843, he was married to Miss Boyd, his wife died in 1845, and in 1848 he married Mrs. Epasin, her maiden name was Porbugh, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children: Cyrus, Mary E., William H., Matilda R., Emma E. and Herman, the latter dying at four months of age. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

MAX OTTO, a resident of Iowa City and editor of the *Weekly Post*, the German paper of Johnson county; was born Dec. 25, 1842, near Duesseldorf-on-the-Rhine, Germany; was educated in the Gymnasium School of Duesseldorf. Came to America, June, 1866, landing in New York City, and remained there until August, when he settled in Iowa City and began teaching school in a two story brick building on the corner of Brown and Johnson streets. The building was burned down in 1869. A new building was erected and school carried on by Mr. Otto, until 1871. The building was sold in 1872. He was married April 4, 1869, to Miss Katie McInnery of Iowa City, a teacher in the school above mentioned for six years. They have six children: Agnes, Clemmie, May, Ralph Joseph and Lucia. Mr. Otto was at one time engaged in a music store of his own, from 1872 to 1878, and then began teaching music only until 1881, when he established the *Post*, the German paper, and he is still its editor. He was connected with the Milwaukee, Chicago and Cincinnati German papers, furnishing editorals and correspondence Mr. Otto is a democrat in politics.

ASBY D. PACKARD, the first settler in Hardin township, post-office, Windham; was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, July 22, 1816. His father, Garret Packard, was a native of Vermont, and one of the pioneers of Ohio, and was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died November 20, 1820, Mrs. Packard (Ellenor Britton) surviving him ten years. The subject of our sketch then went to live with his uncle, Joseph H. Coult, and lived with him six years. He then went to Detroit, and then to Marshall county, Indiana, and worked in a saw-mill, and about April 1, 1838, started west, and came to what is now Johnson county, Iowa, and took

up the claim he now lives on in June of that year. He made his home with Jonathan Harris the first summer in what is now Liberty township, and in October he went to David Switzer's, and during the winter he went to the Mississippi river, and cut cord-wood, and returned in the spring, and staid with Switzer, except what little he worked on his claim, and in the fall returned to the river, and chopped wood again, always walking back and forth, packing his knapsack. In the spring of 1841 he returned and then remained on his claim, "keeping bach'" until he was married April 29, 1845, to Nancy Montgommery, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania. She came to Clear Creek township with her father, James, in 1841. They then settled down to the hardships of every day pioneer life, Mr. Packard breaking prairie for the early settlers, and kept adding more land to his possessions as his means would permit. He also built a water saw-mill in 1845, and in 1855 and '56 built a steam mill, and also a flour-mill in connection with it, run by the same engine, this being a great help to the settlers. Both mills being burned in 1864, since then he has been engaged in farming and raising stock, and owns a fine farm of 425 acres. Mrs. Packard died August 26, 1874, leaving seven children, viz: Winfield S., now living in Pottawattamie county; Nancy A., Charlotte, Helen A., Iola J., Amelia A., and Asby D.; Helen A. dying February 5, 1878, and Asby D., March 5, 1878.

G. H. PACKARD, farmer, Hardin township, post-office, Windham; was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, December 23, 1820, and came to this county in 1840 and bought a claim, where he now resides. In the spring of 1843 he went to Wisconsin and remained there five years, and followed lead mining. He was married at White Oak Springs, Wisconsin, February 22, 1848, to Miss Mary T. Easley, a native of Illinois; he then returned to his farm the same spring and built a house, and has since lived there, and been engaged in farming and raising stock, and owns 388 acres of fine land. They have five children living, viz.: Mary E., now Mrs. Wm. Andrew, in Nebraska; Lorenzo D., married December 30, 1874, to Miss Mary C. Cross, native of Iowa county; Millington A., married to James A. Dansdill, December 24, 1872; Alice M., now Mrs. D. A. Selby, in Nebraska; Clara M., now Mrs. Dansdill, in Washington township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Packard, are members of the Evangelical Church.

EUGENE PAINE, a resident of Iowa City; wholesale and retail coal dealer, doing business on the corner of Van Buren and Burlington streets, near B., C. R. & N. R. R.; was born March 6, 1839, in Orange county, Vermont; came to Johnson county, in July, 1868. He was married July 4, 1873, to Miss Olivia Brockway, of Randolph, Vermont. They have one child: Charles O. Democrat in politics. He has a coal house 16x100 feet, near the railroad track.

STEPHEN E. PAINE, a resident of Iowa City, and book-keeper for M. T. Close & Co., at the oil mill; was born March 8, 1830. He was married April 8, 1852, to Miss Mary E. Fellows, of Mechanicsville, New York. They have three children: Nellie, Mary, and Katie. He came to Iowa City in 1857, and was superintendent of the gas works of Iowa City for sixteen years; he began clerking for M. T. Close & Co. in 1874. He is a member of the Congregational Church of Iowa City. Republican in politics; has held many offices of honor, profit and trust; was mayor of Iowa City, 1871-72-73; served as alderman from the fourth ward in 1863, '64-69; he was a member of the Iowa City school board, and its president in 1864.

CHARLES H. PALMER, Jr., liveryman, Solon; was born in Solon June 29, 1859. He is a son of C. H. and Cynthia (*nee* Love) Palmer, both natives of Windham county, Connecticut. They were married April 10, 1842, and worked in the woolen and cotton factories until 1847, when they moved to Ohio, and emigrated to Johnson county, Iowa, in 1850, and in 1852-53 built the old Palmer House, which they kept until 1870, Mr. Palmer dying November 30, 1878, leaving two sons, Alonzo and Charles H., the subject of our sketch, who has been engaged in the livery business since he was fifteen years of age. He now owns the stone livery stable at Solon, and is doing a good business. He was married May 10 1882, to Mary Kintz, daughter of John Kintz of Solon.

PHILIP PALMER, farmer, Cedar township, post-office, Solon; was born in Scotland July, 1838. At the age of fifteen years he went Canada with his parents, and followed farming and stock-raising near Ontario, and came to the United States in 1877, and now lives in Cedar township, where he farms and raises stock, and owns a half interest in a herd of Short-horns. He was married December 24, 1870, to Janet Taylor, a native of Scotland. The have one boy, David.

JOHN PARSONS, a farmer and stock-raiser, residing in Graham township, post-office address, Morse; was born in 1834, in Summersetshire, England; a son of George and Betty Parsons; came to America in 1858, and lived ten years in New York State, and went back to England, and remained there six months, and during the time married Miss Jennie Ham. They have seven children. They came to America, and finally settled in Graham township, Johnson county, Iowa, in 1869. The family attends the Methodist Church.

JOHN PARROTT, residence Scott township, post-office, Iowa City; was born in Washington county, Maryland, February 26, 1810. His occupation is farming, and owns 160 acres of improved land; he settled in Johnson county in 1839, and located a claim in section nine, and has resided there continually ever since. He was married in Indiana, June 24, 1835, to Miss Savannah H. King, a native of Pennsylvania. They have a

family of eleven children, four of whom are living: Mary, wife of Albert Wescott; Francis A., Emma P., wife of James A. Pinney, and John J.; those dead are: George and David W., who was a member of company D, Twenty-fourth Iowa Regiment; died June 16, 1868. Mr. Parrott and wife were members of the first M. E. Church that was ever organized in Johnson county, in the fall of 1839. Mr. Parrott and wife are of the pioneer families of Johnson county. Though death has visited this family seven times and taken from them their loved ones, they express themselves as feeling that old father time has dealt kindly with them, and that they are quietly enjoying life, and tolerable good health for their age.

BRUCE PATTERSON, farmer, a resident of Washington township, section 24, post-office, Frank Pierce; was born December 8, 1842, near Utica, Licking county, Ohio; came to Iowa and settled with his parents in Washington township, Johnson county, in October, 1847. He was married December 25, 1870, to Miss Jennie Van Meter. This union is blessed with two children: Ray and Ney. He is a democrat in politics; his party has honored him with the office of member of the board of supervisor for two terms, and he was elected chairman of the board January, 1883, and he has proved faithful to every trust confided to his care; he has proved himself a successful politician, as well as a successful farmer. He owns a well kept farm with plenty of good stock, and comfortably situated in life.

HON. LEMUEL B. PATTERSON, a practiceing attorney in Iowa City, in partnership with Levi Robinson, on Clinton street, since 1860, near post-office, the oldest law firm in the State of Iowa; was born September 12, 1824, in Rushville, Indiania; the spring of 1841 found him in Iowa City; he was admitted to practice law in 1846. A democrat in politics; was city attorney in 1868–70, and again in 1874–76; a member of the city council in 1857–59. He was librarian of Iowa territory for three years, and while in that office drew up the first homestead law passed in Iowa; he won the railroad bond suit in the supreme court of the United States, case of Lucius Clark vs. Iowa City, reported in the 21st Wallace, U. S. S. C. R., page 20. He was married May 10, 1851, to Miss Jane Hazard; she died in 1856 in Iowa City, of cholera; also his little boy and hired girl of the same disease. He has always taken a lively interest in all public interest of Iowa City, and has accumulated some valuable city property.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN PATTEE, a resident of Iowa City; was born July 23, 1820. His father was a Methodist missionary, and preached in Canada, where he resided when the subject of this sketch was born; he soon moved back to the States. Col. Pattee commanded Cos. I, K, L, and M, soldiers from Iowa stationed at forts Randall, Sulley, and Sioux City, during the war. He settled in Iowa City in 1851, and worked at the carpenter trade. He was married August 23, 1855, to

Lidia Lanning of Iowa City, who died February 20, 1869. They had one child, the wife of Samuel Fanning. He was married July 7, 1861, to Miss Pricilla Clark, sister of the Hon. Ezekiel Clark, of Iowa City. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Iowa City. Col. Pattee was auditor of state by appointment in 1855, and was elected in 1856. He is a republican in politics. He was appointed a special agent under the interior department, to secure an agreement with the Sioux Indians to let the Ponca Indians return to their old reservation. He was the first librarian of the State Historical Society.

J. G. PATTON, farmer, post-office River Junction; was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1840. At the age of ten he moved to Steubenville, Ohio, with his father, who was a printer and one of the old Jacksonian men. He published the "Genius of Liberty," at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and claimed to be first man that pushed Jackson's name for president, being a personal friend of his. In 1854, he came to Iowa City, where he lived until his death, November, 1861. The subject of this sketch learned the printer's trade in the old "Capital Reporter" office, now the "State Press," commencing when eighteen years of age. In September, 1861, he enlisted in company F, First Iowa cavalry, and spent three years and a half in the army. Since returning from the army he has paid his attention to farming, and now owns 140 acres of land. He was married December 19, 1864, to Miss Effie Dodder, a native of New Jersey. They have six children, viz., William C., Nellie, Fannie, Frank M., Charles J., and Effie. Mr. Patton spent two years in Kansas and was constable and deputy sheriff in Iowa City under M. Cavanaugh two years.

HON. GEORGE PAUL, a farmer and stock-raiser, residing in Clear Creek township, post-office address, Iowa City; was born December 25, 1824, in Petersburg, Pennsylvania; came to Iowa (then called the Black Hawk purchase) in 1836, and learned the printer's trade at Fort Madison with J. G. Edwards, who owned and started the Burlington *Hawkeye*. He came to Johnson county in 1841, and was foreman of the Iowa *Capital Reporter*, and was one of the proprietors from 1847 to 1852. He was state printer in 1850, and sheriff of Johnson county in 1846, also member of the board of supervisors of Johnson county for four years, from 1863 to 1867, and in the Iowa legislature a member from Johnson county for the years 1871–73–74–78–79. During his service in 1878 he was successful in securing an annual endowment for the State University of $20,000. Repeated efforts had been made to secure this endowment, followed by repeated failure. The Hon. M. Bloom rendered valuable service with Mr. Paul in securing this endowment. He has many warm friends in both political parties, and is well and favorably known throughout the state. He is a democrat in politics, of the Andrew Jackson school, and well posted on all political questions. He was postmaster of Iowa City

under Pierce's administration. He was married December 24, 1843, to Miss Vienna Winchester, of Iowa City. They have five children: George H., of Sturgis City, Dakota; Charles R., Gilman F., Jennie, wife of Henry Lee of Denver, Colorado; and Katie, who died in 1869. He was among the first Masons and Odd Fellows in those organizations in Iowa City.

JOSEPH W. PAUBA, a resident of Solon, Big Grove township; was born November 25, 1844, in Bohemia; settled in Johnson county in 1870, and worked at the harness trade; worked at that ten years. He has been in the grain trade five years; built the grain elevator at Solon, a frame building three stories high, in May, 1882, with a capacity of 30,000 bushels. He has an average of 350 cars of grain each year since he has been in the grain trade. Ships mostly to Chicago, Illinois. He was married August 5, 1872, to Miss Mary Bardosh of Linn county, Iowa. They have three children: Joseph, Dellie, and Frank. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 385, of Solon, and is a member of the town council of Solon. He deals in agricultural implements and farm machinery of all kinds; buys all kinds of produce, etc.

EVAN PAYN, farmer, Solon; was born in Licking county, Ohio, December 20, 1812, where he spent his early life and followed farming. In the fall of 1845 he emigrated to Iowa, and settled in Big Grove township, section 22, and has since lived here. He now owns 233 acres of well-improved land, which he has improved himself. He was married February 9, 1837, to Ruth Hall, a native of Ohio. They have eight children, viz: William H., Rachel A., now Mrs. Wheeler, Mary J., Francis M., Esther E., now Mrs. Ulum; Margaret E., now Mrs. Rimion; Henry C., and Samuel W. He is a member of the Christian Church.

E. H. PEFFER, a farmer residing in Penn township, post-office, North Liberty; was born March 22, 1818, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He is a hatter by trade, learned and worked at his trade in Trumbull county, Ohio. He was married to Miss Liddie A. Brown, of Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1841. They had the following named children: Sylvester W., William H., John W. and Samuel J. His wife died Sept. 28, 1858. He settled in Penn township, Johnson county, Iowa, in 1866. He married Mrs. Annie Cramer, Feb. 19, 1867. He is engaged in raising and manufacturing of sorghum and has been very successful.

JAMES PETERS, farmer and stock raiser, Cedar township, post-office, Morse; was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1832. Son of John and Johanna Peters. He came to New York, in 1852, and then moved to Ohio where he lived about eighteen months, when he came to Cedar township, and settled on a farm, and in 1862 was married to Miss Mary Ryan, daughter of Michael and Mary Ryan of Cedar township. They have seven children living, four boys and three girls. He is a member of the Catholic Church

and a democrat in politics. Mr. Peter owns one of the largest farms in Cedar township.

JOHN PETERS, a farmer and stock raiser, residing in Graham township, post-office address, Morse; was born in 1822, in Tipperary county, Ireland, a son of John and Johanna Peters. Came to America in 1848, and lived in New York, until 1850, when he moved to Ohio, and lived there until he moved to Iowa City, in 1855. He lived in Iowa City until 1858, when he moved to Cedar county, Iowa, and lived there until 1864, when he settled in Graham township. He was married in 1855 to Miss Catharine Butler of Tipperary county, Ireland. They have seven children. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. A demcrat in politics.

JOSEPH PITLIK, harness maker, post-office, Solon; was born in Bohemia, Dec. 25, 1859, and came to America when seven years of age with his parents, Albert and Barbara Pitlik, and settled in Solon, Johnson county. In Oct. 1874, he went to learn the harness making trade at Carroll, Carroll county, Iowa, and worked there four years and a half. He then worked in Cedar Rapids two years, and in February, 1881, he started a shop of his own in Solon and keeps a good stock on hand. In March, 1882, he was elected marshal of Solon and made a good and efficient officer.

JOHN A. PICKERING, a resident of Iowa City, and proprietor of China Hall, the only store in Iowa City dealing exclusively in this line of goods, and occupies rooms in the Odd Fellows building, on the corner of Dubuque and College street; was born March 2, 1855, in Warwickshire, England; came to America in 1856, landed in New York city, and to Iowa City in 1857, and bought the China Hall store and became successor to C. M. Reno in 1877; he now occupies two rooms 25x80 feet in the Odd Fellow's building, on the corner of College and Dubuque streets, No. 122, 129 College, and 132 Dubuque street; he is a wholesale and retail dealer and importer of china, glass and fancy goods, toys, cutlery, silver-ware, chandeliers, brackets, lamps and trimmings, of all kinds. China Hall was established in 1866.

SAMUEL J. PLYMESSER, a resident of Tiffin, Clear Creek township; was born October 10, 1838, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; his father came to Wayne county, Ohio, and lived their eight years, and when Samuel was about eleven years of age his parents moved to Johnson county, Iowa, and settled here in 1849; in 1874 he began busines in Tiffin, Iowa, as a grain merchant, selling coal, lumber and pumps; he was station agent for the C., R. I. & P. R. R. for six years. He was married January 1, 1866, to Miss Mary J. Moreland; she died February 10, 1882. This union was blessed with three children: Ira E., John S., and Garfield A. A republican in politics, and always takes a lively interest in political affairs.

He formed a partnership in 1875 with J. M. Douglass in the grain business, which partnership still continues. He was a soldier in the Federal army in the Sixth Iowa Infantry, and was wounded in the left knee, at Missionary Ridge; he received a sun-stroke at Jackson, Mississippi, in July, 1863, and a second sun-stroke in June, 1864; he went into the army as a private, and was promoted to first lieutenant, commanding the company; he went into the service in July, 1861, and served until July, 1865; he is still slightly crippled in the knee. He is one of Tiffin's most active and enterprising citizens.

SAMUEL PLYMESSER; born November 27, 1811, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania; moved to Smithville, Ohio, in 1841, and settled in Johnson county, Iowa, in 1849; entered the land upon which he now resides, Madison township; his post-office address in North Liberty. He married Miss Abigail Weltmore, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1834. They have five children living: Samuel J., Isaiah, Simeon, Willis and Amanda. A republican in politics. Has a fine comfortable home, and lives well; has never sought an office, and for that reason is a happy and contented man.

H. F. POGGENPOHL, a resident of Liberty township, and the patentee of the "Excelsior Bee-hive," patented June 5, 1877; post-office, Iowa City; was born January 30, 1825, in Germany; came to America in 1846; came to Iowa City in 1852. He was married in January, 1849, to Miss Mary Hergenpern, of Germany; she died October 24, 1882. They have three children: Henry, Frank, and Amelia. He is a member of the Catholic Church. A democrat in politics. He has had upwards of forty-six years experience in bee-keeping, and has paid close attention to the improvement of bee-hives in every detail; the points of excellence in his bee-hives are the hollow walls and the perfect system of ventilation of the brood chamber that allows all foul air to escape, and preventing the moisture from the bees, respiration congealing and forming frost that always proves fatal to the bees when it melts and sours the honey. The bee business has become a very extensive enterprise in Johnson county. It should be made a criminal offense for men engaged in the bee culture to feed glucose to their bees, and no doubt will be a subject of legislation on that point.

THOMAS POHLER, a resident of Iowa City, doing business on South Dubuque street, number 213; was born September 18, 1849, in Baden, Germany; came to America in 1852. He is a member of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City. A democrat in politics. He is a partner with his brother-in-law, Mr. Enig, in the fine two story brick building, on Iowa Avenue, near the Universalist Church.

WM. H. POOLE, jeweler, post-office, Oxford; was born in Delaware county, Ohio, August 24, 1850, and came to Iowa with his parents,

Thomas and Elizabeth Poole, in 1854, and settled in Johnson county, where he has since resided, and was raised on a farm until the age of twenty-one, when he went to learn the jewelers' trade at Iowa City, and in October, 1873, he went into business for himself in Oxford. He was married June 6, 1873, to Miss Jennie Rawlings, a daughter of Rev. G. W. Rawlings of this town. They have been blessed with three children: Clarence E., Frankie E., and William H., Jr. He is the manager of the Iowa Telephone and Telegraph Company, at Oxford; he is also a member of Canopy Lodge, No. 290, A. F. & A. M.

JOHN W. PORTER. The subject of this sketch was born April 26, 1839, in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, died in Iowa City, Dec. 7, 1882. He was educated at Bethany, West Virginia, and was there at the breaking out of the late civil war. He came to Iowa City and entered the State University of Iowa. He enlisted July 26, 1862, in company F, 22d regiment Iowa volunteer infantry, and was commissioned first lieutenant Sept. 10, 1862, and was promoted to adjutant of the regiment, Dec, 20, 1862. He resigned and came home in February, 1863. His father died in 1863, and Mr. P. successfully conducted that business until 1870. He formed a partnership with Capt. J. A. L. Tice, March 18, 1868, in the lumber business; in 1874 bought out Tice, and went in with P. Musser, and in 1878 bought out Mr. Musser, and conducted the business until his death. In all his business enterprises he was a success. A republican in politics, and always took a lively interest in all public matters of importance to that party. He was a member of the school board for ten years, and its treasurer for four years. He was a director of the State Agricultural Society for two years, and its president in 1881 and 1882. Was president of the National Association of Lumber Dealers in 1878 and 1879, and was a director at the time of his death. Was president of the Inter-State Association of the Board of Agriculture, organized Nov. 9, 1881, in Chicago, Ill. He was a director in the Iowa City National Bank, and a member of the board of trade of Iowa City. He was a faithful and consistent member of the Christian Church of Iowa City. He was married March 4, 1863, to Miss Louisa Morseman, daughter of Dr. M. J. Morseman, of Iowa City. They have three children living: Charles M., Nellie M. and Edgar K. Mrs. Porter is a member of the Christian Church of Iowa City.

L. D. PORCH, a blacksmith in Iowa City; was born Feb. 3, 1845, in Knox county, Ohio. Settled in Iowa City Oct. 28, 1870. Opened his present blacksmith shop, wagon and carriage and repair factory in 1877, on the corner of College and Capitol streets. He is doing a fine business; making the repair of farm machinery and plows a specialty. He has a fine steam engine of eight horse power, in a fine brick building. He was married July 3, 1867, to Miss Samantha M. Wells, of Fredricktown, Knox

county, Ohio. They have one child Lloyd, age 12 years. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges of Iowa City, and of the A. O. U. W. A republican in politics. He was marshal one year of Iowa City in 1876.

D. A. PRATT, post-office Solon; was born in Kennebec county, Maine, August 22, 1824, where he spent his early life until twelve years of age, when his father, Cotton T. Pratt, moved to Ohio, near Cleveland, where they lived four years; they then emigrated to Johuson county, Iowa, and settled in section 31, Cedar township, in 1840, where they entered land. Mr. C. T. Pratt dying Feb. 12, 1840, one week after they landed here. Mrs. Fannie Pratt was left with five children, of which the subject of this sketch was the oldest, and he has since lived here, with the exception of from 1844 to 1848, he was in Wisconsin. He now owns 123 acres of land besides town property, and is also engaged in the lumber trade. He was married February, 1848, to Miss Rachel M. McCormick, a native of Clinton county, Ohio. They had seven children, six now living, viz: Fannie E., now Mrs. Kissler, Olla R., now Mrs. Templeman, Mary, now Mrs Bush, Annie M., now Mrs. Connelly, Adda L., now Mrs. Rogers and Charles A.

W. T. PRATT, merchant, Solon; was born in this town August 23, 1859. He is a son of Charles and Annie Pratt, of this township. He attended the academy and commercial college at Iowa City, and in the fall of 1879 he commenced business in the drug trade in Solon, and now owns a fine stock of hardware and drugs, and also owns a dry goods and millinery store in Solon. He is a young man of fine business qualities, and is doing a flourishing business. He was married December 2, 1878, to Miss Anabel L. Jolly. a native of Indiana. They have one daughter, Hortense B.

CHARLES PRATT, farmer and stock-raiser, Solon; was born in Maine, February 23, 1823. At the age of eight his father, Cotton T. Pratt, moved to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and lived near Cleveland four years, and in January, 1840, emigrated to Iowa. and settled in section 31, Cedar township, Mr. Pratt dying about one week after they came here. Here the subject of this sketch spent his early life, and in the spring of 1849 went to California with a company from this county, and remained there until 1853, and was engaged in mining and farming. He then returned to Johnson county, and attended school in Mt. Vernon, and afterwards engaged in the mercantile business one year in Marshalltown, and six years in Solon. He then bought the farm he now lives on, in 1862, where he now owns 532 acres of well-improved land, and has a fine brick residence, and pays special attention to the raising of fine stock, and is one of the leading wool-growers of the county. He was married October 19, 1858 to Miss Annie M. True, a native of Maine, and came to Iowa in

1857. They have four children, viz: Wm. T., Melville E., Lula A., and an infant unnamed.

JACOB F. PRICE, machinist, post-office, North Liberty; was born Aug. 17, 1847, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, two miles from Bedford. He is the son of Valentine and Catharine Price. At the age of fourteen, Jacob worked eight months at blacksmithing and then went to work in a machine shop. In 1846 he enlisted in the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, under Colonel Jackson, was engaged in the battles of Hatters Run, Virginia, and Five Forks. Got his ankle put out of place at Pittsburg and was sent to Washington hospital. He saw President Lincoln, after he was shot, and helped guard a doctor who was charged with complicity in his murder. He was discharged in 1865. Aug. 1, 1866, he came to Iowa and settled in Johnson county. Dec. 25, 1867, he was married to Miss Sarah Lentz of this county. They have five children: Emma E., Robert K., Annie M., Arthur M. and Nellie B. Mr. Price has followed threshing every season but one since he came to Iowa, and then he was engaged in making molasses. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. A democrat in politics.

A. O. PRICE, a resident of Scott township, post-office Iowa City; lives on section twenty-one, occupation, farming; was born Sept. 18, 1836, in the State of New York. Settled in Johnson county in 1868. He was first married in Michigan in 1869. Two children by his first wife, both dead and his wife died two years after their marriage. He married for his second wife Miss Hardsock of Johnson county, Iowa, in 1873. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Iowa City, and is a republican in politics. He has held the office of town clerk for eight years, never having any opposition in the republican party.

RICHARD W. PRYCE, M. D. The subject of this sketch was during his life time a practicing physician and surgeon in Iowa City and a partner of Dr. Shrader. He was born May 5, 1843, died Feb. 3, 1877, in Denver, Colorado, of consumption. He served two years in the Federal army. He studied medicine and graduated from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in March, 1868. Came to Iowa City and engaged in the practice the fall of the same year. He was a member of Lodge No. 4, A. F. and A. M. of Iowa City. He was eminently successful in his profession and always ready without respect of person, to minister at the bed-side of the sick and dying.

CAPT. S. D. PRYCE, a resident of Iowa City, and a merchant doing business on the corner of Washington and Dubuque streets; came to Iowa City from Cambria county, Pennsylvania, in 1861, and at the time of the breaking out of the war was a student in the State University. He enlisted as a private June 27, 1862, in company A, Twenty-second regiment Iowa volunteer infantry, at nineteen years of age. He was pro-

moted from private to sergeant-major on the battle field at Port Gibson, from sergeant-major to adjutant of the Twenty-second regiment. January 14, 1864, and to captain of company A, Twenty-second regiment October 1, 1864, on staff duty as adjutant-general of the first brigade, third division, ninteenth army corps, with General Molineaux of New York. Captain Pryce was the youngest officer on staft duty in the volunteer service. His rapid promotion from private to the most responsible position of adjutant of a brigade is evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by his brother officers, and the confidence they reposed in him. He is a republican in politics; has been twice nominated by his party as their candidate for representative, and both times declined the nomination. He was elected county superintendent by an almost unanimous vote of both parties; resigned the office and accepted a position in Bryant & Stratton's College of Chicago, Illinois. He is not an office seeker, but always takes a lively interest in all questions concerniug the policy and welfare of his party. He possesses a cultivated literary mind, and has had a vast experience as a writer, and at one time was connected with the Iowa City *Republican*. He is a member of the Masonic bodies of Iowa City, and other benevolent societies. He began business in 1876 in partnership with W. J. Schell in the hardware and farm machinery trade. The firm is recognized as one of the most successful and prosperous in Iowa City.

FRANK J. PUDIL, a blacksmith residing in Shueyville, post-office Shueyville; was born April 24, 1855, in Bohemia, Austria; came to America in the fall of 1861, and settled in Jefferson township the same year. He was married February 24, 1879, to Miss Mary Chadiena, of Fairfax township in Linn county. They have two children, Mary and Willie. Mr. Pudil is a democrat in politics. He was elected justice of the peace in 1880. Voted against the prohibitory constitutional amendment. He is a member of the literary society, a reading club at Western. He is a hard-working, industrious, honest, and upright citizen, doing a splendid business at his trade.

BENJAMIN PRICE, a dentist residing in Iowa City, doing business on Clinton street; was born February 28, 1844, in Barnsville, Belmont county, Ohio. He settled in Iowa in 1868, at Wilton Junction, and began the practice of dentistry, and came to Iowa City in 1871. He was married October 12, 1869, to Miss P. Milnes, of Springdale, Cedar county, Iowa. They have four children: Stella H., Louis R. George M., and Ralph. A member of the Congregational Church of Iowa City; a member of the Masonic bodies of Iowa City; a republican in politics.

REV. JAMES QUINN, the present pastor of the Catholic Church at Windham; was born in county Kilkenny, Ireland, March 2, 1851. He first went to a county school, and at the age of sixteen to the Christian Brothers at Waterford. After being there two years, studying the lower branches, with

some Latin, he went to St. Kerran's College, Kilkenny, where he remained six years, studying the classics, logic, and physics. At this time he made up his mind to go on a foreign mission, and returned to Waterford to complete his theological studies. He remained there three years at St. John's College, and was ordained priest in the cathedral of that place by the Right Rev. Bishop Power, on the 20th of June, 1878. After his ordination he remained with his parents four months, and then came to America in October, 1878. He arrived in Dubuque in November, and after a short stay there was appointed assistant priest at Des Moines, where he spent two years and five monts, and was appointed by Father Brazil, pastor of Windham, April 1, 1881.

F. W. RABENAU, a resident of Iowa City, engaged in buying grain and selling agricultural implements; was born in February, 1818, in Armstadt, Germany; came to America in 1840, landed in New York city, and finally settled in Iowa in 1849, in Linn county, at Lisbon; kept store there twenty-five years, bought grain and all kind of farm products, and bought stock; he moved into Johnson county on his farm near Solon, in 1872, and lived there three years, and moved to Iowa City; he bought an interest in the oat meal mill at Coralville, and his business is to buy oats for that mill. He was married in 1851 to Miss Agnes Stoltz, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This union is blessed with nine children, seven boys and two girls: William F., John W., Frank W., George W., Charles, Edward, Samuel, Maria, and Ella. A democrat in politics, and is at present one of the trustee of Iowa City township.

CYRUS S. RANK, a practicing attorney of Iowa City; was born March 31, 1845, in Union county, Pennsylvania; settled in Iowa City July 9, 1872. He was admitted to the bar in Iowa City in June, 1871, graduated in the law department, and commenced the practice here in 1874. He was married January 1, 1873, to Miss Lillie V. Jack, of Iowa City. This union is blessed with two children: Elouise and Lucile. A democrat in politics; he was elected city attorney in 1880, and re-elected in 1882; he was chairman of the democratic county central committee, and the vote of Johnson county of 1882, attests how well he performed his duties to his party. His legal ability is recognized by the profession, and is considered a very successful lawyer, and enjoys the confidence of his clients.

JOSEPH RAYNER, farmer, post-office, River Junction; was born in Yorkshire, England, January, 1812, where he spent his early life until 1852; he came to America and stopped one winter at Altoona, Pennsylvania; then came to Iowa and settled in Johnson county, where he he has since lived, and followed farming, and buying and shipping stock; he owns 240 acres of land. He was married in England to Elizabeth Raw, who is still living. They have five children, viz.: Joseph, Eliza-

beth, now Mrs. J. D. Musser; William, Frank, and George. Mr. Rayner is a member of the Reform Church at Lone Tree.

WESLEY REDHEAD, was born in Penrith, Northumberland county, England, July 22, 1825. He emigrated with his parents from there in 1829; landing in Montreal, Canada, where his father started a dry goods store (having followed the same business in the old country). He continued in business two years, and until the cholera of 1831-'2, which was very fatal in that country. The mother was first stricken and died in four hours after the attack. The father survived the "good wife" but two weeks, when God called him. His death was by brain fever; the family left was one girl and six boys, of which Wesley was next to the youngest, being at that time six years old. He was taken, together with a brother next older, by an uncle to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he lived until fourteen years of age, going to school a small portion of the time and working as devil in a printing office the remainder. He was one of the first news boys now so common in our large cities. In 1839 his uncle, thinking he was, as the saying is, going to the devil by acting the devil in a printing office, so he sent him to live with the oldest brother who was then carrying on the cabinet making business in East Fairfield, a small town in the northern part of Vermont. In going there the route was via Ohio river to Portsmouth, Ohio, then by the Ohio canal to Cleveland, thence by the lake to Buffalo, thence by canal to Whitehall, thence lake Champlain to St. Albans, thence by stage twelve miles to East Fairfield. It took three weeks to make the trip. Now it could be made in as many days. Wesley lived with his brother four months and could not stand it any longer, so he ran away. His entire capital consisted of five cents in cash and a very common suit of clothes. He walked to St. Albans and managed to work his way to Whitehall, where he hired out to drive horses on the canal. Any one acquainted with the section he ran away from could not possibly blame him, for it was certainly at that time the most God forsaken country on the face of the earth. After working on the canal during that season he hired out to a farmer in Washington county, New York, for his board and clothes and a three months schooling during the winter and so worked for two years, when he went to Saratoga Springs and got an engagement as dipper boy at the Congress Springs—staying there two seasons. He laid up a little money and returned to Cincinnati, his friends not having heard from him for five years, they scarcely recognized him. He then hired out as cabin boy on a steamboat bound for the upper Mississippi. When he arrived at Bloomington, (now Muscatine) in September, 1844, having a brother living at Iowa City, he concluded to go there and see him, so in company with others they hired a hack and arriving at Iowa City late at night, he stopped at Swan's Hotel. Just before starting from Bloomington, to accommodate a

stranger he changed a three dollar bill for him, and upon arriving at Iowa City he gave it to the driver for his fare. After getting to sleep the driver came and woke him up saying the bill was a bad one. It was very startling news to him, as he had but very little left, and on counting what he had he found that he had just enough to pay the driver, and for his supper and lodging, and nothing left to pay for his breakfast, so like an honest young man he went without it. He obtained employment in the office of the *Iowa Capitol Reporter*, conducted by Jessie Williams, Esq., who was then territorial printer, at $3.00 per week, agreeing to do the devil work of the office, and set a column a day. The constitution of the State was printed that winter, and he had the honor of giving it its color with the ink roller in the capacity of devil. The next year, 1845, he went to Anamosa, Jones county, to run a carding machine, having had a little experience in that business in the east. While getting along very prosperously he was taken with the bilious fever; after getting over that he was taken with the fever and ague which was then the curse of a new country. He had to give up his situation. He returned to Iowa City and had the chills for nine months. Not able to do any hard work, in order to support himself, learned the tailoring business, and served three years time, and worked at the trade as jour tailor until the winter of 1851, when he concluded to hunt a location to start in business for himself. He selected Fort Des Moines, where he carried on the business for one year. The business being always distasteful to him, at the end of that time he obtained a situation as clerk in a store, where he worked for nearly one year at $25 per month; boarding himself. He was then appointed postmaster by President Filmore. He was the successor of Hoyt Sherman, Esq., who resigned the office because it did not pay him to keep it. Soon after getting the office he started a very small book store in connection with the office. It was the fourth book store started in the state. His sales at that time,—as his old books show—were an average of about $5 per week. The average sales of the firm of Redhead, Wellslager & Co., of which Wesley is the senior member, average about $600.00 per day—showing that a small begining faithfully lived up to will continue to grow. He held the office of postmaster for nearly nine years. When he resigned the office, it was one of great profit. He has never suffered himself to remain idle, although he is possessed of sufficient means to live comfortable during his life. He has for the last seven years been giving his personal attention to the business of the Des Moines Coal Company, a business he started for the purpose of developing the interests of Des Moines. He is principal owner, secretary and superintendent; also secretary and treasurer of the Black Diamond Coal Company, in Marion county; director of the Iowa National Bank. He is also carrying on a large farm, and at his beautiful suburban home, situated a mile and a half from his business, to occupy his

leisure time he has engaged in raising fine Berkshire hogs. His herd is said to be the finest in the state. You can see Wesley has not much time to be idle. He does not waste any time in litigation, never having been sued and never suing any one. He has been married twice, the first time in October, 1851, to Miss Isabel Clark, of Iowa City, a sister of Hon. Ezekiel Clark, and a sister of the wives of Ex-Governor Kirkwood, Edward Lucas, I. E. Jewett and Wm. Rutton of Iowa City, as noble a family of women as was ever raised in the old Buckeye state—they being born and raised near Mansfield, Ohio. He lived in uninterrupted happiness with his chosen helpmate for seven years, which were the happiest of his life, when God called her to a higher and better life; no children blessed this union. In 1860 he led to the altar Miss Annie Seymour, who was raised in Kentucky, she being a ward of Judge McHenry, and came to Des Moines in 1857. They have living five children—three boys and two girls and one girl, their first, in heaven. Theirs is a very happy family, not having any of the discord so common in many families of our land. The parents both being orphans, they have adopted Mrs. Burges for their mother who lives with them and has all the rights and privileges their own mother, could possibly have under any circumstances.

We have written this sketch a great deal longer than most of the sketches in this history, for the reason that it affords a good model for young men, and is rather a remarkable life. It gives a life lesson to boys starting without any of the advantages that most have, and has been successful from his own merits alone, and any young man with fixed purdoses of honesty, industry and frugality, which is far better to start with than a capital of greenbacks, can make his way in the world as well as the subject of this sketch and arrive at competence and respectability.

J. A. REDFIELD, Jr., post-office, Oxford; was born in Adrian, Michigan, September 22, 1856. The fall of 1868 moved to Toledo, Ohio, where he clerked for several years, and in 1877 attended College in Toledo, and the fall of 1877 came to Oxford, and opened a store in what is known as the Wagner building, under the firm name of J. A. Redfield & Co., and in November, 1878, moved in a new brick built by Mrs. H. Kennedy, and continued in bnsiness until the night of January 16, 1879, when the building and contents were destroyed by fire; he having about $12,000 of a stock; insured for $8,100; since then he has been engaged as clerk in Oxford stores. The spring of 1881 he bought the stock of Moffet & O'Brien for A. P. Robert, and clerked for him about one year, and in May went to Shelby, Iowa, in the mercantile business.

JACOB REES, a resident of Iowa City, on the old Dubuque road, at the wine garden; was born March 5, 1816, at Wittemberg, Germany; came to America in 1852, and settled in Johnson county, April, 1854. He began grape culture in 1862, and had the first grapes raised in Johnson county, got his first plants from Hungary, called the "White Hungarian

grape," a medium size grape, the shape of a bird's egg; he got grapes the next year after he set out his plants; he renewed his dying vines with the Concord; he began making wine in 1865; he has about two acres of a vineyard. Mr. Rees was married May 10, 1842, to Miss Agatha Steple, of Wittemberg. This union is blessed with one child: Frank, born February 7, 1859. He accidentalty shot himself in June, 1882, but the result is not serious, not being in any way crippled. Mr. Rees was in the German army in the war against Russia, in 1841; he was wounded in the battle of Grimm; he was first lieuteuant in the third company of the Fifth Regular Infantry, and served seven years; he was wounded in the left knee, and slightly in the right shoulder. He was by trade a clock and organ maker. The family are members of the St. Mary's Catholic Church of Iowa City. He is a democrat in politics.

PATRICK REGAN, a resident of Iowa City, having just retired from his farm in Lincoln township, Johnson county, in order to give his children the advantages of the school facilities of Iowa City; was born March 17, 1816, in County Cork, Ireland; came to America in 1843, landed at Quebec. He settled in New York State and lived there until 1865; in the spring he settled in Lincoln township, Johnson county, Iowa. He was married in November, 1848, to Miss Mary E. Berry, in Rochester, New York; she was a native of Ireland. This union is blessed with six boys and three girls: John, Charles, Richard, Patrick, Philip and Cornelius; Margaret, wife of James Hanlet, of Green county, Iowa; Mary and Ella. The family are members of the St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City. He is a democrat in politics. Has served as member of the school board in Lincoln township.

CHARLES M. RENO, a resident of Iowa City; born June 1, 1846, in Iowa City. He is now engaged in the coal trade, office on Washington street, near B. C. R. & N. R. R. freight depot, established June 1, 1882. He was county treasurer two terms, ending January 1, 1882. He resigned the office of city treasurer in 1877 to accept the office of county treasurer. He was elected city treasurer in April, 1877. He was a member of the city council prior to being elected city treasurer. He was secretary of the city school board prior to being elected to the city council. His father, Morgan Reno, was the first State Treasurer of Iowa. His father came to Iowa City in 1839, and engaged in the banking business in Iowa City, and died here July 9, 1869. His widow and two children, Charles and a daughter, are still living in the city. Charles M. Reno was married November 1, 1870, to Miss Hattie A. Hartman of Milan, Ills. They have four children, Morgan C., Sanford H., Abigail and Margaret. He is a democrat in politics, a member of the A. O. U. W. and Legion of Honor. He was engaged in merchandising for nine years before being elected county treasurer, in what was called China Hall on Washington street, Iowa City, selling China, crockery and glass ware,

and he is now engaged selling the Star Company coal from What Cheer, and hard coal, and doing a good business.

MILTON REMLEY, was born October 12, 1844, in Greenbrier county, Virginia; settled in Johnson county, Iowa, in November, 1855, graduated at the State University in June, 1867. Read law under C. R. Scott of Anamosa, and was admitted to practice at the Johnson county bar in May, 1868, and practiced at Anamosa four years. He begun the practice in Iowa City in 1874; was a member of the city council in Anamosa; was nominated for district attorney by the republicans in the eighth judicial district. He was married September 8, 1868, to Miss Josephine Dennis, of Tiffin, Iowa. They have three children: Hubert, Jessie A. and George E. He is a member of the Baptist Church of Iowa City, a member of the A. O. U. W., Legions of Honor, Royal Arcanum and the Odd Fellows of Iowa City.

GEORGE RENTZ, merchant, and mayor of Oxford, Iowa; was born in Wertemberg, Germany, April 26, 1848. At the age of six he came with his parents to the United States, and first settled in the State of New York, where they lived two years. They then came to Johnson county, but afterward moved to Iowa county. In 1866–67 he attended the State University of Iowa City, then clerked for Leibold & Deitz for some time, and in 1869 he commenced business with his father in Iowa City under the firm name of B. Rentz & Son in the grocery business, and in 1871 they moved to Oxford and added a general stock of dry goods and notions. After two years he bought out his father, and has since continued in the business, and now carries a stock of about $25,000, the largest stock in Oxford, and is doing a flourishing business. He has served in several terms of township offices, and the spring of 1881 was elected mayor, an office he still holds, and is a good and efficient officer. He was married January 10, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Knortz, also a native of Germany. They have two children: Charles B. and George P. Mr. Rentz is a member of Canopy Lodge No. 290, A. F. & M., also of Palestine Commandery No. 2, also of Iowa City Chapter No. 2, and also of the A. O. U. W., and of the German Lutheran Church.

FRANCES RETTEMEYER, a resident of Iowa City, and a dealer in wood; was born December 22, 1820, in Bavaria, Germany. He came to America in 1849, and landed in New York City. He finally settled in Iowa City, Johnson county, March 29, 1856. He has been engaged in various business enterprises, and always considered labor honorable. He owned and operated a boat on the Iowa river at one time. He has been very successful in his labors, and has accumulated considerable property. He has raised a family of children and taught them the importance of work as the necessary part of gaining a living. He is a democrat in politics. The family are members of ths St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City.

FRANK J. RETTEMEYER, a resident of Iowa City, and the junior member of the firm of Englert & Rettemeyer of the City Brewery; was born July 25, 1852, in Iowa City. He was married February 28, 1876, to Miss Mary Englert of Iowa City. They have three children: Louis F., Clara F., Frank G. A democrat in politics. The family are members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City.

JOHN REYNOLDS, a farmer in Hardin township, post-office address, Windham; was born August 15, 1817, in Antrim, Ireland; came to America in 1841, and to Johnson county in 1856; settled in Oxford township, and moved onto his present farm in 1865. He was married March 3, 1851, to Miss Anna Williams. They have seven children: Francis, who died in 1879; Mary, wife of James McCabe of Iowa City; Katie, Theresa, both school teachers; John, Maggie, and Thomas. The family are members of St. Peter's Church at Windham. He is a democrat in politics; filled the office of justice of the peace, two terms in Oxford township, and in Hardin township has filled the office of township trustee, and assessor, and has just entered upon his third term as justice of the peace in January, 1883.

EDWARD R. RICORD. The subject of this sketch, was born February 17, 1814, in the state of Delaware. His father, Thomas Ricord, settled in Iowa City in 1840. Edward settled on Old Man's creek, in Iowa county, one mile from the Indian boundary line, on section 3, township 78, and lived upon his claim until 1870, when he moved to Washington county with his post-office address, Amish, Johnson county. He was married January 9, 1839, to Miss Jane Gilliand, in Fayette county, Indiana. They have the following children; Mary, Iola, Ann, Laura, wife of Walter M. Stover; Addie, wife of George W. Stover, of Marengo, Iowa; Jennie, Race, and Lee. Mrs. Ricord died March 11, 1877, and September 5, 1880, he married Almira Patterson, but the angel of death was near, and on the 23d day of June, 1881, after a well-spent life, passed to his reward. He was the veteran pioneer of Iowa county, being the first settler he made the first claim, built the first cabin, and broke the first prairie. The first election held in Iowa county was at his cabin, and he was elected one of the first county commissioners, and helped organize the county. It was the first and only office he ever held or would ever have. He was for twenty-five years one of Iowa county's most prominent and enterprising citizens.

JACOB RICORD, the present popular and efficient postmaster of Iowa City, was born September 26, 1816, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father, Thomas Ricord, moved from the state of Delaware to Philadelphia in 1815, and in 1817 settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, with his wife and two children, Edward and Jacob. The journey was made over the Alleghany mountains in a wagon drawn by one horse, taking them six

weeks. From Cincinnati he moved to Dearborn county, Indiana, and on the 4th day of March, 1840, we find him and his family in Iowa City. Mr. Ricord was a shoemaker by trade when he came to Iowa City, and became a merchant dealer in boots and shoes and carried on that business in Iowa City until June 14, 1880, when he was appointed by President Hayes the postmaster of Iowa City. He was mayor of Iowa City in 1875. 76, and 1878-79, and was for several years a member of the city council. During his service in the city council the principal streets were greatly improved by macadam. He was soundly abused for it, but in due time the principal fault-finders were the loudest in his praise, and speak words of commendation in his behalf for the valuable services he had rendered in carrying forward important public improvements on the streets. During his term of service in the city council he was chairman of the finance committee. The city being heavily in debt and suffering from heavy taxation, caused by taking railroad stock, it became absolutely necessary to do something to relieve the over-burdened taxpayers of the city. Mr. Ricord, by prudent management, brought relief. His financial plans proved a success. He refused to pay the ten year accrued interest on the railroad bonds, and resisted the collection in the courts and was finally successful, and it was to his good judgment, acting under the advice of legal counsel, that the people are indebted for getting them free from paying about $10,000 of interest. Mr. Ricord during the first year he was mayor, collected about $4,600 for fines and licenses. He enforced the Sunday law, and all violations of law that came under his control were dealt with in a rigid manner; the lawless element and the vicious attempted to control him, and after failing, they made threats of violence, but they found him stern, unyielding and equal to every emergency. Mr. Ricord is a republican and has always proved himself a valuable party worker in all important campaigns. Mr. Ricord was married May 12, 1847, to Miss Emily Evans, of Iowa City. They have four children, to-wit: Charles J., Emma, Arthur F., and Gennevie. It is not out of place for us to say right here that Jacob Ricord was the first assessor of Iowa county, and made the first sale and transfer of land in Iowa county to Henry Lutchen, February 27, 1846. Mr. R. is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Iowa City. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Her parents belonged to the best families of Missouri. She was born April 19, 1829, on Easter Sunday, in St. Genevie, Missouri. In March, 1833, with her father moved to the coal mines in what is now Dubuque county. In the year 1840 they settled in Johnson county.

ELISHA H. RICORD, son of Thomas Ricord, now a resident of Dallas, Texas; was born October 16, 1818, in Dearborn county, Indiana; came to Iowa City with his father's family in March, 1840, and made a claim adjoining his brother Edward, in Iowa county, and assisted in building the first log cabin on Old Man's creek, in the Ricord settlement; he

made his home with his brother Edward, and assisted in making rail fences and breaking the prairie for their farms, and assisting in building cabins until the breaking out of the Mexican war, when he enlisted in the Fifteenth United States Infantry, and remained until the close of the war. He came home and made a new settlement in Fillmore township, Iowa county, section 1, township 78. He was married in December, 1849, to Miss Catharine Butler. He built himself a house and barn on his claim, and lived there until 1872, when he sold out, and in 1873 went to Texas. The family consisted of three sons and two daughters; one son died in infancy; Augustus died in St. Louis at the age of 17, and Thomas is married and lives near Red Oak, Iowa, and his two daughters are living with their father in Texas.

N. B. RICHEY, farmer, post-office, Lone Tree; was born in Wayne county, Ohio, February 1, 1832, where he spent his boyhood days until he was fifteen. He then went into the printing office of the *Wooster Democrat* and remained there two years; he afterwards worked on the *Wellsville Patriot*, *Pittsburg Dispatch*, and other newspapers; he made several trips west. In 1849 he went to New Mexico with a trading company from Kansas City; in 1864 he went to Pike's Peak, and came to Johnson county, in December, 1864, where he now lives and owns 240 acres of land, and has it well improved. He was married August 10, 1858, to Miss C. L. Lochr, a native of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. This union has been blessed with eleven children, viz.: Ella S., Jesse M., Lucy J., Clinton H., David H., Kate L., Charlie C., Grace E., Frank L., Albert R., and an infant. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

CHARLES A. RINK, a resident of Coralville; was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1835. He enlisted in the Union army in 1862, a member of Company C, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry. He was married to Elizabeth Koepping of Muscatine, Iowa. They have six children: Lena, Lizzie, Charles, George, Emma and Amanda. He is a democrat in politics. He is also a member of the Tutona Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Iowa City.

ALEX. RINEHART, a farmer residing in Madison township, post-office, Chase; was born March 25, 1830, in Morris county, New Jersey. He settled in Knox county, Ohio, near Mt. Vernon. He married Sarah Rinehart, June 1, 1864, and shortly afterwards settled in Allen county, Indiana, where they resided seven years. In 1870, they settled in Madison township, Johnson county, Iowa, on their present farm, southwest quarter, section thirty-four. They have seven children: Charles E., Amanda A., Ida M., Pheobe, Sarah E., Alice V., Lewis A. He is a democrat in politics.

BENJAMIN RITTER, fruit-grower, Iowa City; is a native of Montgomery county, Ohio; born December 20, 1814. He is a son of John

and Barbara Ritter, the latter now residing in Floyd county, this state, at the ripe age of ninety-seven years. In 1824 the family moved to Wayne county, Indiana, where they resided about eight years, when they moved to St. Joseph county, Indiana. From there the subject of our sketch emigrated to what is now Johnson county, and was married August 14, 1837, to Miss Mary Stover, this being the fourth marriage in the present limits of Johnson county. He has since resided in the county, and followed farming, and also worked at the carpenter trade. They had six children, three now living: Jacob D., John M., and Belle A., now Mrs. F. A. Stratton. Mr. Ritter has been a member of the Methodist Church for forty years, and has served as justice of the peace thirty-five years; is now engaged in fruit culture, two miles northeast of Iowa City.

LEVI ROBINSON, attorney at law Iowa City; was born March 13, 1827, in Kennebec county, Maine; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1855; was admitted to practice law at Albany, New York, and settled in Iowa City May 23, 1855. He was prosecuting attorney in 1856, and deputy revenue collector from 1864 to 1868. The law firm of which he is the senior partner, Robinson & Patterson, is the oldest law firm in the state of Iowa. Mr. Robinson is a republican in politics. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He is part owner with Mr. Solomon Coldren in the oat-meal mill situated at Coralville in west Lucas township, Johnson county, an enterprise that has proven quite a success.

JAMES ROBINSON, farmer, post-office, Lone Tree; was born in Scotland, November 20, 1829, where he spent his early life, and got a good common school education. He came to America in 1849, and lived in New York for a number of years, in Broome county. August 20, 1862, he enlisted in company I, Seventh Rhode Island volunteer infantry, and served to the end of the war; was wounded at Fredricksburg, Virginia, the first battle he was in, being shot in the side of the face, the ball going in at the cheek, and knocking out two teeth, he spitting out the bullet. After the war he returned to New York and emigrated to Iowa in the fall of 1865, and settled in Muscatine county, where he lived until 1870, when he came to Johnson county, and now owns 200 acres of finely improved land, and has a pleasant home, and pays considerable attention to raising stock, now having a small herd of pure bred Short-horns. He was married May 15, 1859, to Miss Emily Jayne, a native of Wayne county, Pennsylvania. They have six children, viz.: Mary R., Elsie K., Linda M., Emma C., Nellie, Belle, and Jessie E. Mr. Robinson and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

HIRAM A. ROBINSON, pharmacist, post-office, Oxford; was born in Peoria county, Illinois, September 22, 1849, where he spent his early life. He attended school in Brimfield, Peoria county, until his seventeenth year; he then commenced to learn the druggist profession with his father,

and took charge of his father's business, and since then he has been engaged in the druggist trade. In June, 1879, he came to Oxford and opened a new stock of drugs at his present stand, and is doing a prosperous business. He was married September 30, 1872, to Miss Lizzie Martyn, a native of Indiana. They have been blessed with two children: Claudius L. and Alta A. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an elder therein. Mrs. Robinson is a daughter of Rev. John D. Martyn, one of the pioneer ministers of Indiana, and a cousin of Wm. Martyn, missionary to China.

JAMES T. ROBINSON, the present efficient deputy auditor of Johnson county; was born February 15, 1822, in the Bowery, in New York city. His father kept a leather store in that city and came to Johnson county in April, 1840, and was the first mayor of Iowa City under the first city organization, which for some cause was abandoned after two years. His father kept a dry goods and grocery store where O'Hanlan & Son have their shoe store, and Weber's blacksmith shop was the warehouse. He died in January, 1880. Mr. Robinson was married October 5, 1842, to Miss Emily T. Custer. They have twelve children, eight are living: Alice C., wife of Clark Miller, in Maudan, Dakota; Mary P., Martha S., wife of Gilman Fletcher; Lizzie D., wife of Scott Dindly, of Humbolt, Iowa; Ella, Fannie E., wife of Henry Graham, of Cedar Rapids; J. Arthur, in Maudan, Dakota, and Susie E. His wife died May 2, 1881; she made the first cheese made in Johnson county; she was born February 26, 1818, in Herkimer county, New York. Mr. R. has filled the office of deputy auditor for seven years, and one year deputy recorder.

CHARLES ROBOTHAM, farmer and stock-raiser in Graham township, post-office, Oasis; was born May 27, 1821, County Staffordshire, England, January 2, 1856; settled in Graham township and bought the farm upon which he now resides. He was married November 25, 1861, to Miss Jane Hobbs, of Iowa City. He is independent in politics, and is one of Graham township's successful farmers and stock-raisers; lives on section 24, and his land is under good cultivation; has an orchard of over 200 good apple trees; also has a fine lot of Short-horn cattle. He is a citizen that always strives to attend to his own business and succeeds in a great measure of attending it well.

GOTTLEIB F. ROESSLER, a farmer of Sharon township, post-office, Sharon Center; was born March 19, 1821; came to America in 1830, and settled in Columbiana county, Ohio, and came to Iowa City in March, 1840. He was married in June 1858, to Miss Louisa Hagan, of Washington county, Iowa. They have a family of ten children: Mary, wife of Herman Foulk; George, John, Clara, Jacob, William, Gottleib, Ella, Amelia and Caroline. He has always been a democrat and voted against the prohibitory constitutional amendment.

H. D. ROWE, was born Sept. 23, 1853, at Elgin, Illinois. He is a graduate of the Iowa City law school of the class of 1878, and has been engaged in practice ever since in Iowa City. He was elected city clerk in March, 1881. In August, 1881, he was elected secretary of the State Historical Society. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies of Iowa City.

A. ROWLEY, a resident of Iowa City, and proprietor of a dining hall and restaurant on South Clinton street, No. 114, as successor to Jerry Gould; was born June 19, 1822, in Ontario county, New York. Came to Iowa in 1856, and settled in Hardin county, came to Iowa City in 1864. He was married July 24, 1842, to Miss J. Coy, of Ontario, county, New York. They have two children: R. S., wife of J. H. Brand, of Marengo, and Edgar A. of Iowa City. He is a republican in politics, was constable of Lucas township for two years; was in the quartermaster department in the late civil war at Nashville, Tennessee, and was United States guager at the Alcohol works in Iowa City, from 1874 to 1881.

ANDREW RUBELMAN, farmer, post-office Shoo Fly; was born in Baden, Germany, Nov. 9, 1844, where he spent his boyhood days, and got a good German education, and followed the trade of a ropemaker. He came to America in 1848, and spent three years in New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Missouri, and came to Johnson county in 1851, and bought forty acres of land where he now resides, and has since bought more, and now owns 206 acres of finely improved land and good buildings and improvements, and pays his attention to farming and raising stock. He was married July 18, 1849, to Elizabeth Henry, a native of Ohio. They have two children: Deina and Lewis, both still at home. Mr. Rubelman and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

S. R. RUNYON, blacksmith, Solon; was born in Knox county, Ky., July 31, 1843, and is a son of A. G. and Mary F. Runyon. He spent his early life in his native county, and enlisted in company H, seventh Kentucky Independent Cavalry in August, 1862, and served eighteen months. In the spring of 1865 he emigrated to Iowa and settled in Solon, where he now resides and working at his trade. He was married Feb. 12, 1866, to Clara Beuter, a daughter of Joseph and Anastasia Beuter, early settlers of Big Grove township. They have nine children, viz: Harry M., Martin R., Annie, Nicholas L., Mary G., Stella M., William A., Augusta M., and Leonard R. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Penn Lodge, No. 289.

ASA RUNYON, a resident of Penn township, post-office North Liberty; was born Nov. 16, 1845, in Garrard county, Ky. Settled in Johnson county, Iowa, Aug. 16, 1866. He was married May 3, 1870, to Miss M. E. Payn, daughter of Evan Payn, near Solon, Iowa. They have five children: Lula M., Francis M., Mary R., Bertha J. and Henry M. He

is a republican in politics, and is the assistant postmaster at North Liberty. Has held several township offices: township clerk and assessor several terms. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at North Liberty. He voted for the prohibitory constitutional amendment.

ALEX. RUTH, farmer, residing near Iowa City; was born July 18, 1836, in Washington county, Pa. Came to Iowa City in 1855. Was detained in Ohio with the lung fever, and got to Johnson county, Iowa, too late to put in any crops; worked on the C. R. I. & P. R. R. during the summer and fall. He was married Nov. 11, 1860, to Miss Sarah Jane Funk, of Iowa City. They have the following named children: Edward S., born Aug. 17, 1861; Oliver Jay, born January 28, 1865; Etta, born Sept. 26, 1869, and died Dec. 16, 1879; Carrie Bertha, born May 24, 1872; Lizzie, born Aug. 29, 1875. He was a soldier in the late war, a member of company D, 14th Regiment Iowa Infantry. Enlisted in the fall of 1861; served in that company until he was transfered to the seventh Iowa Cavalry. He was honorably discharged in the fall of 1864. He is a republican in politics, voted for the prohibitory amendment. Was elected justice of the peace in 1877, held the office one year. He, his wife and eldest son are members of the M. E. Church at Lone Tree.

E. SANGESTER, farmer, and resident of West Lucas township, post-offic, Iowa City; was born March 8, 1824, in London, England; came to America May 5, 1832; settled in Iowa City March 1, 1844; is a carpenter by trade. He was married December 25, 1849, to Miss Delilah Johnson of Iowa City, a neice of Dr. Ballard, and a grand-daughter of Judge Johnson, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was the first marshal of Iowa City, and James Robinson, father of the present deputy county auditor, was the first mayor of Iowa City. They have a family of six children: Flora, who died of consumption, Ada, wife of Addison Kenard, Frank, Fred, Ebb and Herbert. He is a democrat in politics. His father, Archibald Campbell Sangester, is still living, and has been an invalid for five years. He was born March 6, 1787, in London, England; was ordained a minister of the Baptist Church in 1820; was a member and pastor for sixty years of the Baptist Church; became a life member of the American Baptist Publishing Society August 25, 1867.

CYRUS SARGENT, farmer, Cedar township, post-office, Solon; was born in the town of Bow, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, March 3, 1816; was married July 5, 1842, to Abby B. Saltmash, a native of Goffstown, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. She is the youngest daughter of Edward A. and Sally Salthmash, whose family of thirteen children were all born in the same house, eight of whom are now living, aged as follows: Betsy, 82; Thomas, 80; Henry, 78; Hazen, 76; Susan, 74; Gilman, 72; Franklin, 70, and Abby, 65; average age, 75 years, their parents dying at the following ages: Edward A., 85, and Sally, 87 years;

average age of children dead, 48 years. In November, after their marriage, they removed to Wentworth, Grafton county, where their children were born to them: Melissa A., born to them June 2, 1843; married November 1, 1860, to Alexander Eason; Emily C., born October 8, 1846; married December 27, 1866, to J. H. —

WALTER SAXTON, livery, Oxford, Iowa; was born in Cayuga county, New York, July 21, 1838, where he lived until 1853, when he came to Johnson county with his parents, they first settled at Coralville, and then entered land near Tiffin, where he lived some fifteen years on a farm. He enlisted August 11, 1882, in Company I, 22d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at Vicksburg, June, 1863. In the spring of 1867 he went to Jasper county, this State, where he remained two years, then returned to this county. In 1874 he came to Oxford and engaged in the livery business. He was married January 11, 1860, to Miss Joana Jameison, a native of Ohio, and has two children, Arthur F. and Alvah J.

JAMES SCANLON, a farmer, and resident of Union township, post-office, Iowa City; was born in 1810, in Ireland; came to America in 1840. Landed at Quebec, Canada; was there one year; then went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; was there two years, from there went to Bellfount, Central county, Pennsylvania; was there ten years, and then came to Iowa City. He was married at Bellfount in 1840, and to them were born the following children: Bridget, born in 1841; died in 1870; Katie, born 1842; wife of Jerry Nolan; Margaret, 1843, died same year; Rosanna, born 1845, lived two years, Johnnie, 1847, and died in two years; Thomas, born in 1851 and died in 1877; and James W. Mr. Scanlan dug the first cellar in Iowa City at the corner now occupied by Furbish as a shoe store.

JAMES W. SCANLON, a farmer, and resident of Union township, post-office, Iowa City; was born July 12, 1854, in Iowa City. He was married April 20, 1873, to Miss Mary Powers, and she died in March, 1879. They had two children: William and Charles. He was married November 29, 1879, to Miss Mary Collins of Oxford, Iowa. By this union two children were born: Daniel and Richard. The family are members of the St. Patrick Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City. A Democrat in politics. The farm upon which he resides is among the best in Union township.

NATHANIEL SCALES, a farmer residing in Clear Creek township, post-office, Coralville; was born January 16, 1812, near Natchez, Mississippi, his father moved back to his old home in Rockingham county, North Carolina, and from there moved to Kentucky, in 1826, and to Missouri in 1829, and to Wisconsin in 1835, and Mr. Scales settled in Johnson county, Iowa, in 1840, on what is called Scales' Bend in Penn township. He was married August 28, 1842, to Miss Mary

Crozier, daughter of David Crozier, of Penn township; she died in January, 1845. They had two children, both dead. In 1847, March 18, he was married to Nancy Epperson, of Scott township. They have seven children, four living: Miriam E., now the widow Wilson, Nellie, Nathaniel W., and Lizzie J. He is engaged in raising fine trotting horses and has fine stock of all kinds.

JOHN B. SCHAEDLER, a cigarmaker, doing business on Washington street, over A. C. Atwater's billiard hall, and proprietor of the Crummy House on Washington street; was born September 12, 1824, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and served four years in the German army, and was in the first battle in the Revolution of 1848. He was married in June, 1849, in Germany to Miss Katie Wagner; they have three boys and four girls: Lizzie, the widow of Ed. Vogt; Rosa, wife of Thomas P. Purcell; Louis, Louisa, wife of R. E. Adams; William, and Flora, wife of Lawrence B. Johnson. He settled in Iowa City, August 13, 1856, and was the first cigarmaker in Iowa City, made the first cigars and opened the first factory, and has operated it ever since. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church of Iowa City. He is a democrat in politics and don't care who knows it.

WILLIAM J. SCHELL, a resident of Iowa City, and the junior member of the firm of Pryce & Schell, doing business on the corner of Washington and Dubuque streets; was born September 27, 1840, in Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania. He came to Iowa City with his parents when but six months old. He enlisted as a private in company K, 1st regiment Iowa volunteer infantry, and August 8, 1862, enlisted in company F, 22d regiment Iowa volunteer infantry, and was made second sergeant, he was promoted to first lieutenant of company F, January 1, 1863, and he resigned March 27, 1864, on account of sickness. He was married November 1, 1870, to Miss Frank Thomas, of Michigan City, Indiana. He became a partner of Captain S. D. Pryce in 1876, and the firm is recognized as one of the most prosperous and substantial business houses in Iowa City. He is a republican in politics.

GEORGE SCHAICH, farmer and stock raiser, post-office, Morse; was born in the kingdom of Wurtemburg, Germany, 1822, moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1831, and shortly after went to Butler county, Ohio, and lived there fifteen years, and from there he came to Iowa and settled in Newport township, there he lived ten years, when he came to Graham township. He was married in Linn county, Iowa, to Miss Minnie E. Dureau, of Prussia, in 1856, and has ten children living, three boys and seven girls; four children married, oldest son, John W., married and living in Graham township, Mary L., now Mrs. Luther, of Oxford, and Hanna, now Mrs. Elliott, living in Kansas, Margaret A., now Mrs. Godlip Heiber, of Big Grove township. He is a member of the United Brethren Church.

HENRY SCHENKEMYER, a resident of Iowa City, on Gilbert street; was born March 14, 1840, in Hanover, Germany. He came to America in 1866; landed in New York City, and came immediately to Iowa City. He was married in September, 1869, to Miss Fredricka Krumacker. They have one child. He is a democrat in politics. He is a member of the German lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 129, Iowa City. He is a bricklayer by trade. He voted against the amendment.

GEORGE SCHLENK, a resident of Iowa City, and a blacksmith doing business on the corner of Dubuque street and Iowa avenue; was born August 15, 1837, in Bavaria; came to America in the fall of 1843; landed in Baltimore; learned his trade in Iowa City. He was married in November, 1858, to Miss Mary Crupp of Iowa City. They have nine children: Lizzie M., Katie, Clara J., George, Caroline, Jacob, Mary, Matilda, and Frank P. The family are members of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City. A democrat in politics.

JOSEPH SCHONBORN, farmer and wine-grower, post-office, Oxford; was born in Hungary, March 15, 1826, where he spent his early life and came to America in May, 1857, and came direct to Johnson county, and bought a farm, where he now lives and owns 160 acres of fine land. For the last fifteen years he has been paying considerable attention to wine-growing, and has taken a number of first premiums for the best wines. He has several acres in vineyard, and ships considerable wine. He was married January 25, 1847, to Catharine Bauer, of Shueyville. She dying April, 1865, he was again married October 4, 1869, to Annie M. Grabien, a native of Hanover. He has six children by the first marriage, and three by the last. Mr. Schonborn speaks the Hungarian, German, Servian, Roumanian, and English languages fluently, and broken Bohemian.

H. H. SEELEY, a resident of Iowa City; was born August 2, 1842, in Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia; came to Illinois in 1859, and to Iowa City in 1868. He was a faithful soldier in the late civil war, serving in company L, Seventh Illinois cavalry regiment, Col. Pitt Kellogg's regiment. He was in the lumber business in Chicago, Illinois, after the war; came to Iowa City in the employ of Pendleton & Co., of Chicago, and since 1869 has been in the employ of John W. Porter. He was married March 3, 1869, to Miss H. A. Bull, of Weeping Waters, Nebraska. A member of the A. O. U. W. and L. of H. of Iowa City; a republican in politics, and for three successive terms was elected city treasurer of Iowa City.

HENRY C. SEEVOGEL, a resident of Iowa City and a stone mason and brick layer; was born June 28, 1830, in Hanover, Germany. He came to America in the fall of 1866, landed in New York city and came direct to Johnson county, Iowa, the same fall. He was married in June, 1868, to Miss Charlotte Romaez. She died March 10, 1869. He was married

March 10, 1870, to Miss Katie Sadewack of Iowa City. He is a member of No. 129, I. O. O. F., of Iowa City. He is a democrat in politics.

MRS. ELIZABETH G. SEHORN. The subject of this sketch is one of the first settlers in Johnson county, in company with her husband and some friends from Washington county, Tennessee. She came to this county in the spring of 1839, and on the first day of April, took up a permenant residence on Old Man's creek on a claim of 600 acres of land in Union township, for which her husband, James J. Sehorn, paid $225, and after the said lands came into market, he bought from the Government and paid $1.25 per acre. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, Wesley Chapel, Union township. She was married to James J. Sehorn in 1838. They raised a family of four children: Nancy, the wife of William Smith; Jacob G., Amanda J. and Margaret P. She lost her husband Nov. 3, 1854, and his large estate fell upon her to manage and right well did she perform the duties that rested upon her. She was born June 15, 1805, in Rockingham county, Virginia, and moved with her parents to Washington county, Tennessee, in 1819.

A. SEROVY, merchant, Solon; was born in Austria, May 23, 1860. When six years of age his parents, Joseph and Kristina, emigrated to America and settled in Cedar township, this county, where the subject of this sketch lived until he was fourteen years of age, when he commenced clerking for E. T. Gough at Mt. Vernon, staying with him seven years. In 1880, he started a store of his own in Ely and in March, 1882, came to Solon where he now owns a fine store and is doing a good business. He was married Feb. 14, 1880, to Miss Mary Bulechek, daughter of Frank Bulechek, who came to this county in 1854 and settled in Cedar township. They have one daughter: Effie A. They are members of the Catholic Church.

MILTON SEYDEL, a farmer, residing in Scott township, post-office, Iowa City; was born November 24, 1824, in Columbiana county, Ohio; came to Iowa City in 1847. He was married in Iowa City May 10, 1851, to Miss Nancy Linderman. This union was blessed by the following named children: John, Mora J., Martin, Frank, Anson, Eli, Roxsena, Jessie, Effa D., all living. He enlisted in the Union army in the Sixth cavalry in 1861; was appointed quartermaster sergeant and served about six months and returned home, and enlisted in 47th Iowa Infantry and served about four months and was discharged. He is now engaged in farming.

JACOB N. SEYDEL, a resident of Iowa City, a dealer in stoves and tinware, on South Clinton street; was born January 24, 1828, in Pottsville, Ohio; came to Iowa City, October 1, 1844, and began working at his trade and opened up business for himself in 1850. He was married December 24, 1850, to Miss Rebecca J. Stebbins, of Iowa City. This

union is blessed with six children: Delia Iowa, wife of C. S. Fogy, of Stuart, Iowa; Henry B., Mary E., wife of John S. Beatty, of Iowa City; Rebecca J., wife of John E. Roper, of Stuart, Iowa; Ruth E. and George E. He is a member of the Universalist Church of Iowa City; a member of the I. O. O. F. society, the A. O. U. W. and Knights of Honor lodges of Iowa City. He is a liberal republican in politics; was deputy sheriff under DeForest from 1851 to 1853; also under S. B. Mulholland from 1853 to 1855. He was a member of the city council from the first ward in 1874.

GEORGE SHAVER; was born August 31, 1790, near Hagerstown, Maryland; died in Washington township, Johnson county, March 29, 1849. He was married December 7, 1813, to Miss Rozana Ankeny, of Somerset county, Pennsylvania; who was born December 22, 1794, and died September 29. 1845. This union was blessed with twelve children: Peter A., born March 24, 1820, killed at Fort Atkinson January 1, 1853; Camela, born November 25, 1814, died in 1864, she married David Williamson April 5, 1833; Eliza, born April 13, 1816, died December 14, 1817; Elizabeth, born July 24, 1818, married June 13, 1837, to John Coheck; Daniel K., born January 3, 1822, married October 25, 1857, to Miss Adaline Donahy; they have one child, Berney; George W., born January 18, 1828, died May 2, 1857; Joseph N., born October 26, 1826, died June 6, 1833; Mary S., born August 22, 1827, died in 1865; Philip E., born May 6, 1829, married December 13, 1855; Eleanor P., born May 19, 1831, married July 8, 1852, to C. D. Reinking, of Des Moines; Tevius Henry and Henrietta, born July 25, 1833; Henry, died July 1, 1872; Henrietta, married July 16, 1857. He came to Johnson county, Iowa, in 1844, and settled in Washington township. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church; his wife a member of the Christian Church.

CAPT. P. E. SHAVER, a farmer and stock-raiser, residing in Washington township; was born May 6, 1829, in Summerset county, Pennsylvania; came to Iowa in April, 1844, and settled in Washington township, section 34. He owns a farm of 500 acres of land under good cultivation. He built a fine frame house on section 26 in 1877, and it is considered one of the finest farm houses in Johnson county. He was married December 13, 1855 to Miss Hettie Grimes. They had five children, two are now living: Jennie, wife of George Wagner, and Lincoln G. His wife died May 13, 1880, and Sept 6, 1881, he was married to Mrs. C. Lambert, daughter of Ephraim Patterson, and mother of John and George Wagner. Mr. Shaver was a soldier in Capt. James M. Morgan's company of Iowa mounted volunteer dragoons, and served from December, 1847, to September, 1848, during the Mexican war, and was on duty among the Indians. He was also a faithful soldier in the late civil war, in company F., First Iowa cavalry, enlisted as a private July 18, 1861, and shortly

after made second lieutenant September 23, 1861, then first lieutenant October 29, 1861, and finally captain July 1, 1862. He resigned on account of his wife's sickness, and came home late in 1863. In politics he is a republican; was a member of the board of supervisors from January, 1864, for four years, and township clerk for a number of terms. He was the republican candidate for the legislature in 1871, and was defeated by only 117, in a democratic county. He makes a specialty of Short-horn cattle from Kentucky. His farm is on Shaver creek, and is well watered, and plenty of tember. He has a fine orchard. He drove an ox team from his cabin door in Washington township to California, leaving in the spring of 1850, and traveling five months to his place of destination in the mines, came back in the fall of 1853. His experience was worth more than his money for he learned that his Washington township farm was better than a gold mine. His mother died September 25, 1845, and his father died March 25, 1846, on the old homestead in Washington township, where they settled in April, 1844, with their family. Mr. Shaver has always taken a very prominent part in all the public affairs of his township and county.

J. J. SHEPARDSON, a farmer residing on sections 22 and 23, Clear Creek township, post-office address, Tiffin, Iowa; was born June 22, 1824, in Muskingum county, Ohio; came to Johnson county, Iowa, and settled on section 29 in November, 1842. He was married October 24, 1853, to Miss Charlotte Brown, of Penn township. They have five children: Edward N., Mary E., George W., Jared J., Amanda F., and Mary E., wife of Samuel J. Kindall, of Iowa City. Is a democrat in politics; has been township trustee, and is now one of the constables of Clear Creek township.

WM. C. SHEPPARD, a farmer in Fremont township, post-office, River Junction; was born March 26, 1826, at Georgetown, Kentucky; settled in Johnson county, Iowa, in 1870. He was married February 28, 1845, to Miss Minnie Kendall, of Tippecanoe county, Indiana. She died September, 1863. They had five children: Samuel W., Annie M., Isabella B., Chas. M., and Jessie. February 28, 1865, he was married to Miss Hannah Westfall, ofFremont township; was in the army in company A, Second Iowa cavalry. He is a republican in politics, and voted against the prohibitory amendment; is a member of the Masonic lodge at Columbus City.

ANDREW SHIELDS, a resident of Iowa City; was born in Ireland in the year 1838; came to America in 1852; lived in New York City nine years. He was married to Mary Duffy in 1841. They have the following named children: Katie, Andy, Michael, Ellen, James, Hattie, Bessie, and John.

HENRY E. SHINN, the present efficient marshal of Iowa City; was born October 1, 1835, in Medford, Burlington county, New Jersey. He settled in Iowa City in January, 1856, and worked at his trade, being a carpenter; he went to Iowa county in 1857. He was married February 14, 1858, to Miss Ellen Murphy, a sister of the Hon. J. H. Murphy, of Davenport, Iowa. This union is blessed with one child, living: Nellie. He settled in Iowa City in 1870, and opened a carpenter shop on Gilbert street, south of Market street, in 1871, and engaged in the business of contractor and builder. He is a democrat in politics, and was assessor of Green township, Iowa county, for ten years; he was the democratic candidate for recorder against M. W. Stover, and was defeated; the county being republican then by a large majority. He was appointed marshal of Iowa City for 1881, and was re-appointed for 1882 by a unanimous vote of the city council. He is a member of the Iowa State Legion of Honor.

C. H. SHIRCLIFF, merchant, post-office, Solon; was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, August 5, 1838, where he spent his boyhood days until he was fifteen, when he emigrated to Solon, Johnson county, with his parents, Lewis and Mary Shircliff in 1853; he has since resided here, and the greater part of the time has been engaged in the mercantile business. In the spring of 1838 he formed a partnership with Henry Fisher, under the firm name of Shircliff & Fisher, and are doing a lucrative business. He is unmarried.

DANIEL SHIRK, farmer, post-office, Oxford; was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1821, and when small moved with his parents to Cumberland county, where they lived five years; then moved to Ohio, where he spent his early life on a farm; about 1851 he went to Illinois, where he lived until 1876, when he came to Oxford, where he now owns a fine farm of 200 acres. He was married December 21, 1848, to Maria Mullen, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and have eight children, viz.: James M., John F., Martha A., Sealey B., Mary E., George W., William H. and Lucy E. Mr. and Mrs. Shirk are members of the M. E. Church at Oxford.

JACOB SHUEY, deceased; was born in Augusta county, Virginia, on the 20th day of June, 1797. He was the youngest of a large family. In 1822, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Lonman of the same county and State. To them were born eight children: William H., Barney L., Margaret M., Bowersox, Caswell B., Jacob A., Jason, Robert and Virginia. In the fall of 1855, he came to Iowa and settled in Johnson county, where the town of Shueyville now is. Mr. Shuey was at one time one of the largest land owners in his township, owning about 1,724 acres of land. He died on the 30th day of October, 1867, aged seventy years, four months and ten days. His wife survived him until July 11, 1875, when she was laid by his side, awaiting the resurrection of the just. Mr. Shuey

was a most useful, active and public spirited citizen. In him society has lost a genial member, and his associates a warm, true friend.

FRANK SIES, hardware dealer, Oxford, Iowa; was born in this county, July 8, 1858, his father, William, was one of the first settlers in this township. In 1876, he went to Rochester, New York, where he learned the tinners' trade and then returned and worked for C. K. Burnell until 1879, when he bought Burnells' stock of stoves and tinware. In February, 1882, he took his brother George W., as a partner, they then added a general stock of hardware and carry a stock of about $5,000. He was married Sept. 8, 1880, to Miss Annie Schaffer, daughter of Jonathan Schaffer of this place. They have one child, Jennie S. He is a member of Canopy Lodge No. 290, A. F. & A. M., also a member of the M. E. Church. His father is a native of Germany and came to America in 1847 and to Johnson county in 1857.

FRANCIS JOSEPH SIMEK, was born March 21, 1821, in Castolovice, Bohemia. He became an orphan in early life and consequently was compelled to work for a living, and could not get much of a school education. His mind, however, thirsted for knowledge, and hours which most youths spend in enjoyment were by him devoted to study. He was a typical Bohemian citizen, a man of energy and character; during all his active life was a noted man wherever he appeared, with a massive head and almost gigantic presence. In the days of his strength he was an orator amongst his countrymen and his power of persuasion and the influence of his speech were often felt in their meetings and societies. Early in life he was engaged as a professional horticulturalist, but he afterwards learned the trade of a shoemaker, which he followed, with short intermissions during his life time. He spent seven years of his life as a journeyman, traveling through Austria and Italy. On his return he settled at Vamberk, in Bohemia, and in 1847, married Maria Theresa Tit, who was two years his senior. By the kindness of some of his friends he was allowed to read excellent books on philosophy, religion, etc., which were at that time prohibited by the Austrian government, and frequently his house was searched by the the *gens de armes* for contraband volumes. During the stormy revolutionary period of 1848-9, he was actively engaged in the cause of liberty, and consequently suffered persecution with many others. In the fall of 1856 he and his family followed the tide of immigration to America, which was then sought as an asylum by thousands of patriotic Bohemians, who had incurred the displeasure of the Austrian government by their efforts for the amelioration of the condition of the Bohemians under the Austrian rule. He settled in Jefferson township, Johnson county, Iowa, and continued the vocation of a farmer, coupled with his trade until June 12, 1866, when he removed to Iowa City, in order that he might more easily procure medical aid for his wife, who was almost worn out by consumption. She died June 20, 1866, and was

buried in Iowa City cemetery. He married a second time in 1875, but his second wife proved to be a vixen, and he was divorced from her. Domestic trouble so affected him that he was stricken with paralysis in January, 1878. He never arose from his bed for a period of three years, when death released him in 1880. Eight children were born to them, six in Bohemia, and two in America, of whom only two are now living, Mrs. Mary Havlik, the first born, and Bohumil, the youngest. He was very prominent among the Bohemians in America by the efforts which he made in company with others, for the establishment of the first Bohemian newspaper in the United States, in 1860, and for numerous contributions which he made to various Bohemian newspaper. He also possessed rare oratorical ability, and his voice was often heard in the meetings of his countrymen, always on the side of patriotism, truth and honesty. He was reared a Catholic, but he, as well as his first wife, early disavowed all connection with any church, and became free-thinkers.

BOHUMIL SIMEK was born June 25, 1851, in Jefferson township, Johnson county, Iowa. When six years old he was first sent to the public schools in Iowa City. He went to school constantly after that, and in the fall of 1878 entered the State University, taking the civil engineering course. He would have graduated in June, 1882, but sickness compelled him to leave at the close of the winter term. During the last five years of his school life he had to support himself entirely, doing double work, making a living and getting his lessons. For six years he has has devoted himself to the study of natural history, and has done much collecting. He has been engaged in surveying (R. R. and land) and in city engineering. He and his brother William, who died May 19, 1882, were the only children born in America. His sister, Mrs. James Havlik, and Bohumil, are the only members of the family living. He has struggled hard for an education; he is now engaged in surveying for the B., C. R. & N. R. R. He taught a Bohemian school in Iowa City the summer of 1882. He is a democrat in politics.

OWEN SLATER, merchant and postmaster Windham; was born in Ireland Aug. 15, 1840, and came to America in 1852, and remained in New York City five years. He then came to Johnson county and settled in Sharon township, where he lived eighteen years, and followed farming. He enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in Pat Burns' company, and afterward transfered to company M, 6th Iowa cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He came to Hardin township in 1875, and followed farming until December, 1881, he bought a general stock of goods, and now is keeping store and post-office at Windham, and also owns 80 acres of land. He was married April 10, 1877, to Ellen Murphy, a native of Illinois; she dying Oct. 24, 1879, leaving one child, Michael W., born Feb. 12, 1878.

JOHN W. SLATER, a resident of Iowa City, and engaged in the practice of the law. Was born Feb. 9, 1849, in Litchfield, Conn. Came to Iowa City and entered the law department September, 1871, and was admitted March, 1872, at the Johnson county bar to practice law, and formed a law partnership with James Hoxie. He was married Dec. 16, 1876, to Miss Katie Vogt, of Iowa City, daughter of Dr. Vogt. They have two children: Mareih W. and Willie. His wife is a member of the St. Patrick Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City. He is a democrat in politics, and takes a lively interest in all political questions. He is a young man of acknowleged legal ability.

MATHEW G. SLEMMONS, post-office Iowa City; was born in Harrison county, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1818, was there reared to manhood, a farmer. He is now the owner of 160 acres of land in Scott township, section 32, all under cultivation. He has received a good common school education. When at the age of sixteen, he commenced to learn the blacksmith trade; he followed that for thirty years. He came from Ohio here in 1868, where he has remained up to the present time. He was married twice, first in 1841, to Miss Annie Welch, a native of Ohio. They had four children, all living: John, Jane, wife of James Waldron, Anna A., wife of F. G. Welch, and Mathew. His first wife died March 26, 1857. He was again married June 23, 1858, to Mary J. Lyons, a native of Ohio. He had six children by this wife, four of whom are living. Their names are: Mary A., wife of Edward B. Greer, Martha G., Ida, Agnes, Richard and Charles, the latter two of whom are dead. Charles was killed July 24, 1878, by a runaway team. Mr. Slemmons and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH SLEZAK, a resident of Iowa City, and proprietor of the National Hall hotel, and general grocery store on the corner of Linn and Bloomington streets; was born Feb. 19, 1847, in Bohemia, Austria. Came to America in 1855, and to Iowa City in 1870, and opened his hotel the same year, and his general grocery store in 1877. He was married March 31, 1870, to Miss Eva Lit, of Iowa City. They have six children: Annie, Frank W., George, Willie, Matilda and Bertha. The family are members of the St. Mary Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City. He is a democrat in politics. His hotel is the recognized headquarters for his nationality and Joe is very popular with his people.

MRS. SARAH A. SMITH, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1824, a daughter of James and Mary Stoll. Came to America June 1, 1848, and landed in New York. She was married to James Smith, of England, in 1848. They lived in Philadelphia, Pa., from 1848 to 1852, and then moved to Salem, Ohio, and in 1853, came to Johnson county, Iowa, and settled in Newport, (now Graham township), June 11, 1853. Her husband died May 4, 1868, and was one of the first buried in the Oasis cemetery. They have five children, two sons and three daughters.

DEXTER P. SMITH, D. D., a resident of Iowa City; was born December 16, 1810, in Tully, Oneida county, New York. He was educated and graduated from Madison University, at Hamilton, New York, in 1835, and received the degree of D. D. from the same college in 1837. He was married July 11, 1837, to Miss Hannah Borland. They have four children: D. Edson, residing in Santa Anna, California; Carey R., near Iowa City; George W., a minister at Sandusky, Ohio, and Flora S., wife of Dr. J. C. Glasson, of Waterloo, Iowa. She graduated from the Homeopathic Medical Department of the State University in March, 1882. He came to Iowa May, 1845, as the representative of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, and found a small missionary society in existence. He preached for them a while and went east and collected money and returned to Iowa City and built the brick church in which the Baptists now worship, on the corner of Clinton and Burlington streets, and preached for that congregation until 1859, when he was compelled to resign on account of poor health. He afterward accepted a work in behalf of the American Sunday School Union. He labored twelve years for the "Iowa Baptist Union for Ministerial Education," and is a minister of the Baptist denomination, and continues to preach the word of God. He was educated for the foreign missionary work, and designed going to China, but poor health compelled him to remain in his native land. He preached six years for a congregation at Strikersville, Wyoming county, New York, previous to coming to Iowa City. He preached previous to that in Vermont, and in all of his religious work he has been successful, and feels that Providence has directed him in all of his ministerial labors, and his faithful wife has been a helpmate in every respect.

FRANK H. SMITH, M. D., a resident at Frank Pierce post-office, in Washington township, Johnson county, Iowa, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery; was born September 25, 1849; came to Iowa in 1870. He began the practice of medicine in 1878, and graduated from the Medical Department of the State University in March, 1882. He was married April 2, 1879, to Miss Ella Wright, of Aledo, Illinois. He taught school five years before he began the practice of medicine, and for two years was principal of the public school at Dallas, Illinois. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Dayton, No. 149, and an I. O. O. F., with his membership at Dallas, Illinois. He is a democrat in politics. He has a splendid practice, and enjoys the confidence of the people of the community in which he is located. He has been exceedingly successful in his profession, and has an ambition for a larger field of labor in the medical profession, and most certainly is deserving.

MRS. SUSAN F. SMITH, a resident of Iowa City, the eldest daughter of Governor Lucas by his second wife; was born April 25, 1823, in Piketown, Pike county, Ohio. She came to Burlington, Iowa, with her father in May, 1840. She was married at Muscatine, October 17, 1842, to

Dr. William L. Smith of Baltimore, Maryland. He died August 31, 1844. This union is blessed with one child, a daughter, born August 15, 1843, and named Florence A., now the wife of A. L. Clark of Iowa City. Her mother is a direct descendant from the celebrated Sumner family of Massachusetts. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Iowa City, and has been a faithful and consistent member of the church since she was twenty-seven years of age.

HARRY C. SMITH was born in Henderson county, Illinois, September 19, 1844. He came to Iowa in 1855, and settled in Iowa City in 1864. He enlisted in the Union army in the Tenth Kansas Infantry, Company K, and served as a private three years and twenty days. He was married in Iowa City August 12, 1868, to Miss Catharine Boarts. They have six children: Hattie, William, Ida, Harry, Clara and Maude. He has held the office of alderman of Iowa City. He had the contract and built the City Hall in Iowa City. He is a member of the Legion of Honor of Iowa City. He is a republican in politics, and voted for the prohibitory constitutional amendment.

GEORGE E. SMITH, farmer, post-office, Lone Tree; was born in Bennington county, Vermont, March 18, 1835, where he spent his boyhood days, and got a common school education. He came to Iowa the fall of 1856, and settled in Fremont township, on the farm he now lives on, this then being an open prairie. He now owns 125 acres of fine land. He was married October 31, 1865, to Miss Martha E. Dinwiddie, daughter of Dr. Wm. Dinwiddie of this county, who is now eighty-six years of age. She was born in Indiana November 18, 1832. They have ten children, eight now living, viz: Maria, born August 16, 1866; Frank A., born April 30, 1869; Dora D., born April 30, 1871; Charles Lee, born November 15, 1874; Bertha Ames, born December 1, 1876; Fred Emerson, born March 13, 1878; Wm. Burnside, born July 3, 1879; Robert Alden, born March 25, 1881; and Willie and Celia, deceased.

WILLIAM. F. SMITH, a farmer residing in Washington township, post-office address, Frank Pierce; was born March 15, 1818, in Pendleton county, West Virginia. He left there in 1844, and settled near Jonesburg, Washington county, Tennessee, and in the fall of 1845 settled in Iowa City. In the spring of 1848 he made a claim of 160 acres of land, the farm upon which he now resides, on Smith's run, one mile from Old Man's creek, on section 12, township 78 north, range 8 west. He was married in October, 1839, to Miss Leannah Propts, of Franklin, West Virginia. She died in August, 1845. They had two children: Jacob W., still living. He was married again to Miss Sarah Maklin, and they had two children: Leannah is still living, and wife of Louis Doup of Knox county, Ohio. His wife died in 1847, and he married Nancy G. Sehorn. They have nine children, six boys and three girls: Martha E., Mary E., Albert

B., Henry M., Laban, Wallert, Wilbert M., Charles R., and Ida May. He is a republican in politics, and has held the office of treasurer of the school board of Washington township for twenty years. "Old Uncle Billey," as he is familiarly known, is a true-blooded Virginian of the old style, and the ruling principle of his life has been to always have something to eat, and to keep the latch-string always hanging out.

Z. SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office, Oasis; born in England in 1825; came to Philadelphia in 1848, and while there he mareied, in 1850, Miss Anna Harrison. He went from there to Salem, Ohio, and in November, 1854, he came to Iowa and settled in Graham township, where he now lives. Mr. Smith has eight children living, his oldest married and living in Cedar county, and a daughter married and living in Cass county, Iowa.

ROBERT A. SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser, post office Lone Tree; was born in Bennington county, Vermont, February 12, 1833, where he spent his early life and attended seminary. In the fall of 1854 he went to Grant county, Wisconsin, where he remained about one year; then came to Jasper county, this state, and to Johnson county the fall of 1856, and settled on the farm he now lives on in section 4, Fremont township, this then being an open prairie. He built a house, and has made all the improvements on the same, and now owns 160 acres of fine land and enclosed with hedge fence, and has a very pleasant home. He was married November 28, 1855, to Miss Eudora Dinwiddie, a native of Evansville, Indiana, and a daughter of Dr. Wm. Dinwiddie, now of Oxford, this county. She is a sister of Lieut. Wm. Dinwiddie of Wasington, D. C. They have five children, viz.: Charles C., born May 7, 1857, married October 6, 1881, to Miss Jessie F. Fisher of Princeton, Illinois, now mail agent on the C., R. I. & P. railroad; Hattie M., born January 1, 1859; W. Burr, born October 24, 1860; Helen M., born November 26, 1862; and Fred B., born December 24, 1864. In 1875 Mr. Smith moved to Muscatine, where he remained five years, to give his children an education. The two girls are now engaged in teaching. Mr. Smith has held several township offices, and is a member of the A. O. U. W., and also of the Congregational Church.

FATHER PATRICK SMYTH, the resident priest of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church in Iowa City; was born in November, 1848, in County Cavan, Ireland. He was ordained at All Hallow's Foreign Missionary Seminary in Dublin, Ireland, and was sent to the Dubuque, Iowa, Mission, and remained there until January, 1874, at which time he was sent to Madison county, Iowa, to the Irish settlement, and finally superseded Father Martin Rice, in Iowa City, in April 9, 1876; he soon saw the importance of having a building for his people, and set himself to work to secure one; he purchased a lot from Mrs. O. E. Dondelson, on the corner

of Court and Linn streets, and erected the present beautiful brick edifice, the attraction and admiration of all observers of architects; he has been faithful in his labors, self-sacrificing in his devotion to his church, and enjoys the full confidence of his congregation. He has taken great interest in the educational interest of his people as well as their spiritual affairs, and the result is he has fine schools in connection with his church supported solely by his congregation. He is highly respected and very popular with all classes of people.

MICHAEL T. SNAVELY, (deceased); was born February 15, 1810, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and died in Penn township, Johnson county, November 15, 1854. He was married October 20, 1830, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; settled in Penn township, Johnson county, in 1848. This union was blessed with ten children, all living: John lives in Madison township, Michael F. lives in Penn township, Catharine is the wife of Jacob Zeller, in Penn township, and Isabella is living with her mother in Madison; the other children are married and settled in life in various localities. His widow married James Chamberlain of Madison township, May 24, 1867; she is a member of the United Brethren Church at the cross roads in Madison township.

CORBLY SNIDER, farmer, residing on section 36, in Washington township; was born July 18, 1825, in Monongahela county, Virginia; came to Iowa in 1844, and finally settled in Johnson county in 1848, after making his home in Washington county four years. He was married October 1, 1848, to Miss Louisa J. Simonton, of Johnson county. They have eight children, all living: F. Marion, Amyntha L., Annie, wife of Charles Deerdorf, Grant U. S., Decora, Olive, Ella and Sherman C. He began life a poor boy, but is now one of Washington township's most successful farmers, with 600 acres of land, well improved, good buildings, a brick barn 32x72 feet, and orchard of 300 apple trees, and plenty of small fruit. His specialties are good cattle and horses, and plenty of them. His farm is nearly all in grass. He begun with pioneer life and has lived to see the wild prairie upon which he first came for a home to be transformed into a grand agricultural paradise, all settled up with good citizens and industrious farmers, and has accumulated for himself and family a goodly portion of this world's wealth, to make himself comfortable in old age.

J. K. SNYDER, a bee-keeper at Tiffin; was born June 24, 1849, in Huntington county, Pennsylvania; came to Johnson county and settled about one mile north of Tiffin, in October, 1865. He began selling goods in Tiffin and kept at that business for seven years, and in 1879 he began the bee business; had a few swarms in 1878; in 1879 he began making Roots, lawn or chaff hive; in 1880 he had twenty-four swarms; during the winter he lost eighteen swarms, so that in the spring of 1881 he only had

six hives of bees, that fall he had thirty-nine hives, in the spring he lost two of them, leaving him thirty-seven, and in August, 1882, he had seventy-five hives. He received from them during 1882 to August 1st, 3,200 lbs.; he worked seven hives on the shares, and got from them 800 lbs., making to August 1st, about 4,000 lbs. of honey taken, and a splendid chance of taking a large amount more before the season is over. Is a republican in politics, and a member of the M. E. Church at Tiffin.

ALEXANDER SORTER, was born in Cuyahoga, county, Ohio, December, 1842. He has been three times elected to the office of county recorder, in 1875, 1877 and 1879. He resigned in 1882 and went into the grain business in South English. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Fifty-fourth Indiana regiment, Company I, and served six months. He went to Ohio and enlisted in the Second Ohio Artillery, where he served until the close of the war. He settled in Iowa in 1865, and worked on his father's farm for three years. Then bought a farm of his own and farmed two years and then engaged in the grocery business in Iowa City, until 1875, he went to buying grain in Oxford. In the fall of that year the democratic party placed him in nomination for recorder, and he was elected and held the office for nearly three terms. He is a good business man, and his efforts in life have brought him success in every thing he has undertaken. He is engaged in the grocery business on Dubuque street.

J. O. SPENCER, a resident of Sharon township, post-office, Iowa City, was born Sept. 1, 1828, in York State. He came to Iowa in 1869. He was married Nov. 10, 1850, to Miss Lydia A. Morse of Oneida county, New York. They have one daughter, Florence, a young lady engaged in teaching music. He has been engaged in the butter and cheese business a great many years. He with his wife has charge of the Sharon Cheese and Butter Factory. They took charge of this factory in May, 1881, and made the first cheese for the company; the business is run on the co-oporative plan. His wife is a Methodist. He is independent in politics and works hard and faithfully to make an honest living. He has proved beyond a doubt that a cheese factory in Sharon township is a success.

SAMUEL SPINDEN, a farmer and stock raiser residing on section eight, Graham township, post-office address, Morse; was born Dec. 2, 1832, in Switzerland, son of Ulerick and Annie Spinden. Came to Amertca with his parents when but six months old and settled in Monroe county, Ohio, in 1833. They left there and settled in Iowa City in the spring of 1847. He finally settled in Newport (now Graham) township, in 1861. He was married in 1861 to Miss Louisa Albright of Newport township. They have ten children, seven of whom are living, four boys and three girls. The family are members of the German Methodist Church.

A. W. STALEY, farmer and stock dealer, post-office, Solon; was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1842, and emigrated to Iowa in 1851 and settled in Big Grove township with his parents, Jacob and Phœbe; here he has since resided, with the exception of four years, he was in the Lake Superior regions in the copper mines. He now owns 100 acres of land and for the past nine years has been engaged in buying and feeding stock. He was married Sept. 9, 1861, to Ruth Payn, daughter of James Payn of Solon. By this union there are twelve children as follows: Mary E., Lucy E., William W., Charles E. and Martha J., twins, Clara C., Edward E., Joseph E., Sophronia A., Clay F., Lulu A. and Gracie May.

RUDOLPH STARTZER, farmer, post-office, Ely, Linn county; was born in Germany, March 7, 1823, and in 1839 emigrated to America, and settled in section 5, Big Grove township in 1841. He followed hunting for a number of years, being one of the most successful hunters in the country; he and his brother-in-law, David Miller, in one fall killing sixty-three wolves. He now owns 365 acres of land; his home farm of 200 acres being well improved, and has a fine vineyard, and an orchard of 500 fruit trees. He was married in September, 1847, to Mary A. Fackler, daughter of Valentine Fackler; she dying in 1850. Two children of this marriage are living: Jacob and Emma. He was again married in 1851 to Sarah Fackler, a sister of his first wife, by whom he has had nineteen children, twelve now living: George, Samuel, Lydia, Valentine, Melinda, Francis, Peter, Ella, Rudolph, Sarah, Maggie and Nettie.

CHARLES W. STALEY, post-office, Oxford; was born in Roanoke county, Virginia, March 8, 1847, where he spent his boyhood days, and came to Johnson county, and this township in 1860, and has since been engaged in farming, and is now building a brick hotel in Oxford. He was married January 1, 1871, to Miss Susan P. Scott, a native of Ohio, and now have three children: Eva A., John B. and Charles S. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. lodge at Oxford.

OLIVER STARTSMAN, a resident of Iowa City, a practical watch-maker and silver-smith; was born June 16, 1827; came to Iowa City in May, 1854, and began the silver-smith business, and has continued in it ever since, and is the only business man in Iowa City that has been in business as long as he has that has not changed his business. He was married May 30, 1862, to Miss Fannie O. Fracker, of Iowa City, daughter of George Fracker. This union is blessed with four children: Minnie J., Nellie M., Harry F. and Charles W. He is a republican in politics. A prominent member of the Masonic bodies of Iowa City; also of the I. O. O. F., and other secret benevolent organizations. His store is on the south side of Washington street, near Clinton street, is a model of neatness, and contains everything that is known to be kept in his line of goods.

JOSEPH J. STACH, a resident of Iowa City; was born July 5, 1849, in Pilsen, Austria; came to America in 1856, and settled in Johnson county in 1867. Mr. Stack is a cooper by trade, but worked at farming with Alexander Sorter. He was married February 18, 1874, to Miss Theresa Pohler, of Newport township. This union is blessed with three children: Mary, Philip and Joseph. His wife is a daughter of George Pohler, of Newport township. They are members of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City. He is a democrat in politics, and voted against the prohibitory constitutional amendment.

JOHN W. STEEL, farmer, post-office Shoo Fly; was born in York county Pa., Dec. 2, 1825, where he spent his boyhood days, and in 1845, moved to Mansfield, Ohio. In 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican war for one year, and served about fourteen months. He then returned to Ohio and came to Iowa in 1848, and located land in the north part of Louisa county, on his land warrant. He now lives in section 23, Fremont township, and owns 173 acres where he moved in 1851, and has a very fine improved farm and fine buildings, and pays his attention to farming and raising stock. He was married March 13, 1862, to Miss Jane Morris, a native of Ohio, Columbiana county. They are members of the Church of God.

JOSEPH STEELE, the only physician in Tiffin, Iowa; was born Nov. 10, 1856, in Boston, Mass. His parents moved to and settled in Delaware county, Iowa, in 1858. He graduated from the medical department of State University of Iowa, in March, 1881, and began practice in Tiffin in October, 1881. He is a minister of the M. E. Church at Tiffin. Is a republican in politics.

JACOB STONEBARGER, deceased; was born in Cumberland county, Pa., Dec. 15, 1821, where he spent his early life. He then moved to Clark county, Ohio. He there learned the carpenter and cabinet maker's trade, and built two large furniture factories, which were both burned, he losing heavily. He emigrated to Iowa the spring of 1856, and settled in section three, Fremont township, when he bought 160 acres of land; this then being wild prairie. He built a house and commenced to improve, and year by year added more to his original purchase, and at the time of his death Nov. 27, 1867, he owned 640 acres, and had his home farm of 320 acres well improved. He was married in Ohio, March 11, 1852, to Miss Mary Peoples, a native of Lancaster county, Pa; born Dec. 31, 1830, and came to Ohio when eight years of age. She is now living on the home farm. They have five children: Frank A., born May 2, 1854; Albert J., born May 30, 1856; George W., born March 3, 1858, and married to Miss Lucy Oglevee; Sarah J., born June 8, 1860, now Mrs. E. C. Lee; Jacob Elmer, born Dec. 20, 1866. The Stonebarger Brothers now farm 720 acres of land, and are dealing in fine blooded

stock. Frank is dealing more especially in pure bred Clydesdale horses, having had several imported horses in the last few years; having exhibited at many county and State Fairs, and taken many first premiums for pure bred animals. He and B. H. Owens formerly owned "Scotland Glory," "Prince Charles", "Donald Devenie", and are the present owners of "Osian," all pure bred horses. They are also breeders and dealers in half and three quarter bred horses.

JERRY STOVER, a farmer and stock-raiser, residing in Liberty township, post-office, Iowa City; was born September 7, 1819, near Richmond, Indiana; came to Johnson county from South Bend, Indiana in 1838; quite a number of families came with their family, among them were James Magruder, William Kelso, John Kelso and William Ward. Joseph Stover, the father of the subject of this sketch, crossed the Iowa River and settled in Iowa county, east of Lyttle City, and lived there from the spring until the fall of 1840, when Jerry, his oldest son became twenty-one years of age, and he was not content with the selection his father had made, and he came down to Iowa City and selected and settled on the farm now owned by his brother, Jacob Stover, below the fair grounds. His father, Joseph Stover, died in 1875, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. His mother died in 1867. His father's family settled in Indiana in 1810. He had a family of eleven children. Those now living are Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Walker, Sarah, the widow of Joseph Wallace, who was drowned in the Iowa River opposite of David Cox's ford at Gilbert's old trading house in the year 1857; Catherine, the widow of Joseph Weaver, now living in Erie, Neosho county, Kansas; Polly, wife of Benjamin Ritter of Iowa City, the first woman married in Johnson county; Ruth, wife of James McGruder; Jacob Y., who lives on the old homestead near Iowa City; Susannah, wife of Isaac Smith of Iowa City, and Rachael, wife of Abraham Smith, died in 1858, and John Stover, died in 1858, just after his return from California. Joseph, the subject of this sketch, was married in 1856, to Miss Eliza Boos, of Pleasant Valley township. They have eleven children, eight of whom are now living: John, Joseph E., Levisa; Scott, Ephemia, Charles, Ella and Jacob. The family are members of the Christian Church in Iowa City. Mr. Stover has a fine farm of 300 acres of land in Liberty township, on Old Man's creek, about three miles from where that stream empties into the Iowa River. He settled on the farm upon which he now resides in 1856, after his return from California, where he went in company with Robert Hutchenson of Iowa City, in November, 1849, and landed in San Francisco in April, 1850. Mr. S. is a republican in politics, was a member of the Agricultural Society in 1857, and has served a great many years on the school board. He makes a specialty of raising Short-horn cattle and fine Clydesdale horses.

is the owner of a fine sorrel stallion named "Burt," sixteen hands high, and weighs 1400 pounds, with a light mane and tail.

GUSTAVE STRUB, a merchant in Iowa City, on the corner of Linn and Davenport streets, in the building generally known as the old Baltimore House, built in 1855 for a hotel, and was used as such for a good many years. He was born September 28, 1828, in Baden, Germany; came to America in 1848, and finally settled In Iowa City, in 1856. He was married November 8, 1849, to Miss May A. Bush of Baden, Germany. They have seven children: Herman A., Kattie, wife of Hibner of Tiffin, Iowa; Albert A., Augusta G., Rosa E., Franz, Agnes M. He is a democrat in politics, and voted against the prohibitory constitutional amendment.

JAMES B. STRANG, post-office, Gregg, one of the most successful farmers, stock-raisers, and stock-feeders in Johnson county; was born in Winchester county, New York, August 26, 1829; son of John and Mary Strang. His early education was received in the common schools, though he went two years to Somer's Academy, New York. He then clerked one year in a mercantile house in Peakskill. He then followed farming two years, clearing $1,800, which was the foundation upon which he erected his subsequent fortune. He was marrried to Miss Julia Bailey, March 23, 1853, daughter of Lyman Bailey, of Putman county, New York. They have nine children living: Laura, Mary F., Clarence, Medora, Julia, Ella and Willie (twins), Ward, and Belle. In 1854 he came to Iowa, and settled in this county, where he has since resided. By intelligent energy, and judicious management, he has become the possessor of 1112 acres of land, mostly in section 19, which is one of the finest estates in the county. The soil is rich and inexhaustible, and the improvements are first-class, having about ten miles of good fence on his farm. Commencing as he he did a poor boy, Mr Strang has reason to be proud of his financial achievements. In the fall of 1877 he was elected a member of the board of supervisors of this county, which office he now holds, having been re-elected in 1880. In all his official acts nothing can be said to his discredit. Mr. Strang is seeding his farm preparatory to turning his attention exclusively to stock-grazing, having at present 140 head of cattle, 400 sheep, 80 head of hogs, and a choice lot of horses. His farm lies along the Iowa river, making it second to none in the county for that purpose. A democrat in politics.

JESSE K. STRAWBRIDGE, a resident of Graham township; was born April 28, 1819, in York county, Pennsylvania. He left there in 1830, and settled near Richmond, Indiana, in Wayne county. March 29, 1842, he left Richmond, and landed in Cincinnati April 9, 1842, by stage-coach and steamboat; he landed in Muscatine, Iowa, and then by stage to Iowa City. He spent five years in Richmond, Indiana, learning the saddlers

and harness trade. He was married September 21, 1840, to Miss Elizabeth J. Horner, of Richmond, Indiana. They have nine children: Martha, wife of Gilbert Irish; Josephine, Joseph F., Robert, Oscar, Margretta, Ada, Thomas, and Frank. He was president of the first school board in Graham township. In politics he is a democrat and voted against the prohibitory constitutional amendment.

HENRY STROHM, a nurseryman, residing on Summit street in Iowa City; was born February 4, 1821, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He went to Montgomery county, Ohio, and near Dayton married Miss Kauffman, December 29, 1847. They have four sons and two daughters: John W., Benjamin F., Henry C., Charles B., Alice May, and Carrie Ella. He came to Iowa City in 1851, and began the nursery business, and thirty-one years' experience has proved to him that Iowa is a good state for fruits of all kinds, if properly attended and planted in proper season in suitable ground. He keeps in his nursery all kinds of fruit, shade, and ornamenal trees. He is a republican in politics; has held several offices of honor, profit and trust in the city, township, and county; was a member of the board of supervisors for three years; township trustee several terms and a member of the city council. He has been treasurer of the State Horticultural Society for eight years, and of the Eastern Horticultural Society since its organization.

JOHN T. STRUBLE, of Scott township, section 7, post-office, Iowa City; was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, November 5, 1831. His occupation is farming, and breeding of fine farm horse; his father once owned the farm upon which was fought the battle of Laurel Hill, Virginia; in 1863 he moved from Tunnel Hill, Virginia, to Knox county, Ohio, and in March 28, 1852, settled in Iowa City. He was married September 28, 1854, to Miss Virginia Snyder, of Iowa City; his father was an old settler and architect of the State University building. They have the following named children: Nora, wife of Horace Denton, of Cass county, Iowa; Sarah, Harlen, Elmer, Linton, Luella, George and John. Mr. Struble had the contract for building the present Court House of Johnson county; he also helped build the St. Agatha Seminary, first designed for a hotel; he also worked on the Catholic and Congregational Churches of Iowa City. In 1856 he bought the farm upon which he now resides.

DR. DAVID STEWART, a resident of Penn township, post-office North Liberty; was born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1831. He left there in 1855, and settled in Stevenson county, Illinois, and in 1860 came to North Liberty, Penn township. He graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1854, and began the practice of medicine in Pennsylvania; in that year practiced in Stevenson county, Illinois, and continued the practice of medicine until he entered the army, as captain of company E, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry; he was made assistant surgeon

of the Twenty-eight Infantry, December 27, 1862. He was married in 1855 to Miss Winafred Duff. They have seven children: Mary, Winafred, Charles, William, Emma, Alex., Georgia. He is a republican in politics, and holds an appointment as United States guager at the Iowa Distillery.

ROBERT STEWART, was born February 14, 1798, in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, died in Johnson county, Iowa, January, 1880. Mr. Stewart was of that stalwart Scotch-Irish stock that early sought the hill country and the mountains of the Atlantic colonies, and that gave to this Republic Andrew Jackson, Jno. C. Calhoun and a score of other statesmen and soldiers who bore the stamp of their stout blood in their faces. His father lived to be ninety years old and he passed four score. Fifty-four years ago he married Miss Ann T. Macdonald; to them were born nine children: Jonathan, of Rock City, Ill., James, dead, David, of Johnson county, Macdonald, of Johnson county, Charles M., of Pennsylvania, Sarah A., Mrs. Osborne, of Wisconsin, Mary A., Mrs. John Cunningham, of Nebraska, Nancy J., Mrs. James Bain, of Johnson county, and John T., of this city. He came to this county in 1865, and had the warm hearted ways of old fashioned hospitality.

MARIA E. STUART, a resident of Iowa City, and the only surviving member of the family of Peter Roberts, one of the early and prominent settlers in Iowa City. She was born December 31, 1850, on College street, in Iowa City. October 4, 1870, she was united in the bonds of holy matrimony to Captain James E. Stuart. Peter Roberts, father of Mrs. Stuart, was born April 30, 1809, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He settled in Iowa City May 10, 1841. He was married October 27, 1846, to Mrs. Maria B. Cox. They had two children, William P., who died April 19, 1856 and Maria E., wife of Captain Stuart. Mrs. Roberts died October 20, 1871, and Mr. Roberts died July 10, 1878. He took an interest in public affairs, and was a member of the first city council in 1853, from the third ward, and in 1857, from the second ward, and 1877–78, represented the second ward in the city council.

H. S. SUTLIFF, farmer, Cedar township, post-office, Solon; was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, September 10, 1834, and is a son of Allen C. and Nancy Sutliff, who came to this county in December, 1838, they being natives of Connecticut, and took up a claim where the subject of this sketch now resides, where he has spent his life, and now owns 287 acres of land, all under cultivation but a few acres of timber. He was married January 26, 1856, to Caroline E. Langdon, daughter of Luther Langdon of this township, she being born in Connecticut. By this union they have three children: Flora V., Minnie and Harvey S. Mr. Sutliff is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

FRANK SULEK, a farmer, residing in Jefferson township, post-office, Shueyville; was born August 10, 1843, in Bohemia, Austria; came to

America January 24, 1854. He was married January 1, 1868, to Miss Anna Beck, of Shueyville. This union is blessed with seven children: Beatrice, Uldrich, Fredrick, Edward, Liberty, Antonia and Frank. Mr. S. is a democrat in politics; was justice of the peace one term, is now the treasurer of the school board; has filled the office of township clerk and assessor. He is badly crippled in the hand, caused by getting it caught in a threshing machine. He has a fine farm; school house is situated on his farm; also the Sulek grave-yard.

MRS. SARAH B. SWAFFORD. The subject of this sketch was born February 9, 1821, in the town of Eaton, Ohio. She died June, 1875; she came to Iowa City in 1842 and became the wife of L. S. Swafford, in August, 1843. She joined the Baptist Church at fourteen years of age, and in whose communion she remained until death. For thirty-three years residence in Johnson county, her life unfolds upon the fond memory of a bereaved circle an unbroken example of an affectionate and faithful devotion to all the home duties and tender responsibilities which grew up around her.

CALEB J. SWEET, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office, Lone Tree; was born in Champaign county, Ohio, February 12, 1834. He is a son of David and Lydia Sweet, who came to this county in 1838 and settled, where Mrs. Sweet and the subject of our sketch still lives in section 6, Fremont township. Mr. Sweet dying September 19, 1844; he was born January 27, 1801, and Mrs. Sweet was born January 1, 1801. Mrs. Sweet was left with five small children to make a living for, and farm not paid for, but she finished paying it off and still enjoys good health, sight and memory. The subject of this sketch went to California in 1853 across the plains, and followed mining until 1859, when he returned by way of the Isthmus and New York. He enlisted in company G, Second Iowa Cavalry, at Davenport, in a Muscatine company, and served three years and one month; he was taken prisoner at Booneville, Miss., and was in the prisons at Mobile, Alabama, Macon, Georgia, and also at Libby prison, where he was paroled after being a prisoner four months and twenty days. Since the war he has been paying his attention to farming and raising stock, and now owns 620 acres of land; he feeds considerable stock every year. He has never married.

WILLIAM T. SWEET, farmer, post-office, Lone Tree; was born in Champaign county, Ohio, March 29, 1832, and is a son of David and Lydia Sweet, who came to Johnson county in 1838. Here the subject of our sketch spent his boyhood days, and in 1852 he and Thomas Miller went to California, driving an ox team, they being six months on the road. He remained there seventeen years, and followed mining and farming, freighting, etc. In 1869 he returned to Johnson county, where he has since resided, and now owns 160 acres of land. He was married May 25, 1875, to Miss Mary E. Hillhouse, a native of Illinois, she being a

daughter of John C. Hillhouse. They have four children: David, born April 2, 1876; William C., born February 5, 1878; Louisa A., born June 5, 1880, and Joshua F., born May 5, 1882. Mr. Sweet is a member of the A. F. & A. M. No. 4, Iowa City, also of the A. O. U. W

BENJAMIN SWISHER, farmer, post-office, Shueyville, Jefferson township; was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, April 2, 1817. Was the son of John and Catharine Swisher. His father died when he was four years old, and his mother when he was seven. He then lived with his uncle until he was twenty-one. In 1840 he came to Iowa, and staid in Van Buren county until in March, 1841, when he came to this county. He first lived in what is now Monroe township. In 1844 he moved to Jefferson township, where he now resides in section seven, where he owns 437 acres of land. May 16, 1841, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Whitmore, formerly from Newport, Rhode Island, it being the first wedding in this township. To them were born eight children, six of whom are living: Lovell A., in Iowa City Bank; Abe E., attorney, Iowa City; John P., attorney, Cedar Rapids; Benjamin F., farmer, Cherokee county; Catharine Ballard, Stephen A., insurance agent, Iowa City. His wife died August 9, 1875. Mr. Swisher is now the oldest resident of this township, having lived here forty-one years. His son-in-law, Mr. Ballard, is farming his place on shares. Mr. Swisher makes his home with him.

JOSHUA P. SWITZER, farmer, section 10, post-office, Riverside; was born in Carroll county, Maryland, July 29, 1853, and came to Johnson county when four years of age; is a son of John Switzer, now deceased, who was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1806; was married in 1837 to Miss Elizabeth Wolfe, who is still living. Ten children were born to them, as follows: James L., Susan R., Jacob C., Sarah E., Abraham F., John D., Charles E., Margaret E., Joshua P., and Joseph E. They came to this county and settled in Liberty township in 1857, where, June 2, 1860, Mrs. Switzer died. Mr. Switzer was a republican.

A. C. SWOFFORD, attorney at law, Big Grove township, post-office, Solon; was born August 2, 1846, in Cedar township, Johnson county. He was married July 22, 1869, to Miss Dora A. Haight, of Jesup, Buchanan county, Iowa. By this union they had four children: Laura P., Julia I., Charles B., Colvin G.; Laura P. and Charles G.; this wife is dead. He was married again September 16, 1878, to Miss Bertha M. Tentler, of Solon, Iowa; one child by this marriage: Maynard. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 385, of Solon; he was assessor of Cedar township five years, also justice of the peace. He is a greenbacker in politics, and was their candidate for auditor in 1877; he was master of the Grange Lodge in Cedar township. He is a promising young lawyer of no ordinary ability.

C. G. SWOFFORD, a resident of Solon; engaged in general merchandise trade; was born January 9, 1850, in Johnson county, Iowa, and is the senior member of the firm of Swofford Bros., doing business in Solon. He was married October 10, 1872, to Miss Martha C. Hemmingsway, of Cedar township. They have five children: Harley E., dead; Alice L., Myrtle M., Claude C., and Hazel. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 388, at Solon. Is a republican in politics, and voted against the amendment. He was one of the first students at the Iowa State Agricultural College, did not graduate on account of his health. Was one year in the drug trade in Solon; three years in the insurance business, before he was in the drug trade; he was treasurer of school district number two, Cedar township for several years; he was appointed postmaster of Solon, July 18, 1882. T. G. Swofford, the junior member of the firm, was born August 12, 1852. Is a republican in politics; voted for the amendment. Is a member of Wayfaring Lodge, No. 385, A. F. and A. M., Solon, and he is deputy postmaster.

JAMES D. TEMPLIN; was born in 1818, died August 25, 1882. He was married November 11, 1840, to Miss Jane Stevenson, of Ross county, Ohio. They had four children: John W., living in Washington county, Iowa, an attorney at law; Rebecca E., now Mrs. Ogden, living in Iowa City; Mary P., living in Iowa City, and James S., living near Iowa City. Came to Iowa City in 1845, and preached about one year; went away in 1846; read law in Muscatine, and was admitted to practice, and settled in Iowa City in 1848. He was a candidate on the democratic ticket in 1856 for State Senator, and the democrat candidate for Congress in 1864. He was a Methodist, and for several years preached for that denomination; he was admitted to the Supreme Court of United States, December 3, 1866, on motion of Judge James Grant. He was a graduate of Oxford University, and was a teacher in that institution for a time. He is the author of the abridgment of the Iowa decisions issued in 1874. A democrat in politics; his wife died January 5, 1878.

FRANK TANNER, a resident of Iowa City, a blacksmith by trade and senior member of the firm of Tanner & Baker, wholesale and retail dealers in hardware and dealers in agricultural implements, wagons and buggies; was born August 19, 1850, in New York city, came to Johnson county and Iowa City in 1863. He was married October 8, 1871, to Miss Belle Dimmick, of Lincoln township, Johnson county, Iowa. They have five children: John F., Rosalee, Samuel H., Belle and Mariania. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., L. of H., Royal Arcanum, and V. A. S. of Iowa City. A democrat in politics; was elected a member of the city council from the fifth ward in 1880 and 1882, and elected member of the board of supervisors of Johnson county in 1882. He began business at Nos. 110 and 112 Washington street, March, 1882, as successor to F. C. Dooley, as hardware merchant.

PERRY TANTLINGER, the owner and proprietor of the village of Tiffin, in Clear Creek township. This village was laid out on the farm owned by Rolla Johnson and was sold in 1866 by him to Mr. Tantlinger, being a farm of 200 acres, 16 acres have been sold off in town lots, eleven families live in the village, they have one church, the Christian; a dry goods and grocery store, one physician, two blacksmith shops, one hotel and a grain elevator. The village has not been so prosperous since the farm upon which it is located passed into the hands of Mr. Tantlinger. He had some trouble with the railroad company and with the people and refused to sell any more ground, and is not now selling lots, the consequences are the town ceased to grow in business enterprise. Mr. Tantlinger was born March 12, 1814, in Summerset county, Pennsylvania. He came to Johnson county in 1844, and has accumulated a considerable quantity of solid wealth. He was formerly a democrat, but since the Abe Lincoln campaign in 1860, he has been a republican.

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, a resident of Iowa City, and merchant tailor, doing business at No. 15 on Clinton street, near the post-office; was born March 16, 1829, in Cheshire, England, came to America June 22, 1856, and to Iowa City, July 8, 1856, landed in Boston. He was married November 9, 1854, at Manchester, England, to Miss Jane E. Shelden. They have four children: Joseph E., Jennie, William H. and Carrie A. He is a member of the Masonic bodies of Iowa City, and A. O. U. W. No. 4. Democrat in politics.

MATHEW TEN EICK, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, August 12, 1805. He was a farmer by occupation and the owner of 298 acres of land, all under cultivation. At the age of ten years his parents moved to Montgomery county, Ohio, where he received a common school education. He was married to Salome Cole, daughter of John and Hannah Cole, June 19, 1832. Mrs. TenEick is of German and Irish ancestry. They had ten children, eight of whom are living; their names are: William P., Tunis C., Mary H., Auslom, John F., Cornelia, Mathew; Tilly S. and Salome are deceased. Mr. Ten Eick built the first house that was ever built in Iowa City, in July, 1839. Their daughter, Mary, was the first child born in Iowa City.

WILLIAM P. TEN EICK, Scott township, post-office, Iowa City; is a son of Mathew Ten Eick, and was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, May 26, 1833. He settled with his parents in Johnson county July 9, 1839. His occupation is farming. He was married October 20, 1858, to Miss Margaret Hunter, a native of Ohio; she was born July 20, 1844. They have a family of nine children, five of whom are still living: Charlotte, Frank, Eddie, Matthew and Joseph; those dead are: Rubin, Mary, Maggie and Josie. He is the owner of 177 acres of land, all under cultivation, in section 16, Scott township.

WALTER TERRELL, a retired citizen, living in East Lucas township, at Terrell's mill, on the Iowa river, north of Iowa City, was born April 14, 1805, in Caroline county, Virginia. He was educated at the public schools in Virginia. He was the owner of Terrell's mill, built by him in 1843. The main building is 22x40, three stories high, the other additions have been built since. It has three run of four-foot burrs, and three run of three and a half foot burrs. All the machinery in this mill is of the very latest improvement. Mr. Terrell sold this property to Jacob Sam in 1867, and after a few years it passed into other hands, and at the time the bank washed out in October, 1881, it was owned by Jacob J. Deitz and Joseph Hemmer of Iowa City. The dam is perfectly sound and in fair condition. The cut in the bank draws the water away from the mill, and business at the mill was suspended. The mill was sold on a foreclosure of a mortgage, and bought by Mrs. and Miss Terrell for $4,000. Before the washout the parties that owned the mill asked $32,000 for it and the water privileges. It was the first dam across the Iowa river. The privilege of erecting a mill and using water power was granted Mr. Terrell by the territorial legislature of Iowa. He was married in 1850 to Miss M. T. Crew of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. They had one child, a daughter, Mary A. His wife died August 13, 1853, and May 4, 1854, he was married to Miss J. T. Crew of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. He is independent in politics, never held an office in his life, and has lived the life of a private citizen in the extreme sense of the word. He was engaged in civil engineering in the early part of his business life on a great many railroads in Indiana and Illinois. This brief sketch hardly does justice to Mr. Terrell, but his extreme modesty came near preventing us getting as much for this history as we have. He is one of the very earliest pioneer settlers in Johnson county, and made some of the finest public improvements by way of providing a good mill for the public.

LEE THARPE, a farmer, residing in Lincoln township, post-office, Downey; was born October 22, 1835, in Pike county, Ohio. He settled in Linn county, Iowa, in 1857, and in Johnson county in 1866. He was married in October, 1853, to Miss Sarah E. Wells of Louisa county, Iowa. The have six children: Martha J., wife of William Miller; Mary L., Orvie A., Roenna, Frederick Geddis and William Roy. Mr. Tharpe is a republican in politics.

JOHN H. THOMPSON, a farmer and stock-raiser, residing in Graham township, on section 25, post-office address, Oasis; was born in 1831 in Harrison county, Ohio; he is a son of John C. and Rebecca Thompson; came to Iowa and settled in Graham township in 1852. He was married in 1857 to Miss Henrietta Perrin, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Perrin of Morgan county, Ohio. They have seven children.

REV. HENRY M. THOMPSON, the resident pastor of the First Baptist Church in Iowa City, was born November 26, 1854, in Windsor

Vermont. In 1878 he graduated from Cobley University at Waterville, Maine, and completed his studies at the Baptist Theological Seminary in Newton Center, Massachusetts. He preached one year and a half for a Baptist congregation at St. Marys, Ohio, previous to coming to Iowa City in November, 1881. He was married November 3, 1880. His efforts in Iowa City seems to be crowned with success, and he appears as quite a favorite among his people, as well as with the general public.

GRAHAM THORN, a farmer, residing in Monroe township, post-office, Gregg; was born March 27, 1824, in Putnam county, New York. He settled in Johnson county in 1866; he lived eleven years in DuPage county, Illinois. He was married in September, 1851, to Miss Laura M. Baley, of Putnam county, New York; she died May 30, 1878, leaving four children: Emma, Eva, Alma, Rufus C., Emma, is the wife of Wilson Blaine, county superintendent of public schools; Eva, wife of John Hemstead; Alma, wife of Levi Anderson. Mr. Thorn is a democrat in politics; he has held the office of postmaster three years for the Gregg post-office, a justice of the peace four years, clerk of the school board two years, township clerk for eight years, which office he now holds.

CAPT. J. A. L. TICE, a resident of Iowa City; was born September 29, 1829, in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. A coach-maker by trade. During the war he raised company G, Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was elected its captain; he raised this company and traveled forty-six miles in forty-two hours, after getting authority. He was married May 13, 1852, to Miss Maria Eckel, of Fremont, Pennsylvania. This union is blessed with two children: Ellen, wife of J. H. Keating, of Sedalia, Missouri, and Mary C., wife of Robert M. Combe, of Oxford, Iowa. Member of the Presbyterian Church of Iowa City. A member of the Masonic bodies of Iowa City, and a charter member of the Iowa Legion of Honor, and charter member of the German A. O. U. W. of Iowa City, and now deputy supreme president for the State of Iowa of the United Order of Honor. A republican in politics; was appointed city treasurer March 25, 1872, to fill the vacancy occurring by the death of John Renick. He was United State store-keeper at the Iowa City Alcohol Works for three years.

DAVID TOWNLY; was born April 2, 1835, in Essex county, New Jersey; came to Johnson county and settled in Union township in 1859, on section 16, and began farming. He is a stone mason by trade, but carries on farming also. He was married in May, 1862, to Mrs. Bridget Welsh, of Union township. They have four children: Sarah S., Daniel, Annie and Mary. He was burned out once by a prairie fire, both house and barn, and lost every thing, but by his energy and industry has made fair headway after all misfortunes. In politics he is a democrat, and voted against the prohibitory constitutional amendment.

PETER P. TRIMBLE, poultryman, post-office, Ladora, Iowa county; was born in Tennessee, November 23, 1806; at the age of six he went to Ohio, where he spent his boyhood days, and came to Johnson county in 1842, and lived in Iowa City, and he and Wm. May furnished the lime to build the capitol building; the lime costing a little over $600. He lived in and near the city eleven years; he and his brother built the first jail in Iowa City. He has traveled extensively; having lived with his family in eighteen States; he is a cooper and cabinet maker by trade, and now owns a farm of forty acres at Ladora, Iowa county, and has been engaged in the poultry business thirteen years. He was married in Indiana, January 1, 1840, to Huldah A. McGuire, a native of Kentucky. This union has been blessed with ten children, nine living: Andrew J., William, Charles, deceased; Elizabeth, Nancy, Peter F., George H., Jane, Mathew, and Arthur.

GEORGE TRUMBO, publisher of Oxford *Democrat;* was born at Rockport, Ohio, June 3, 1844; at the age of thirteen he commenced to learn the printers' trade, and worked in the *Gazette* office, at Lima, Ohio, seven years; he then went to Van Wert, Ohio, and May 1, 1864, enlisted in company C, 151st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and received three wounds near Washington, and was discharged on account of being poisoned. He then continued in the printing business, and also engaged in the dry goods trade about a year and a half, at Beaver Dam, Ohio; he then sold out and came to Cedar county, Iowa, in January, 1869, and farmed one season; he then bought a half interest in the West Liberty *Enterprise*, in October, 1869, and continued in that office until January, 1875, when he sold out, and in October, 1876, started a paper called the *Reporter*, at West Liberty, which he published until November, 1877, when he removed his office to Riverside, and published the Riverside *Times*, then sold out and came to Oxford, and started the Oxford *Journal*, May 10, 1878, and continued its publication until April, 1879; he sold out to Wilson & Templeman, and January 26, 1881, he started the Oxford *Democrat*, which paper he is still publishing. He was married November 7, 1868, to Miss Martha W. Read, a native of Allen county, Ohio. They have three children: Jessie, Kate and Glenn, and two deceased.

COL. S. C. TROBRIDGE, a resident of Iowa City, living in a pleasant home on Iowa Avenue, and the present librarian of the State Historical Society. He was the first sheriff of Johnson county, and has held several responsible positions of honor, profit and trust. He has been a constant witness to all the important passing events in Iowa City from its infancy; he is a man of wonderful memory. He was engaged in the drug business in Iowa City from 1846 to 1854, since which time he has lived rather a retired life. It is impossible to write the life of this old pioneer, his history is so interwoven in all the early history of Iowa City and Johnson county, that hardly a chapter of this history can be written without his

being identified with some of its facts. We have urged in vain for a personal biography from his own lips. He has always declined on the grounds that he did not desire to appear too conspicuous in history. He has lead a blameless life, doing all the good that he could, living honestly, hurting nobody, and always rendering unto everybody their just dues, and no person is under more obligation to him for kindness shown, than the historian of Johnson county. Col. T. is a republican in politics, and a prominent member of the Masonic bodies in Iowa City. Every Wednesday and Saturday of each week he is found at his post of duty in the State Historical Society rooms on Washington street, obliging and attentive to visitors. He has always proved faithful to all trusts in his care.

NATHAN H. TULLOSS, M. D. The subject of this sketch was born March 24, 1826, in East Fairfield, Columbiana county, Ohio, and died in Iowa City, April 11, 1882. He was married April 1, 1847, to Miss Amy Williamson, of Fairfield. He settled in Iowa City, May, 1861, and practiced dentistry until his death. He graduated in dentistry at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1860, and graduated from the Medical College of the State University of Iowa in 1871. He was the senior member of the Hawkeye Machine Works of Iowa City. His two sons, Frank and Ira, learned the machinist trade in one of the largest firms in Ohio, where they were trained into such proficiency that now proves their greatest pride. He bought the Jones foundry and established his two sons in business, and watched the development of the business with the keenest interest. He was eminently public spirited, active in all enterprises for the good of the city. He was for a long time a member of the city council, and of the city school board.

FRANK TULLOSS, a resident of Iowa City, and one of the proprietors of the Hawkeye machine shop of Iowa City. Was born Aug. 5, 1857, in Salem, Ohio. He learned the trade of machinist in the Buckeye Engine Works of Salem, Ohio. He came to Iowa City in May, 1861. He was married Sept. 5, 1876, to Miss Annie Cooper, of Iowa City. They have one child, Fredrick. He is a republican in politics.

IRA E. TULLOSS, a resident of Iowa City, and one of the proprietors of the Hawkeye machine shops of Iowa City. Was born January 10, 1855, in Ceder county, Iowa. Settled in Johnson county, Iowa City, in May, 1861. He learned the trade of a moulder in the Buckeye Engine Works of Salem, Ohio. He was married Dec. 9, 1874, to Miss Belle McMillan, of Salem, Ohio. They have one child, Carrie P. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. lodge, No 153, of Iowa City. He is a republican in politics.

EDWARD TUDOR, a resident of Iowa City, and interested in the pork packing-house, and other public enterprises in the city; was born March 6, 1825, in Wales; settled in Johnson county, Iowa, in April,

1845, on Old Man's creek; has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married September 16, 1863, to Miss Elizabeth Baxter, of Sharon township. They have four children: Mary J., Elizabeth Ruth, wife of Evan Rowland of Union township; Cyrus and Richard B. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the board of supervisors of Johnson county in 1869; has been trustee of township, and secretary of the school board. He is a stockholder and one of the directors of the packing-house in Iowa City. He is a member of the Congregational Church on Old Man's Creek.

J. C. ULUM, stock-dealer, Solon; was born in Licking county, Ohio, March 24, 1845. At the age of ten he emigrated to Iowa with his parents, Josiah and Elizabeth Ulum, and settled in Big Grove township. Here the subject of this sketch has spent the greater part of his life. He was in the army a year and a half and in Ohio two years. He is now engaged in buying, feeding, and shipping stock, which he has been engaged in for the past ten years. He was married in Ohio December 25, 1867, to Miss Helen M. Horton, a native of Licking county, Ohio. They have two children, Grant and Luella.

GEORGE ULCH, Cedar township, son of James and Lindmaley Ulch; was born in Bohemia, April 19, 1850, and emigrated to America with his parents, and came direct to Johnson county, and settled in Cedar township, where he has since resided, and now owns 128 acres of land well improved. He has held several township offices, and the fall of 1881 was elected member of the board of county supervisors, a position he fills with honor. He was married October 10, 1871, to Anna Krob, a native of Bohemia. They are members of the Catholic Church.

ADAM UNRATH, a resident of Iowa City, doing a general grocery business on the corner of Linn and Market streets; began business August 28, 1878. He is a blacksmith by trade, having learned his trade in Europe; was born February 15, 1830, at Hesse Darmstadt, Germany; came to America in March, 1852; landed in New York; worked two years on the state-house in Columbus, Ohio, and came to Iowa City in the spring of 1855. He was married in October, 1861, to Miss Barbara Melfold of Iowa City. She died of consumption July 14, 1882. They had four children: Mary, John, Philip, and Frank. The family are members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City. He is a democrat in politics.

JOHN R. VANFLEET, was born December 6, 1818 in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; died October 6, 1881, in Iowa City, of typhoid fever. He came to and settled in Johnson county, Iowa, in 1839. He was married September 22, 1848, to Miss Ellen Smith, daughter of John Smith, who settled in Liberty township in April, 1840. Miss Smith was born November 5, 1828, in Butler county, Ohio. Her father was born in Harrisburg,

Pennsylvania. They had four children: Hattie, wife of W. E. Crum of Bedford, Iowa; Ella V., wife of H. M. Hadley of Davenport; Morgan M., married and residing in Bedford, Iowa, and Maude, a daughter residing with her mother. A democrat in politics; served his party in several offices of honor, profit and trust. He served as a member of the board of supervisors; a member of the city council, 1859, 1862, and 1865; served on the Iowa City school board a number of years. He was a Mason, and a member of the Christian Church in Iowa City.

PETER VONSTEIN, a resident of Penn township, post-office, North Liberty; was born December 28, 1819, in Germany; came to America, 1825, lived in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, until 1850, visited Johnson county, and bought some land and went back east, settled in this township in 1858. He married April 5, 1858, to Miss Mary F. Roessler. They have four children: Hanie, Mary, Sarah, and a boy dead. He is a member of the Lutheran Evangelical Church of Penn township, and a democrat in politics. He has a fine farm, lives well and takes great interest in church and school matters.

JOHN WAGNER. The subject of this sketch was born 1795, and was eighty-seven years of age at his death, in July, 1882. A typical German from Allendorf on the Lawn, Germany. He came to America in 1856, landed in New York city; he had a family of ten children: two died in Germany, and John, Louis, Peter, Philip, Katie, wife of J. B. Schaedler, of Iowa City; Annie E., wife of J. B. Baumer, of Iowa City, and Antone. He was mayor of Allendorf twenty-one years, and a custom house officer for seven years at Meinz on the Rhine; he came to America to get lands for his family of boys, and lived to see all his children well settled in life. His daughter, Mrs. Baumer, was born December 11, 1842, in Germany, her husband, J. B. Baumer, was born in April, 1823, in Switzerland, and came to America in 1843; her first husband was Christian Haas, a brewer in Iowa City, to whom she was married August 7, 1860. This union was blessed with two children: Hannah K., wife of Fred Grandrath, and Josie E., single and living with her mother; her husband died March 20, 1864; she married Oswald Swere November 28, 1865; he was killed at State Center, June 7, 1872, by a falling stone. She married Mr. Baumer November 28, 1876. By this union she has two children: John B. and August A. She is a member of the German Lutheran Church of Iowa City. Mr. Baumer is a Mason and Odd Fellow. He is a democrat in politics.

GEORGE W. WAGNER, a farmer, residing in Sharon township, post-office, Iowa City, a son of George W. Wagner, deceased, of Washington township; was born May 24, 1859, in Washington township, Johnson county. He was married December 23, 1880, to Miss Jennie Shaver, only daughter of Capt. P. E. Shaver, of Washington township. A democrat

in politics. The people of Sharon township made him a justice of the peace in 1882, and that in a republican township speaks well for a young democrat's popularity. He went to California in 1880, and after sight seeing a short time concluded to settle down in Johnson county; he bought a farm in Sharon township of 300 acres, upon which he now resides, and upon which is two fine orchards of about three acres each, a fine brick dwelling, a barn 30x80, and he built in 1882 a barn 38x76, and now has sufficient room for his farm products, and shelter for his fine Spanish Merino sheep, his Short-horn cattle and Poland China hogs. We can safely say he is a successful farmer, and not far from being a successful politician. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 149, at Dayton, Washington county.

JOHN P. WAGNER, a farmer, residing in Washington township, post-office, Frank Pierce; was born May 11, 1845, in Licking county, Ohio; came to Iowa in 1846 with his parents, who settled in Washington township, on the farm upon which he now resides. He was married October 15, 1870, to Miss Carrie Van Meter, of Iowa City. By this union they have two children: Thomas M. and Ella J. The family are members of the Christian Church, at Frank Pierce, Iowa. A democrat in politics, and he is one of the successful farmers in Washington township, a fine farm with a splendid dwelling house and barn, and plenty of good stock of all kinds.

JOHN L. WALDRON, a farmer residing in Lincoln township, post-office, Iowa City; was born May 24, 1818, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; came to Iowa in 1855. He was married in 1844, to Miss Isabella Steward of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1856 his wife and eldest son were frozen to death on the prairie near his home in Pleasant Valley township. While on their way home from meeting they got lost in a heavy snow storm, and Mr. W. got out of his wagon to find the road, and could not find his team again, wandered around and came to a farm-house nearly frozen. The party set out in search of the team and family, and found his wife and child frozen to death. Mr. W. had his feet so badly frozen that he has been practically disabled since. He has seven children, four from his first wife and three by his second wife. He married for his second wife a Miss Julia Kelley of Iowa City, in 1860. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Iowa City, and all his family are members of that church. He is a republican in politics. He was elected township clerk in 1860, and held that office four years; he also held the office of school director.

HENRY WALKER, farmer, post-office, River Junction; was born in Portage county, Ohio, March 9, 1829, and is a son of James and Sarah (Barnett) Walker, who came to Pleasant Valley, this county in 1841. The subject of our sketch was the youngest of nine children, five boys

and four girls. He was reared on a farm, and early became accustomed to the hardships of pioneer life. In 1849 he took the gold fever and went to California with the company from Iowa City, being about six months on the road, driving four yoke of oxen to one wagon. He remained on the western slope four years, and followed mining, then started home with $2,600. He then bought 220 acres of land in section 12, where he now resides, and has, by industry and economy, been enabled to purchase more land, and now owns about one thousand acres, and has a fine brick residence and a very pleasant home. He was married March 14, 1854, to Harriet McComas, a native of Ohio, she dying January 7, 1878. By this marriage there are two children: Laura, now Mrs. William Fairall and Mary, now Mrs. Charley Shelledy. He was again married May 15, 1880, to Miss Martha Sweet, daughter of David and Lydia Sweet, who came to Fremont township in 1838. He raises and also buys considerable stock, feeding during the winter, and generally ships his own stock to market, and is one of the most enterprising farmers in this part of the county.

JAMES WALKER, farmer, post-office, River Junction; was born in Portage county, Ohio, March 3, 1816, where he spent his early life. In the fall of 1837 he came with his brothers, Joseph and Samuel, to Johnson county, and settled in Pleasant Valley township, where they staked out their claims and each improved farms. The subject of our sketch lived there about eight years, then came to Fremont township, where he has since resided, and owns 200 acres of land, all well improved. He was married May 2, 1858, to Mary Fountain, daughter of John and Hannah Fountain. They have eight children: Henry, Jane E., now Mrs. Jerry Canott, John, Joseph, Ella, James, Daniel and Charlie.

J. R. WARD, physician, Oxford, Iowa; was born on the Isle of Man August 31, 1846, and is of English descent. He is a son of Francis and Mary A. (Wilson) Ward, Francis Ward being a Methodist minister, and engaged on the Isle of Man as local preacher and also in what is known as an "iron-monger." In 1852 they went to Texas, but only remained a few weeks. They then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and bought a farm a few miles from the city, and in 1856, came and settled in Madison township, this county, Mr. and Mrs. Ward dying the winter of 1880. The subject of our sketch never went to school until he was thirteen years of age, having been taught at home. He then went to the Model School at Iowa City; then to the academical department of the State University three years, and in 1870, began the study of medicine with Prof. J. C. Schrader of Iowa City, and graduated at the medical department of the State University March 3, 1873. In 1874 he located in Oxford, and has been one of the most successful practitioners in the county. In 1880 he attended the practitioner's course at Chicago Medical College, and the spring of 1882 he attended a course and graduated at Bellevue Hospital

Medical College, New York City, March 15, 1882. He is a member of Iowa City Chapter, No. 2, also of Palestine Commandery, No. 2, and of several other lodges. He was married September 30, 1873, to Miss Mary A. Doty, daughter of Lewis and Hannah Doty of Oxford, and has one girl, Clara Edith, six years old.

A. P. WALKER, the present mayor of Solon, Big Grove township; was born September 26, 1854, in Tioga county, New York; settled in Johnson county, Iowa, October 22, 1865. He was married March 19, 1859, to Miss Jennie True of Solon. They have seven children: Charles T., Mertie W., Iva F., George A., Jesse K., Martha A., Annie M. He is a member of the Universalist Church, and voted for the prohibitory amendment. He is a greenbacker in politics, and was their candidate for sheriff of Johnson county in 1881. He met with an accident in 1877, his arm being broken by falling from a loaded wagon upsetting.

JOSEPH WALKER, a farmer and stock-raiser of Pleasant Valley township, post-office, Iowa City; was born September 19, 1819, in Portage county, Ohio; came to Iowa and settled on Buck creek, in Pleasant Valley township, September 1, 1837, and took up the first claim on Bear Creek, the farm upon which he now resides, of 320 acres. His brothers, Samuel and James, took up claims near him, and lived upon them for eight or ten years. He was married June 25, 1850, to Miss Jane Powelson, of Washington county, Iowa. They have five children: Mary, Henry A., Joseph L., Callie, Emma. He is a member of the Universalist Church at Iowa City, and a republican in politics, and voted against the prohibitory amendment; has held several township offices, trustee and school director. He is a stockholder in the Johnson County Savings Bank, and one of its directors. He is one of the Johnson county farmers who have made a success in life, and accumulated a sufficient amount of wordly goods to live comfortably.

B. P. WATSON, farmer, post-office, River Junction; was born June 3, 1816. His granfather, Samuel Watson, was a soldier of the Revolution from the first until its close, and also in the war of 1812. At an early age the subject of our sketch was left fatherless, and was the fifth of seven children, and when a little over five years of age he commenced work in a cotton factory, and only got three months schooling afterward. He worked there the greater part of the time for thirty years. In 1857 he emigrated to Illinois, LaSalle county, and followed farming, and in 1865 came to Johnson county, and bought the farm he now lives on of 200 acres, and has it well improved. He was married at Plainfield, Connecticut, September 4, 1843, to Miss Hannah Cole, a native of that state. They have one son, Chancey L., who is still at home, and has charge of the farm. He raises some fine horses and cattle.

LEWIS H. WATSON, carriagemaker, Oxford, Iowa; was born in Ireland, January 16, 1835, and came to the United States in 1849, and the same year commenced his trade in New York City, where he remained three years; then went to West Chester and lived until 1873, when he came to Iowa, and settled in Oxford, where he has since resided. He was married April 8, 1856, to Louisa Stanton, a native of New York, but of English descent, she dying March 29, 1882, leaving five children: Annie M., now Mrs. Estabrook; Benjamin L., Francis L., Ella L., and William S. Mr. Watson is a member of the Presbyterian Church, A. O. U. W., and A. O. H., and is present assessor of Oxford.

PETER J. WEBER, farmer, residing in Union township, on section 9; was born March 3, 1828, in Prussia. Came to America in August, 1852, and settled in Iowa City, the same year with his father's family. He being the eldest was compelled to share the largest part of the responsibility of supporting the family. He was married in August, 1854, to Miss Rosa Schunka. They have ten children: Henry, John, Peter, Willie, Mary, Annie, Lizzie, Frank, George and Eddie. The family are members of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City. He is a democrat in politics, and has held several township offices at the hands of his party. He began life a poor boy, and now owns 370 acres of land in Union township, a fine orchard, 800 stands of Concord grapes, and plenty of all kinds of small fruit, good farm buildings and plenty of good stock of all kinds usually kept on a farm.

ISAAC S. WEEBER, a farmer and resident of Sharon township; post-office address Iowa City; was born Feb. 26, 1841, in Crawford county, Ohio. He came to Johnson county, Iowa, with his parents in 1847, and settled in Sharon township. He was married Dec. 25, 1865, to Miss Jennie Clark, of Sharon township. They have eight children: Nettie, Lizzie, Artie, Carrie, Willie, Minnie, Annie and Walter. His father was born Dec. 30, 1806, in Germany; is still living, and with his son Isaac. Mr. W's. mother died in November, 1868. He has held several township offices, and is the present township clerk of Sharon, elected in 1882. He is a stockholder and director in the Sharon creamery, also the treasurer of the company. He is one of the successful farmers of Sharon township, and keeps fine stock. He has the only herd of Devonshire cows in the county; a fine lot of Spanish merino sheep, plenty of Poland China hogs, and makes a specialty of fine horses, draft and roadsters. His horses are from an imported Belgian thorough-bred.

JOHN C WEISER, hardware, post-office Lone Tree; was born in Germany, Feb. 2, 1850, and came to America when about two years of age, his parents first living in Buffalo, N. Y., then came to Muscatine, where the subject of our sketch learned the tinner's trade, and had a tin shop, and in March, 1881, came to Lone Tree and put in a general stock

of hardware and has a tin shop, and is doing a flourishing business. He was married Aug. 15, 1870, to Miss Virginia F. Freeman, of Muscatine, and have had five children, four still living: Lillie C., George W., Hattie May and John J. Mr. Weiser is a member of the United Order of Honor at Lone Tree.

WILLARD J. WELCH, a merchant on Dubuque street, proprietor of the "star grocery". Was born Aug. 12, 1855, at Oshkosh, Wis. Settled in Iowa City in October, 1878. He graduated from collegiate department of the State University of Iowa, in the class of 1875. He was married Oct. 23, 1878, to Miss Lillie L. Patterson, only daughter of the Hon. Lemuel B. Patterson, of Iowa City.

ALBERT WESCOTT, JR., resident of Scott township on section 16, and the owner of 220 acres of land; a farmer and stock raiser. Was born March 17, 1833, in the State of New York. At the age of fifteen years he went to Lake county, Ohio, and remained until the fall of 1854, when he settled in Iowa City, and for four years was engaged in the drug business. In 1859, he moved on the farm upon which he now resides. He was married in Scott township, this county, in 1866, to Miss Mary Parrott. She was born on section 9, in Scott township in 1844. They have five children: Adda A., Minnie S., Katie E., Albert L. and Wallis.

MOSES A. WESCOTT. The subject of this seetch was born May 5, 1825, in Milford, Otsego county, N. Y. Came to Johnson county, Iowa, in 1857. He was married in June, 1851, to Miss L. Caroline Goodrich, of Milford, N. Y. She died July 29, 1877. They had four children: Laura, wife of Wm. Scollard, Hattie, wife of J. K. Graham, Edith, wife of Wm. Orr, and Sennett. Mr. W. is a democrat in politics. His father, Albert Wescott, was born Dec. 5, 1798, in Warwick, Ireland; died near Iowa City, Dec. 21, 1880. His mother, Charlotte Bissell, was born Feb. 28, 1803, in Hartwick, Otsego county, N. Y., still living. His parents settled in Johnson county, in 1860. Their family of children now living are: Moses A., Caroline, widow of C. L. Hoytt, Eliza, wife of B. F. Hayden, of Lake county, Ohio, Albert Jr., Jane, Edwin R., living in Auburn, N. Y. and Emory and Emmer, twins. All highly respected and well to-do.

CHARLES WETOSHAK, farmer and stock raiser, Jefferson township, post-office, Western, Linn county; was born July 4, 1856, in Johnson county. His parents, John and Frances Wetoshak, are natives of Moravia, Bohemia, they came to the United States, and settled in Johnson county in 1854, in section 2; where Charles was raised on a farm. He went to school at St. Louis and also at Western College, Linn county. On the 17th day of May, 1877, he was married to Miss Anna Confal, daughter of Joseph Confal, of this county. His family consits of three children: Joseph C., born March 28, 1878; Anna, born June 2, 1880;

Charles, born January 8, 1882. Mr. Wetoshak owns 188 acres in this county, where he resides, and 80 acres in Linn county, in section 34, just across the line. He follows farming and stock raising; his stock is of the best; he paid $400 for a span of horses and they can't be beat. He has 60 head of cattle and 70 hogs; he also owns and runs a thresher. Mr. Wetoshak is one of the substantial farmers of this county and a man highly respected by every one. He has held the office of constable.

W. D. WHEDON, the present popular and efficient county recorder, was born October 5, 1860, in Albion, state of New York, came to Johnson county and settled in Iowa City October 5, 1870. He was in the recorder's office under Alex. Sorter for two years as his deputy, and he has become as thorough-going and practical as his instructor. Mr. Sorter resigned April 7, 1882, and the board of supervisors of Johnson county accepted his resignation and immediately appointed Mr. Whedon, his deputy, as recorder. "Billy," as he is commonly called, is one of the "boys," a generous, good-natured, straight-forward and honest young man, with a host of good friends.

JOHN H. WHETSTONE, a resident of Iowa City, engaged in the drug trade on the north-east corner of Clinton and Washington streets, commonly called the "little one-horse drug store." It might have been such when started, but it has been a success, and it makes John feel proud now to call it a "little one-horse drug store." He was born September 18, 1846, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, settled in Iowa City in 1870, and began clerking in Morrison's drug store, and June, 1874, he established himself in the drug business at the stand he now occupies. He was married September 8, 1880, to Miss Mahaska Byington, second daughter of Hon. Legrand Byington. A republican in politics.

HARRY A. WHITE, the present efficient postmaster of North Liberty; was born September 15, 1847, at Bedford, Pennsylvania, and settled in Johnson county in 1875. He was married December 27, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Alloway, of Fulton county, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 289, at North Liberty; he is a republican in politics, and has been postmaster since April 21, 1877. He keeps the only store in North Liberty, carries a general stock of merchandise. He is a shoemaker by trade and is doing a good business. He is a member of the Church of God at North Liberty.

JOHN WHITSEL, a resident of Iowa City; was born December 26, 1841, in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania; settled in Iowa City in 1877. He was married January 17, 1863, to Miss Mary A. Dana, of Clinton county, Iowa. They have seven children: Mary J., George, Nellie, Anna, Lillie L., John and James. He is section foreman of Iowa City division of the B., C. R. & N. R. R. He has been railroading for thirteen years. He enlisted from Scott county, Iowa, in company B, Eighth Iowa infantry. He

is a republican in politics and voted against the prohibitory constitutional amendment.

GEORGE WICAL, a farmer, residing in Liberty township, post-office, Bon Accord; was born December 4, 1821, in Licking county, Ohio; settled in Johnson county, in 1851; his father, Daniel Wical, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in February 1, 1798, and is the oldest man now living in Liberty township. George Wical was married April 23, 1847, to Miss Fanny Chapman, of Homer, Licking county, Ohio. This union is blessed with the following named children: Emma, Elnora and Harry. Mr. Wical is independent in politics.

HENRY J. WIENEKE, a resident of Iowa City, manager of Mrs. J. G. Fink's cigar and notion store, on Clinton street, first door south of the post-office; was born August 30, 1837, in Monroe county, Ohio. He settled in Iowa in 1845 and worked in a bakery, and afterward learned the cabinet maker's trade. He was married December 3, 1857, to Miss Carolina Kimball, of Iowa. This union is blessed with the following named eight children: Caroline, Harry, Nellie, Minnie, Charlie, George, Laura and Robert. He was a faithful soldier in the late civil war in company B, 14th and 41st Regiments Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and of company L, 7th Regiment Iowa Cavalry, and served from 1861 to 1865. He is a republican in politics. A member of the German Lutheran Church of Iowa City. A member of Masonic and Odd Fellow societies of Iowa City. You can always find Henry at the counter ready to supply his customers with choice brands of cigars and tobacco.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, (deceased); was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, August 20, 1807, where he spent his early life, and married Susannah Concle, in December, 1830; she also being a native of that county. They came to Johnson county, Iowa, and settled on section six, in Oxford township, in 1844, where Mr. Williams died August 19, 1855, leaving seven children, viz.: Jesse, now in California; Peter, now in Oxford; Tanner, now Mrs. Wallace; Josephine, now Mrs. Mahoney; Lue, still at home; Mary, now Mrs. Morland, and Mattie, now Mrs. Merritt. Josephine was married December 24, 1865, to Jerry Mahoney, a native of Ireland; he dying December 20, 1873, leaving four children, viz.: Mary E., Kitty, John M. and Susan. She is now living on her farm in section thirty-one.

ENOCH WILLIAMS, farmer, Cedar township, post-office, Solon; was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1840, where he spent his boyhood days, and is a son of George and Mary Williams. In the spring of 1856 they emigrated to Iowa and settled in Johnson county, where he has since resided, and now owns 160 acres of well improved land. He was married February 7, 1867, to Mary S. Sutliff, daughter of Allen C. Sutliff, one of the pioneers of Johnson county. By this union

there are five children now living, viz.: Allen G., Ellen G., Kate S., Jesse E., and Ralph E.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, a resident of Iowa City, and a partner of the firm of Waterman & Williams, drygoods and notions, on Clinton street, in Iowa City; was born in February, 1842, in Denbigh, North Wales. He came to America in 1868, and in July of 1868 settled in Iowa City. He engaged in the drygoods business with D. Griffith, in the same store he now occupies, and was with him seven years, and bought him out, and the firm became Waterman & Williams in 1875. He has one of the best filled and regulated drygoods and notion houses in Iowa City. He was married July 15, 1868, to Miss Katie Williams of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have three children, Ella H., Fred B. and Manly. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Iowa City. He is a member of the Masonic bodies of Iowa City. He is independent in politics. He was thrown behind a drygoods counter at ten years of age, and has worked over thirty-one years in that capacity, and such experience ought to qualify him for the drygoods business.

JACOB R. WILLIS, a resident of Clear Creek township, post-office, Tiffin; was born July 3, 1818, in Preble county, Ohio, near Eaton; settled in Johnson county, Iowa, in February, 1845, on the farm upon which he now resides, section 19. He was married July 5, 1845, to Miss Rebecca Lancaster of Clear Creek township. They have three children: Mary A., wife of Londa Gruell of Phelps county, Kansas, a farmer near Republican City. James W. and Henry, both dead. He is a member of the Christian Church of Tiffin, and is a Republican in politics. His father and mother both died when he was quite youag, and the result was Mr. W. was compelled to struggle for a living. He has finally proven himself a successful farmer, the owner of a fine farm and plenty of stock, such as Short-horn cattle, fine Woolscott sheep, and good horses. He has a fine apple orchard of six acres and plenty of all kinds of small fruit.

WILLIAM F. WILSON, farmer, post-office, Lone Tree; was born in Essex county, New York, September 13, 1837, where he spent his early life and got a good common school education. He then went to Pennsylvania and remained there two years and emigrated to Iowa in 1855 and settled in Louisa county, with his parents, Alex E. and Mary P. He was on the Chicago & Rock Island railroad two years, and then went to farming, and in 1868 he engaged in the sale of farm machinery, which he followed until 1878. In the fall of 1868 he moved to Fremont township, Johnson county, where he has improved a farm and has good buildings and a pleasant home. He was married October 9, 1862, to Leah J. Hershy, a native of Fulton county, Pennsylvania, coming to this State in 1854. They have had eight children, three now living. Willis H., born December 23, 1864, Louie E., born August 30, 1867, and Frederick L. born February 5, 1882.

J. W. WILSON, miller, Oxford, Iowa; was born in Rush county, Indiana, October, 1840. When he was four years old his parents moved to Washington county, Iowa, where he spent his early life on a farm, until the war. He was then attending the Washington University. He enlisted in April, 1861, in company H, Second Iowa infantry, the company being made up of students. He served until July 1865; had command of the company for some time. He was married September 10, 1866, to Miss A. E. Wilson of North Bend, this county. They now have three children living: Clarence H., Nellie N., and Clara R. In 1871 he moved to Oxford, and engaged in the lumber trade. He was and still is, agent for the town lots of Oxford, most all having passed through his hands, and in May, 1881, he bought the Oxford flouring-mills, and is doing a good business in that line. He is a member of Canopy Lodge, 290, and of Palestine Commandery, No. 2, of Iowa City; also a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Methodist Church. He is a public spirited man, and possesses the confidence of all who know him.

THOMAS W. WILSON, a farmer residing in Pleasant Valley township, post-office, Iowa City; was born in 1808, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; was married in 1827. He left Pennsylvania in 1831, moving west in a six-horse wagon. He stopped in Zanesville, Ohio, until 1837; went to Cincinnati, and lived there till 1849, and previous to settling in Iowa, spent two years in California in 1849 and 1850. His family of children are all grown: James, at home; Samuel, in St. Louis; Mary, in Chicago; Cornelia, married and living at Sioux City; and Olivia, living at home. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Trinity Chapel Episcopal Church, Iowa City. He is a republican in politics; was the republican candidate for sheriff in 1857. He has held several township offices, such as trustee, road supervisor and school director.

J. R. WISE, a farmer in Pleasant Valley township, post-office, Lone Tree; was born April 15, 1817, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. He was married in 1836, to Miss Julia A. Wise; came to Iowa City the 29th day of May, 1856. They have nine children: Cilade, born July 27, 1839; George, born July, 1842; Adam, born 1843; Charles, born 1844; Martha A., born 1847; Emma H., born 1849; Mary Alice, born 1851; Daniel R., born 1852; Eva Albina, born 1857.

JOSEPH WLACK, a citizen of Solon, Big Grove township, and engaged in the butchering business; was born October 15, 1833, in Bohemia; came to America July, 1854, and settled in Iowa in Cedar township, and engaged in farming until 1871, when he moved into Solon and opened a butcher shop and restaurant. He was married September 9, 1866, to Miss Mary Cipera, of Iowa City. They have nine children: Annie J., Joseph F., Mary and Emma, twins; Charles, Frank, Delia, Emanuel G., and George W. Mr. Wlack is a democrat in politics. Was township

trustee in 1878; voted against the prohibitory constitutional amendment. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F., Iowa City.

DAVID W. WOOD, a lawyer by profession; residence, Iowa City. The subject of this sketch was born September 11, 1844, near Mt. Vernon, Knox county, Ohio. The war for the Union found him one of its defenders. He enlisted in company G, Twentieth Ohio Infantry, September 11, 1861, and served to July 19, 1865; he then read law and was admitted to practice at the December term, 1867, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and continued the practice until 1881, when he went to Colorado, where he edited and published a newspaper one year, and then settled in Iowa City. He was a prisoner of war during the dark days of the Rebellion and lost his health in a rebel prison. His military duty did not end with the war; he was captain of company A, Mt. Vernon National Guards of Ohio, and with his company was on duty during the great coal miner's riot at Massillon in 1876, and in the railroad riots in 1877 at Newark, Ohio. Mr. Wood was married February 27, 1875, to Miss Mattie E., daughter of Mr. W. F. Smith, one of the first settlers of Washington township, Johnson county, Iowa. This union is blessed with two bright little boys: D. W. Jr., born April 1, 1877, and Charles W., born February 2, 1879. Mr. Wood is a republican in politics, and a member of nearly all the leading benevolent societies of the present day. He was educated in the faith of the M. E. Church, both father and mother devoted and faithful members of that church and adhering to its strictest practice, his father from the old Dominion State, and his mother from Hagerstown, Maryland. He believes in America—the United States especially, and its untrammeled institutions as the sign of her future prosperity, but is opposed to a union of church and State. He believes the common schools the grandest institution of our free country, and is opposed to any man or set of men who would circumscribe their usefulness. He is favorable to local option and opposed to prohibition as a method of enforcing temperance, but favors moral suasion as the best means of reformation, from evils of intemperance. Personally, Mr. Wood is a most courteous and pleasant gentleman with a pleasing address and fine conversational gifts that give him a wide personal popularity, and particular in the township work of this history, he has made many friends by his consideration and thoughtfulness.

EDWARD WORDEN, a resident of Iowa City; was born May 18, 1827, in New York state, came to Iowa and settled in Iowa City in 1839. The worst thing that can be said against Ed. is that he has lived an upright, consistent old bachelor since his early youth and still refuses to make friends with a christian comforter called a wife. He is a democrat in politics and has been too busy surveying Johnson county, to take time to get married. He was a member of the city council in 1860 from the first ward; surveyor of Johnson county from 1855 to 1857, and from 1867 to 1869, also from 1871 to 1875, and was elected on the greenback and

republican ticket in 1881. He defeated the regular democratic nominee, Daniel A. Shafer, by a very handsome majority, and thereby taught the convention organizers that they might nominate a man, but could not elect unless they got votes enough.

WILLIAM WOLFE, a farmer and stock dealer in Clear Creek township, post-office, Tiffin; was born in Knox county, Ohio, March 18, 1827; settled in Johnson county, Iowa, October 10, 1853, upon the farm where he now resides. He was married September 8, 1850, to Miss Hannah Colony, of Knox county, Ohio, and they have a family of six children: Alice E., John C., Milton L., Mary A., William B. and Charlie. The family attend religious services at the M. E. Church, at Tiffin. Mr. Wolfe has been shipping stock for fourteen years. His average shipment of hogs has been about one hundred cars per year; his average shipment of cattle about twenty cars per year. Hogs and corn have been the principal products of his farm. He has some very fine horses of the Clydesdale stock; he has a farm of 490 acres, 203 acres was his original claim. He was a member of the board of supervisors in 1860 and served three years; he filled the office of township trustee several terms. He is a democrat in politics. He is a brother of the Hon. L. R. Wolfe, representing Johnson county in the Iowa legislature. His father is living in Knox county, Ohio, at the ripe old age of ninty-two years and past.

HON. LEWIS R. WOLFE, farmer and stock dealer, post-office, Oxford; was born in Knox county, Ohio, April 22, 1825, where he lived until he was about twenty-four years of age, when he went to Hardin county, Ohio, and lived there five years and cleared up a farm. In September, 1854, he came to Johnson county and settled in North Bend, where he bought 306 acres of land and has since been engaged in farming and dealing in stock, and in April, 1876, he moved to Oxford township, to the "Iowa Valley Farm," where he now resides. He now owns 1400 acres of land in this county, laying in five different townships. In 1860 he was elected by Madison township as county supervisor, and in August, 1862, he enlisted in company I, Sixth Iowa cavalry as captain, and served as captain until April, 1865, when he resigned. In 1865 he ran on the democratic ticket for sheriff, but was defeated by John Wilson, and in 1866 was elected as supervisor for Madison township and served two years, and was elected by the county as supervisor. He was representative for the district in the eighteenth general assembly, and also the nineteenth, and still holds that office, and for several years has been treasurer of Oxford township school fund. He was married April 22, 1847, to Elizabeth Lindsley, of Richland county, Ohio, and has three children living, viz: Mahlon K., Christopher D., and Pheobe A., now Mrs. William Hardy.

CARSON B. WRAY, post-office, North Liberty, farmer. The subject of this sketch is one of the old settlers of this county, and was born

on the 24th day of July, 1819, in Hamilton county, Ohio. He was raised in Indiana, his parents having come there when Carson was quite young. In 1841 he came to Iowa, then a single man, and lived with his brother David. On the 8th day of May, 1842, he was married to Miss Mary Alt, of this county, formerly of Ohio. They had eight children, five of whom are living: Joseph C., David W., Catharine J., Anna E., and Carrie C.; three dead: Mary J., Maria C., and Eliza O. Mr. Wray followed distilling for seven years when a young man, but since he has been in Iowa has followed farming and stock-raising; owns a splendid farm of 500 acres in section 2 and other sections, well improved land and well stocked, having about seventy-five head of grade cattle; one hundred hogs; fourteen head of Clydesdale horses. Mr. Wray has filled the office of township trustee, and member of the county board of supervisors.

DAVID WRAY, (deceased): was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, October 8, 1815. His father, Richard, moved with his family to Indiana when the subject of this sketch was only eight years old, where he was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. After arriving at manhood he went to Illinois, and while there (December 10, 1840), he was married to Miss Maria Alt, daughter of Jacob and Mary Alt, and sister of Jacob, junior, and Joseph of Penn township. To them were born four children, two of whom are now living: Richard H. and Maria J., wife of Dr. Miller Young. Mr. Wray was among the first settlers in this township. He first settled in Jefferson township, but in 1843 he moved to Madison, in sections 2 and 35, where he follows farming. His first wife died November 5, 1846. He was again married July 20, 1851, to Miss H. Holt of Iowa City. She died March 22, 1869, and on the 22d of September, 1872, Mr. Wray died. He was a man of sound and vigorous intellect; a forcible character, and of great personal influence. He has filled the office of county commissioner and of township assessor.

JOHN A. XANTEN; was born January 8, 1825, in Dahlen, Rhenish Prussia; died May 18, 1882, in Iowa City; came to America and landed in New York City in 1854; settled in Iowa City, April, 1855. He established a wholesale liquor business in 1875. He was married in 1851 to Miss Josephine Grippekoven of Dahlen, Prussia. She died in November, 1860, in Iowa City. They had three children: Frank A., a physician in Avoca, Iowa, a graduate of the State University medical department, in class of 1876, and Louis, Elizabeth and Josephine, both living at home. His second marriage was in February, 1861, to Miss Mary Meyers, of Iowa City. This union was blessed with three children: William, a graduate of St. Francis Solamus College, Quincy, Illinois; Albert, attending State University, and Charles. The family are members of the St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church of Iowa City. He served five years in the Prussian army, and was in the wars of the Revolution of 1848.

JACOB YAGER, a farmer residing in Liberty Township, post-office, Bon Accord; was born June 7, 1828, in Germany. He was married in 1855, to Miss Mary Kiem, and afterwards in October, 1880, he married Anna Pollajeck. He settled in Johnson county in 1855. A democrat in politics. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JACOB YENTER, deceased; was born in Wertemberg, Germany, and came to America in 1833. During the war with Mexico he served eighteen months, and came to Johnson county in 1849, and settled on his land warrant. He was married July 7, 1857, to Margaret Johnson, a native of Scotland, and came to America in 1849, and her family settled in Davenport the same year. In 1864 they went to Virginia City, Nevada, where they lived until Mr. Yenter's death, August 14, 1872. Mrs. Yenter lived there four years after, then returned to this county. She has seven children: William, Clarence A., John E., George M., James N., Margaret E. and Nellie Evaline. Mrs. Yenter is living on a farm, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH ZABOKRTSKY, a farmer, residing in Monroe township, post-office, Danforth; was born May 24, 1821, in Austria. He came to America in 1854, landed in Quebec, Canada; got to Johnson county July 26, 1854. He started from Austria April 24, and was three months and two days making the trip. He arrived a poor man, having only $5 in the world after he got to Iowa City. He was married February 2, 1851, to Miss Francis Stehlek. They had two children: Francis, the wife of Albert Kuchuke; Mary, who died in 1856. The family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a democrat in politics, and voted against the prohibitory constititutional amendment. He is justice of the peace for Monroe township, first term. He has a fine farm, with good buildings and plenty of small fruit, a farm of 162½ acres of land, three lots, a house and barn in Solon. He is the owner of the fine stallion, Prince, eight-years old, iron grey, weighing 1400 pounds, 15½ hands high.

JACOB ZELLER, a resident of Penn township, post-office, North Liberty; a farmer and stock-raiser; was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1827; settled in Johnson county, Iowa, in 1849, and bought the farm upon which he now resides in 1850. The emigration in Penn township, when he settled there was principally from Ohio, but the second rush was from Pennsylvania. He was the second township clerk of Penn township, served seven years; is at present justice of the peace; was elected in 1866, and has filled the office ever since. He was married July 4, 1851, to Miss Catharine Snavely. They have three children, Jacob H., Eliza M. and Iowa M. Mr. Z. is a republican in politics. He is one of the most extensive stock-raisers in Penn township; had this year, September 18, over 800 head of hogs. He is making a specialty of raising fine horses, the Clydesdales. He was president

of the Johnson County Agricultural & Mechanical Association for two years; was elected for the three years, but refused to serve, and is a member of the Masonic lodge at North Liberty. He has sold his farm upon which he has raised some extraordinary crops. Has an orchard of over 200 apple trees.

N. ZELLER, JR., farmer, post-office, North Liberty: was born April 18, 1849, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. When he was only four weeks old his parents, Nicholas and Catharine Zeller, came to Iowa, where he was raised on a farm. On the 11th day of March, 1880, he was married to Miss Emma Myers, daughter of Valentine Myers of Madison township. To them have been born one child, Raymond. Mr. Zeller follows farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of draft horses and horses for all purposes, grade Short-horn cattle and Poland China hogs. He now has twelve horses, sixty-three head of cattle, and for the present year has, including sales made, 150 head of hogs.

MICHAEL ZELLER, farmer, post-office North Liberty. The subject of this sketch was born Aug. 14, 1824, in Cumberland county, Penn. In the fall of 1851 he came to Johnson county and purchased the land he now lives on. He went back to Pennsylvania, remained there five years, then returned to improve his land. On the 21st day of August, 1856, was married to Miss Mary Doner, daughter of Daniel Doner, deceased. To them have been born five children, four of whom are living: Alice J., Effie J., Martha E. and John D.; Charley, deceased. Mr. Zeller owns a good farm of 190 acres, well improved with good buildings. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and one of its present officers.

DAVID B. ZEIGLER, post-office North Liberty; was born in Cumberland county, Penn., in 1862, where his parents, William R. and Rebecca Zeigler now reside. Their family consists of six children living: James C., David B., Ira J., Sarah A., Minnie and William E. David B., the subject of this sketch, is the second son. March 15, 1881, he came to Iowa with Jno. Beecher, and worked that year for Cyrus Abbott; the present year he works for J. Myers. On the 28th of December, 1881, he embraced religion at a revival held by Rev. D. W. Fink, in the Evangelical Church of this place; of which church David is a member.

NICHOLAS ZELLER, Sr., is the son of David and Mary Zeller; was born March 19, 1819, in Cumberland county, Penn. When he was seventeen years old he moved with his parents to Franklin county. He was educated in the common schools. While in this State he followed teaching school, private surveying and farming. In 1846 he came to Iowa and bought R. B. Groff's claim, then went to the land office at Dubuque to enter some land, after which he started for Pennsylvania with only seventeen dollars. Living and traveling as cheap as he could, he got home with forty cents left. Three years after he left Pennsylvania

with his family; came to Iowa, and settled on his land in Johnson county, where he now resides. After toiling hard for a number of years he gave up the farm to his son, Nicholas. In the year 1843 he was married to Miss Catharine Sleichter, of Pennsylvania. They have five children, all living: Mary, Barbara, Nicholas, Martha and Sarah. Mr. Zeller was converted to God in the fall of 1850, since that time he has been an earnest advocate of the faith, and an exemplary christian. He and his wife are members of the Church of God at that place. He was seven years a member of the board of supervisors of Johnson county, and has held several offices of honor, profit and trust, all of which he filled with credit to himself and great satisfaction to his constituents.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, post-office, Lone Tree; was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, September 9, 1853; at the age of thirteen he came to America with his parents and settled near Davenport, where he lived until 1872; when he came to Fremont township, this county, and followed farming and raising stock, and has made a good property, being successful in all his undertakings, and in partnership with his brother, now owns 320 acres of fine land, well improved, and also owns property in Lone Tree, where he has a hotel and billiard hall. He also owns one-half of a self-propeling steam thresher and has followed threshing five years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Columbus Junction, also of the "Druids" of Nichols, and speaks three languages.

LOUIS ALDER, (deceased); was born October 28, 1814, in West Jefferson, Ohio; died November 23, 1879. He came to Iowa in 1855. He was the father of Ira J. Alder, a resident attorney of Iowa City. Louis was the son of Jonathan Alder, and Jonathan was the son of a soldier of the Revolution, who in his turn was the son of an English family whose name is perpetuated in Aldershot, and Aldersgate. Jonathan was born in 1773, and when a little boy was captured by the Shawnee Indians, who killed his little brother David, but saved Jonathan because he had black hair and "would make a good Indian." He lived with the Indians until he was 25 years old. He was a playmate of Tecumseh, met Logan face to face, grew up as an Indian and never wore aught but a breech clout and blanket from the day of his capture in Virginia woods until his delivery at Wayne's treaty in 1795 when he had forgotten the English language. The story of Alder's captivity, told in Howe's History of Ohio, is of absorbing interest. The case affords interesting study in another direction. Jonathan Alder returned in 1795 to civilization after living as an Indian for twenty years. He reared a family, of which Louis was one, and they all showed in gait and carriage, in habits of thought, and to a great extent in appearance, strong Indian traits, as do their children in a modified degree, though he and his wife were of the purest English blood.

Mr. Louis Alder was a man of much force of character, of great energy and was a valuable citizen.

AUGUSTUS B. BAUMGARDNER, born April 26, 1852. In 1871 and '72 he attended the academy at Iowa City, and commenced teaching in the winter of the same year. Has farmed during the summer and taught during the winter since, until the fall of 1881 he was elected principal of Solon graded school, which position he still occupies with honor. He is a hard worker and close student, being a self-educated young man. The year 1854 was full of stirring events to the little family. The great unbounded and almost unbroken west lured them from their eastern home. They chose Johnson county as a final resting place, and engaged in farming, the occupation they followed in the east. Two sons have been born to them since they came to this State: Walter D., born April 24, 1856, and Alonzo P., born August 12, 1858.

BENJAMIN BLOOM, son of the Hon. M. Bloom, of Iowa City; died at Las Vegas, New Mexico, June 21, 1882, aged twenty-one years. The rapid development of pulmonary disease admonished the thoughtful father of the deceased to seek for him a more clement climate. He visited Los Angeles, California, in company with his father, where some encouraging improvement was apparent and the hope was felt that a complete cure might be wrought. The malady, however, was more deeply seated than its short duration appeared to warrant and suddenly the slowly gathered strength declined and his father hastened to his side. The journey homeward was taken by easy stages and at Las Vegas hot springs, a spot on which nature has lavished her beauties, the boy passed into a sleep that ushered the rest eternal, with his father by his dying bedside, in a strange land. His ashes were taken to Cincinnati, Ohio, and put to rest in God's acre on lovely Walnut Hill. The broken circle may well sorrow, but not without hope, for the inspiration of the life so early ended is not lost and the bright memory that garlands it is more than a glint of sunshine and of comfort.

JESSE BOWEN, born in Virginia in 1805, died near Iowa City, Tuesday, March 14, 1882, in his 77th year. His parents removed to Ohio in his childhood, and he grew up there on a farm until his eighteenth year, when he began the study of the honorable profession of medicine. His course completed he began practice in Indiana, where he married and lived several years. He early took an active part and had an intelligent interest in public matters. Attached to the whig party and an ardent disciple of Henry Clay, he bore a great part in those public movements in behalf of that statesman, which now make up the basis of many of the heroic political traditions of the Wabash Valley. He was elected to the Indiana senate, and was active in laying the foundations of that commonweath. He came to Iowa territory in 1840, settled in this city and began

the practice of his profession and took part in the politics of the period, repeatedly leading the whig party, and by voice and pen enforcing its views of public policy and contributing to its energies. He was, we believe, the first president of the State Agricultural Society, was a Taylor elector in 1848, and was selected as messenger to carry the vote of Iowa's electoral college to Washington. He was appointed register of the State land office, and laying aside that public trust lapsed into private life with the decay of the whig party. When party ranks were reformed he was in the van of the new republican organization, his house was the center of activity. To an hereditary hatred of slavery he united the clearest conception of the means of hardest warfare against it. Let it be said now in praise of his courage that when even Gerritt Smith quailed before popular opinion and slunk into the shelter of an insane asylum after the John Brown arrest at Harper's Ferry, Dr. Bowen, with the dauntless courage that was his highest attribute, faced a nation in arms, and when Seward and even Phillips and Garrison were frightened into seclusion, he walked abroad clothed on with the courage of his convictions. He returned to public life as a member of the Iowa Senate, was then appointed adjutant general, an office which he surrendered early in the war to accept promotion to the post of paymaster in the regular army, which he held through the civil struggle and until he resigned it some time after the war. His whole life betrayed the high blood of Virginia; self poised, brave public spirited, with a dash of the cavalier in him, few men have so well filled the space in life allotted to them. Five daughters survive him, one the widow of Ex-Senator Howell, of Keokuk, is in Europe, Mrs. Cadwallader lives at Stockton, California. Mrs. A. Beach is in Washington City, Mrs. Brad Pendleton, lives in Kansas, and Mrs. Capt. Sterling in Iowa City.

JAMES CAVANAGH, born in Hamilton, Ohio, November 29, 1806, died in Iowa City, February 14, 1880, aged 73 years, 2 months and 15 days. For forty-one years Judge Cavanagh was actively and creditably identified with Johnson county. His father was a native of Ireland, of that Cavanagh family which left its name stamped upon the geographical nomenclature of Ireland, but was driven from its native soil by the oppressions which sent at one time 450,000 of the flower of Irish youth to fight in the armies of every country of Europe. A Cavanagh and a McMahon offered their swords to France and in our day a Cavignac has sat upon his war horse and kept order in Paris when paving stones were flying into barricades almost without hands, and a McMahon has been the Marshal-President of the Republic which sprouted in the bloody ground of Sedan. In the scattering of this and other Irish families, the elder Cavanagh came to America, and married an Irish born girl. Of this pair James Cavanagh was born. In 1828 he removed to Michigan with his family and there James, two years later married Amy Kinney Townsend, of the New York Townsends. In Michigan he was successively

justice of the peace, and for four years elected associate judge of the circuit court for Cass county. Removing to Iowa in 1839, he was one of the early commissioners of this county, was county assessor under the old law, and was commissioned by Gov. Stephen Hempsted to select the lands in the great 500,000 acre grant of the Federal government to Iowa. He was next a representative in the legislature and was the last county judge of this county, being the incumbent of that office when its duties were enlarged and its title changed to Auditor. He served acceptably as auditor under the new law and was subsequently several times elected justice.

EMILY F. CUSTER, wife of James T. Robinson, born in Herkimer county, New York, February 26, 1822, died near Iowa City May 2, 1881. Mrs. Robinson was a sister of Messrs Paul and A. B. Custer. She was of that stout Knickerbocker race which settled not only the Island of New York but the shores of the Hudson as far north as Albany and away up that lovely valley threaded by the silvery Mohawk, leaving for all time its impress upon all the country in the names of its streams and mountains and valleys and villages. Of that blood were Van Ransellaer and the other great patrons, whose manors, larger than feudal baronies, spread their borders over a great part of the Empire Colony. The domestic virtues of her race and its graces of character were marked in Mrs. Robinson. She was married in 1842 and came to Iowa the following year. Of her twelve children, seven daughters and one son survive her, mourning one who was indeed to them a mother in the tenderest implications of that tie which binds hearts but once and is broken never to be mended.

GEORGE B. DE SELLEM, a farmer, residing in Pleasant Valley, post-office address, Iowa City; was born February 22, 1849, in Jefferson county, Ohio. He settled in Pleasant Valley township, Johnson county, in the fall of 1858, and resides on section 26. He acquired his education in Iowa City and was a graduate of the law school of the class of 1877. He was married October 24, 1873, to Miss Mary Guant, the daughter of William Guant, of Pleasant Valley. They have two children: Zou, five years of age, and Annie. He is a republican in politics. A member of the I. O. O. F. of Iowa City, also a member of the A. O. U. W., and Legion of Honor.

CHARLES H. FAIRALL, farmer, post-office, West Branch; residing on section 2, Scott township; was born July 14, 1847, in Maryland, came to Johnson county in 1861. He was married November 30, 1872, to Miss Mary Lanning, of Iowa City. They have five children: Mary, Truman Mattie, Clara and Charles. Mr. Fairall is a democrat in politics, and has the honor of being elected to the office of clerk for Scott township. The only democrat ever filling that office since Scott township has been republican. He resides on the old Harris farm, owns 320 acres, 100 acres of it

is the finest grove of timber in Johnson county. His specialties are raising hogs, cattle and corn; on his farm is a fine apple orchard, the oldest in the county, and plenty of small fruits. A good dwelling and a bank barn 50x75 feet, add to the value of his farm. He is one of Scott township's successful farmers. He is a son of Truman Fairall, who died near Iowa City in 1869, and a brother of the Hon. S. H. Fairall, a prominent attorney of Iowa City.

WILLIAM L. FIGG, of South Liberty, was born in Richmond, Old Virginia, on the 12th of June, 1812. In 1844 he left his native town and State, and emigrated to Indiana, where he lived two years. In 1846 he came to Iowa, found his way to South Liberty, entered land from the government, and went back to Indiana. In 1846 he returned to South Liberty, and settled on his homestead, where he died on the 8th of April, 1879. He was then in his sixty-eighth year at his death. Esquire Figg was by no means a common man. For fourteen years a justice of the peace, a member of the board of supervisors, besides filling other offices of trust, he had the respect and confidence of his neighbors and a large circle of acquaintances. He had a family of fifteen children.

JOSEPH KOZA, a resident of Iowa City, a butcher doing business on College street near Dubuque; was born Sept. 21, 1848, in Bohemia, Austria. Came to America in 1867, landed in New York. He came to Iowa City in August of the same year. He was married June 14, 1868, to Miss Mary Pechman. They have three children, Joseph, Emma and Eddie. He is a member of the Eureka Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is independent in politics.

ROBERT LORENZ, residing at No. 624 East Market street, and a furniture dealer doing business on Dubuque street, Iowa City; was born May 31, 1852, in Berlin Prussia, came to America in August, 1852, with his parents, Herman Lorenz and wife. They lived in Philadelphia for a while and finally settled in Iowa City in August, 1856. Herman Lorenz was married April 6, 1850, to Miss Bertha Berg, of Berlin; they had nine children: six are dead, and three living, Robert, Henry and Frank. Robert began the furniture and undertaking business in Iowa City in 1880; keeps a fine stock of goods, and a perfectly equipped shop, being a practical cabinent-maker by trade he enjoys the confidence of a large number of customers, and is recognized as a first-class business man. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church. He is independent in politics. He was married October 25, 1882, to Miss Louisa Volkringer, of Iowa City.

HON. CHARLES McCOLLISTER, was born January 8, 1799, in in Maryland, died May 23, 1876, at his home in Pleasant Valley township, Johnson county, Iowa. At three years of age his parents settled in Ross county, Ohio. He was married October 15, 1818, to Miss Mary Stinson,

and settled in Pike county, Ohio. The young couple began life in earnest, and life in Ohio in 1818 was different from life in the west now. At that date no railroad took the farmer's wheat to the sea and no steamboat had ruffled the current of western waters. Indian foot-prints were fresh in the forests where the young farmer hewed him out a house and cleared away the trees to let sunshine upon it. Here he tilled the soil and those of us who have seen his tall and stalwart form in old age, can judge how matchless must have been the force and how tireless the energy thrown into the labors of his prime. As the country settled around him and neighbors came nearer, his talents for public business were frequently called into use by his fellow citizens, and the sturdy young democrat was often called from his fields to administer such offices as the growing society and the polity of his State required. To civil administration was added service in turn in each of the lay offices of the Presbyterian Church, which he had joined early in life and to which he remained a faithful adherent. About 1830 he was made associate justice of the court of common pleas, and during seven years service on the bench was distinguished by a natural aptness and a judicial ability which made it evident if he had been trained for the bar that he might have won the foremost honors of the profession. In 1837 he was entrusted with the finances of his county, by election as county treasurer, which place he held for three terms. His home was now no longer the frontier, but was teeming with population, and furnished young men to migrate, as their fathers had done before them, and to found new homes in Illinois and younger Iowa. In 1851 he was chosen to the important office of probate judge, which he filled very acceptably for two terms. In 1855 he left the old home, consecrated by the memories of youth and hallowed by the trials of manhood, and coming to Iowa settled in Pleasant Valley upon a rich farm that bloomed around him like a principality. Here for a score of years he lived, surrounded by his children and respected by all who came to know him. The talents which had served so well in the trusts committed to him by the pioneer neighbors of 1820, had grown with the growth around him and ripened into that solid capacity and judgment which never erred, which so distinguished his very latest years.

HON. SAMUEL H. McCRORY, was born August 6, 1807, in Rockbridge county, Virginia, died in Iowa City, March 13, 1878. He came to Johnson county, Iowa, in 1837. He was married April 6, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth P. McCloud. He was a member of the convention that drafted the first state constitution of Iowa. He was a member of the legislature in 1855. He held many positions of honor, profit and trust in Iowa City and Johnson county.

MARGARET HAYDEN MEDOWELL, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1814. When she was a child but five years of age her parents, Miles Hayden and Sarah Caskey Hayden, moved to

Orange township, Richland, (now Ashland) county, Ohio, and settled on a farm April 19, 1819. The family consisted of five sons and two daughters, James, George, John, Morgan, Ellzey, Nancy and Margaret. John and Ellzey are still living. Margaret Hayden married Henry Medowell June 15, 1837, and with her husband and father came to Johnson county, Iowa, and settled in Big Grove township upon a farm in June, 1842, her mother having gone to her reward April 9, 1834, while the family lived in Ohio, and her father closed his earthly career January 25, 1849, and was buried near Solon in this county. And now, after nearly forty-five years of blissful married life the subject of this sketch, on the 5th day of May, 1882, departed this life and her noble spirit winged its everlasting flight to the God who gave it, leaving a kind and indulgent husband, a faithful and dutiful son, and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn her departure. Her son, Arthur Medowell, the present popular and efficient auditor of Johnson county, has lost the best friend he ever had, the husband a true and devoted wife, and the friends and relatives a kind and affectionate friend. Her life was adorned with the Christian graces of love, purity and truth, her heart was always warm with a mother's love, with sympathy for the afflicted, herself a child of suffering. She patiently waited death's messenger to close a well-spent life surrounded by kind and loving friends who did all in their power to soothe the fevered brow and alleviate her suffering. We can only say to the bereaved ones, "That into each life some rain must fall, some day be dark and dreary, but but never mind, behind the cloud there is a silver lining," and your resignation should be in the spirit expressed by the poet, when he says:

> "Strike thou, the master,
> We thy keys, the anthems of thy destinies,
> Our hearts shall breath the old refrain—
> Thy will be done."

FRANK H. O'RILLY, a resident of Iowa City, was born May 27, 1848, in New York. Came to Iowa City, Sept. 18, 1854. He was married Jan. 18, 1870, to Miss Mary A. Jennings. The following named children compose the family circle: Katie, born 1872; Theresa, born 1873, died 1875, of whooping cough; Nonama, born 1879; James B., born 1881.

MICHAEL O'RILEY, a resident of Iowa City and a contractor; was born 1851 in County Meyo, Ireland; came to America in 1867, landed in New York city; came to Iowa City, 1871. He was married May 27, 1875, to Miss Maggie Kelty, of Iowa City; she died July 18, 1876. He is a democrat in politics, and served on the police force in Iowa City in 1881. He met with a severe accident in 1881, but has nearly fully recovered, and is engaged in contracting for digging large ditches, draining lands along the Iowa river in Johnson county; he understands his business and can get plenty of good work from his men, for he uses then well. He is a member of St. Patrick's Catholic Church of Iowa City.

JAMES ROBINSON. Was born in Durham, Connecticut, November 4, 1791; died in Worcester, Massachusetts, January 13, 1881, aged eighty-nine years, two months and nine days. The deceased was the the father of Mr. James T. Robinson, of West Lucas. He came to Iowa City in 1841, was our most prominent early leader of the Masonic order and we believe organized here the first lodge. He was the first mayor of Iowa City, under a municipal organization which was made before 1849, and was abandoned for the special charter. He returned east many years ago and reached a great age. Always an active and prominent and wise citizen, a trusted counselor and man of stout judgment, he was a leader in any community and retained these faculties to the end.

MRS. CATHARINE ROHRET, widow of the late Wolfgang Rohret, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Sueppel, in this city, March 8, 1881, Monday at 7:50 A. M. She was a native of Bavaria, and last September reached the great age of eighty years. With her husband she came directly from the old world to Iowa in 1840, and here reared her four sons and one daughter. She was a good woman in all relations, and leaves a serene and beautiful memory to her many descendants.

ROBERT WALKER, born in Schenectady county, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1802; died Oct. 28, 1879, in Johnson county, Iowa. Mr. Walker came to Johnson county in 1838, and was the first justice of the peace of Johnson county, Iowa. In that official capacity he administered the oath of office to the Capital Commissioners who located the territorial capital on what is now Iowa City. In 1853, he married a sister of Hon. Le Grand Byington, who survives him. In 1860, he moved upon his farm near Tiffin, where he died. During all his long life and his residence of forty-one years he worthily filled an influential position, and earned and deserved the respect which was accorded him.

AQUILLA WHITACRE, was born at Hopewell, near Winchester, Virginia, the 7th of 9th month, 1797, and removed with his parents, Robert and Patience Whitacre, in 1805, near to Miami Monthly Meeting at Waynesville, Warren county, Ohio. In 1820, or near that date, he was united in marriage with Ruth Anna Potts, daughter of Samuel and Mary Potts. After the death of his first wife, which was in the year 1838, he was united in marriage with Ann Cook, daughter of Abram and Ruth Cook, in the spring of the year 1844; died April 23, 1876. In 10th month, 7th, 1865, certificates were received for him, his wife, and minor children, at Wapsononoc Monthly Meeting, Iowa, from Miami Monthly Meeting, Ohio. Three years afterwards, through his influence, a meeting house was built, and an indulged meeting established at Highland, Johnson county, Iowa, and at his death he bequeathed funds to build an addition, which has been done, a preparative meeting established there, and the monthly meeting held alternatively there, and at West Liberty. Soon

after his removal to Iowa, he was appointed to the station of Elder, which station he filled until the time of his death, and of him it may be truly said, "He was indeed a Father in Israel." He was divinely inspired with the true spirit of discernment which enabled him to judge rightly in reference to the ministry, sometimes in a feeling manner, to extend a word of caution or reproof, at other times when any of the little ones were in a low, discouraged state, he could enter into feeling with them, and as a true father, he was sent by his Divine Master to extend to them timely words of encouragement, to stimulate them to persevere in well-doing, to faithfully obey the impressions of duty, and thus receive the sure penny of reward. He was one who was not only able, but willing, to be useful to his fellow beings, by rendering them pecuniary aid, when such aid was required. Being kind and benevolent in disposition, he was well calculated to do much good in the community in which he lived. Being of a social, genial disposition, it was a real pleasure to be in his company. Carrying out both by precept and example, those lovely traits of a true christian character, he was indeed worthy of esteem. He was concerned to exercise christian charity toward those who did not see things just as he did. He was, when in health, a consistent attender of all our meetings.

HON. SAMUEL WORKMAN, died at the age of fifty-six, in Memphis, Tennessee, January, 1881, and was buried in the God's acre, near his old home in Washington, Pennsylvania, which holds the dust of many generations of his house. Mr. Workman came to Johnson county, Iowa, a youth, in early days and was for many years a powerful figure in public affairs. An acute and successful business man he took an active part in politics, and represented this district in the State Senate with credit to himself and his party. He revisited this city a few years ago and then showed but few signs of age or declining strength. His sister, Mrs. Samuel H. Fairall, and their nieces the Misses Koontz, and their nephew George Koontz, are representatives of his family left here.

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